

An Archaeological Excavation at 104 Micklegate “The Rattle Owl”, York, YO1 6JX.



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Excavation Assessment Report

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ABBREVIATIONS

OD - Ordnance Datum

BGL - Below Ground Level

BGS - British Geological Survey

COYC - City of York Council

HER - Historic Environment Record

LBN - Listed Building Number

RCHMY - Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of York

UOY - University of York

YAT - York Archaeological Trust

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at 104 Micklegate “The Rattle Owl”, between 8th September 2014 to 28th February 2015. These investigations were undertaken by archaeologists from the University of York Archaeology Department, Martyn King, Robynne Eller, and Caitlin Kitchener, with project management oversight by Steve Roskams.

The site works consisted of an open area excavation within the basement area, excavating down 200mm under the 18th Century brick floor to expose and record archaeological deposits. The subsequent recording of these archaeological deposits and interpretation of the underlying composition, would lead to a valuable insight into the stratigraphy in this area of York. This investigation was conducted after a previous archaeological evaluation had been undertaken by York Archaeological Trust, whereby significant archaeological deposits were discovered within York City Centre (Whyman, 2015).

The excavation revealed Roman period deposits, dating from the c. AD 1st to 4th Centuries. This also includes the remnants of a possible road or trackway, preserved in poor condition, on an east-west alignment across the site, as well as the robbed out remains of a late Roman Period building. Roman pottery, glass and metalwork was present within occupation and demolition layers across the site.

There were 2 inhumation graves uncovered onsite. One in the south-west area was excavated due to shallow deposition and apparent disturbance. This burial most likely dates from the early Roman period. The second grave was present in the south-east corner underneath the stairs and left in situ, unexcavated, due to capping stones directly overlying the grave cut. It is suggested based on the surface clean of this burial it is also most likely Roman in date. Potential Post Roman/Anglian period features, pottery and post holes were also uncovered across the site. Medieval pottery and a possible Medieval structure was discovered in the north-west corner, re-using some of the early Roman limestone building blocks from previous buildings on-site. Post Medieval demolition layers were revealed across the excavation area, highlighting the heavily disturbed nature of the earlier archaeology most likely done in the late 17th/early 18th Century when this property was first built with its associated cellar.

There was also visual evidence present of the re-use of potential Roman and Medieval stonework within the north facing cellar wall. As well as a suggested Roman period stone sarcophagi inlaid into the south-western cellar wall. The excavations within the basement cellar of the late 17th to early 18th Century Grade II* Listed Building, showed an insight into a significant archaeological sequence within the Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) in York City Centre.

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 2015).

Furthermore, a series of recommendations are set out for the appropriate analysis required to advance understanding and significance of the heritage assets. To enable the evidence and archive generated, to be publicly accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012; Section 12 and 16).

Key Project Information

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NGR	SE 5982 5158
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1. INTRODUCTION

The University of York (UOY) was appointed by the owner Ms Clarrie O'Callaghan to undertake an archaeological excavation in the basement of 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. NGR SE 5982 5158. HER No: MYO1187 (Figure 1).

The site had previously been investigated by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) in May 2014 and an evaluation report written to assess the archaeological potential of the site (Whyman 2015). A further archaeological excavation was initiated by archaeology students from the University of York, Department of Archaeology. An open area strip of the basement soils was proposed, to visibly assess the condition, surviving structures, material culture and date of the underlying archaeological deposits (Figure 2).

The identification of a small Roman period site, in an area previously not investigated, therefore led the City of York Council Planning Archaeologist, John Oxley, to call for a small open-area archaeological excavation of the proposed site, to further assess the archaeology below.

Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) 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 archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Steve Roskams, University of York (Appendix 3), in response to conditions stipulated in the planning consent (Planning Reference 14/01743/LBC), and approved by the then City of York Council Archaeology, John Oxley. 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).

Extensive disruption of the Roman deposits was evident in the construction of the mid 17th to 18th Century listed building which now stands on the site. There is a possible road or trackway and potential building aligned east-west across the site, with sections extensively robbed out and truncated in the post-Roman and Medieval periods. There is also evidence for post-Roman and Anglian activity, with possible post holes representing structures or boundaries from this period, along with several pit features. A possible early Roman was truncated by the cellar wall in the south-west corner and also to the north by demolition deposits. The inhumation burial was only partially recovered, with presumably the rest of the remains underlying the cellar's southern wall; the lower legs and fragments of a right arm were retrieved for assessment (Appendix 10). A suggested, secondary burial in the south east corner, by the staircase was observed, with stone slabs overlying; this was only cleaned, not excavated.

The project has been assigned the accession number **YORYM:2024.3**. The finds and paper archive has been submitted to the Yorkshire Museum under Project Site Codes: MIC14 and MIC15. This report and site information will be logged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) via the OASIS form for all digital considerations.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

Following the partial removal of an existing brick floor, the latter undertaking revealed a suspected road surface and adjacent features of possible Roman date (Whyman, 2015). The further work described below here aimed to record the location, extent, date range, character and function of the uppermost surviving archaeological features and deposits encountered in the excavation, guided by the following research objectives:

- To what extent has the road survived?
- How was it constructed?
- Are any features associated with the road on either side?
- How does the construction of the basement relate to the road?
- How does the road fit into the bigger picture of Roman York?

2.2 Excavation Methodology

All procedures used on site were embodied in a Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed with by the City's Principal Archaeological Officer John Oxley (Appendix 6).

The existing brick floor of the basement had been removed by hand by archaeologists from YAT beforehand and the 18th Century bricks from the floor were retained for later re-use.

This exposed deposits for further investigation in an area measuring approximately 4.5m², in the then northern and southern cellar rooms, with a further elongated excavated area in the northernmost 'store-room' extending eastwards by approximately 3m (Figure 2).

This work was done in several stages during the dates stated previously, as other constructional work was being undertaken at the property during this time.

The non-structural, partition wall within the cellar, that runs in an west-east direction, separating the northern and southern room was also to be removed by the contractors in these building works (Figure 3). Once this had occurred, further cleaning and excavation of deposits, enabled both northern and southern areas to be visible across the now open room of the cellar. This made it possible to investigate archaeological deposits fully across the extent of the excavation area.

Soil layers were then removed by hand and the resulting spoil kept in plastic sacks for later reinstatement or disposal.

The recording system used here, designed to be compatible with those employed elsewhere in York, comprised a single-context based record, employing suitable forms and indices for contexts, photographs, drawings and environmental samples (Appendices 1-5 respectively). Measured plans at a scale of 1:20 were produced for excavated features and deposits, alongside measured section drawings of intrusive features at a scale of 1:10. Levels were recorded on layers and features relative to Ordnance Survey Datum (OD).

The main area location was accurately surveyed, to facilitate future study and assist data entry into the City of York Historic Environment Records. Spatial data is stored digitally in an agreed CAD format, with the excavated area located relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid. A photographic record using digital images forms part of the excavation record, comprising both general site shots of work progress and feature specific photographs. This

information was then employed in post-excavation analysis, as a result of which all strata and features, numbered successively 1000-1076 incl., were fitted into one of seven stratigraphic groups, on the basis of their physical, stratigraphic and spatial characteristics.

In the following report, the spatial and stratigraphic information is presented in plans and a sequence diagram, the latter providing detailed, basic information but also blocking together components which formed different parts of a single feature. When detailed information on deposits and cuts is presented in the text, original descriptions have been summarised in a consistent way and this basic information and its associated number *italicised* (with the latter also in **bold**), to mark its fundamental role in understanding the development of human activity on the site. This is followed by proven stratigraphic relationships, suggested relationships, likely functions and any more general interpretations beyond.

A list of the numbers of each stratigraphic unit allocated to each group is provided at the start of the relevant section of text, in the order in which they will then be discussed. An accompanying spreadsheet lists each numbered stratigraphic unit by context type (**Cut**, **Deposit**, **Fill**, **Structure**, **Void**); by phasing (here, Groups 0-5); by depositional process or 'episode' (**Accumulation**, **Construction**, **Destruction**, **Occupation**); and by more individualised interpretation (natural accumulation, degradation/collapse of bldg., wall foundation etc.).

It is therefore hoped that this report provides, in a systematic and useful way, enough information on the basic findings to justify the suggested interpretations and to allow for alternative views to be formulated, without simply reproducing the site record in its entirety.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site (Figure 1) is located at NGR SE 5982 5158 and is approximately 728m to the south-west of York Minster.

The site lies within the York Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI, Part 2 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act) and is also within the main Central York Conservation Area (COYC, 1968).

The building of 104 Micklegate is also a registered Grade II listed building under designated No: 1257300 and a York Heritage Asset: MYO1187.

The nearest fixed benchmark (BM) is 73.4m to the south-east of the site, located on the Methodist Chapel's north-east side, on Priory Street, south-west facing, westwards angle and is 20.46m OD (Interactive Maps, 2023). The BM within the road of Micklegate directly outside the front of the 104 Micklegate property is noted at 19.8m OD.

The underlying bedrock in this area consists of the Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago during the Permian and Triassic periods. The natural superficial deposit consists of the York Moraine Member - Clay, sandy, gravelly. A sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The York Moraine is a geological feature which runs in a south-westerly direction as a ridge of higher ground to the south of the City of York (British Geological Survey, 2023)

The street of Micklegate is situated along the York Moraine ridge that runs south-west from Tadcaster Road in a northerly direction towards York City Centre. The site is on a relatively high point of this Moraine geology. The modern road of Micklegate proceeds northwards into York City Centre whereby the gradient of the Moraine slopes down at a steep gradient, until it terminates at the intersection of Micklegate/Bridge Street.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

Evidence for prehistoric activity in York is generally sparse. This is likely due to the intense urban settlement of the area for the past two thousand years. Bronze Age artefacts have been found in the Mount area (Evans, 2007) as well as a possible Iron Age crouched burial uncovered when the railway station was being constructed in the 19th century (RCHMY, 1962).

Roman Period (Figure 4)

The current site is located within the *colonia* area of Roman York (Figure 4). A previous excavation on the site in 2014, found evidence of a potential Roman road or building structure, as well as deposits and pottery ranging in date from the mid/late 2nd to later 4th centuries; along with a piece of stone Sarcophagi recorded in the south-western wall of the cellar (Whyman, 2015).

Nearby excavations in 69-71 Micklegate also uncovered Roman deposits in the building's basements, including evidence of a Roman building and decorated plaster, perhaps indicating a high-status structure or dwelling (York Conservation Trust, 2023).

Recent excavations at 105-111 Micklegate demonstrate further civilian buildings dating to the Roman period, notably a 1st-2nd century oven (Johnson, 2019). Examples of Roman structures, buildings and finds were also unearthed in the 18th and 19th centuries; these include a stone altarpiece nearby (Ward, 1753).

The Roman road, which entered York in the area which is now Micklegate Bar and ran towards the NE end of Tanner Row, is most likely the earliest Roman topographical feature SW of the Ouse (Ottaway, 1999: 145) and it has also been partially excavated. In the 18th and 19th centuries, two roads of note were uncovered, "north-east to southwest aligned road surfaces beneath Micklegate Bar, close to the junction between Micklegate and Barker Lane, and on Tanner Row, close to the junction with George Hudson Street. A north-west to south-east aligned road was observed between Tanner Row and the City walls" (McComish, 2015a: 7). More recent archaeological excavations uncovered road surfaces with suggested Roman dates at 6 Tanner Row (site codes: 1994. 516) and Bishophill Junior/PrioryStreet/Prospect Terrace (site code 1993.1048). The main Roman thoroughfare from Micklegate to Tadcaster has also been partially excavated in several places, including near the eastern end of Tanner Row and just inside Micklegate Bar (Ottaway 2004; site code 1992.1002). Tombstones have also been found in the Micklegate area due to the practice of burying the deceased near roads during this period (McComish et al, 2019).

There is not much evidence for Roman settlement activity south-west of the River Ouse between AD 71-120. Rather, there appears to be "rapid development" of the area in AD 120-235 (McComish et al, 2019: 7) which was largely civilian in nature with some evidence for crafting activity, particularly military goods (Ottaway 1993; Ottaway 1999). The General Accident excavation (24-30 Tanner Row) fits this pattern, with the earliest occupation evidence being the mid-2nd century and structural evidence in the late 2nd century (Perrin, 1990: 244). The excavation at 5 Rougier Street of a probable Roman granary has a roughly similar sequence to the General Accident too (Perrin, 1990: 247). It also appears that the road was upgraded and improved through resurfacing and new drainage ditches in this period (McComish, 2015b). York was granted *colonia* status in AD 237, with Whyman (2001: 199-202) directly connecting the *colonia* status to the development of the area SW of the Ouse in the 3rd century, and another wave of development and prosperity can be seen in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Ottaway, 2004; RCHMY, 1962). Evidence for crafting activity in the *colonia* is sparser in the 3rd and 4th centuries, perhaps indicating the area had taken on a

more administrative role (Ottaway, 1999). The 5th century saw changes in the urban landscape in the *colonia* with some buildings becoming derelict and some stone buildings were replaced with smaller timber buildings (Monaghan, 1997). Dark earth began to accumulate in parts of the *colonia* and has been excavated at several sites, including Trinity Lane and the location of the old train station (McComish, 2015b:7).

Anglian (Figures 5 & 6)

Micklegate was an important thoroughfare throughout the Anglian period. It was redirected from the Roman road (Pevsner, 1995: 119) and excavations at 1-9 Micklegate indicated that Anglo-Scandinavian structures aligned with the redirected road rather than the Roman predecessor (Hall et al. 2004). Artefactual evidence indicates a continued presence in the Micklegate area, such as a copper alloy pin found on Micklegate and Anglian sculptures in the nearby St Mary Bishophill Junior (Tweddle & Cool, 1999). However, archaeological evidence for settlement and craft activity is limited in the area near the site and is instead concentrated near the river Ouse (Hall et al, 2004). There is some possible evidence of trade in the area, perhaps evidenced by sherds of Taring Ware from Skeldergate and 9th century coin hoards from Micklegate Bar (Tweddle, 1986: 7).

Evidence for structures remains sparse SW of the Ouse. 24-30 Tanner Row had little evidence for occupation in the early Medieval (Perrin, 1990: 245), although it may have timber buildings dating to the 5th century but these were not dated conclusively (Phillips and Heywood, 1995). Anglo-Scandinavian post and wicker structures were excavated at 1-9 Micklegate (O'Connor, 2004). However, there is an ecclesiastical presence. It is thought there were at least five churches in the walled area SW of the Ouse (McComish, 2015c). Many churches in York have a pre-Conquest origin and St Mary Bishophill Junior has a surviving 11th century tower (Pevsner, 1995: 119). Holy Trinity Church, formally Christ Church, was refounded c.1100 and was an important church due to being exempt from taxes in the Domesday Book (RCHMY 1972, 10). Eighth century crosses and tombstones have been found near Holy Trinity (Palliser, 2014). It appears that Anglian York was “poly-focal, with foci of either a secular or ecclesiastical nature separated by areas devoid of settlement” (McComish et al, 2019: 8). Some Roman buildings must have been extant as at St Mary Bishophill Senior, a 4th century Roman wall was incorporated into its early 11th century construction (Wilson and Mee, 1998: 114).

Medieval (Figure 7)

Micklegate continued to be an important thoroughfare due to being the main access route between Micklegate Bar and Ouse Bridge (McComish, 2015c) and the street layout is largely unchanged from the Medieval period (Northern Archaeological Associates, 2007). It is known to have been built up from at least the 15th century and it is likely to have had a street frontage since the 11th century. The majority of the domestic buildings were timber framed. The Benedictine Holy Trinity Priory (previously Christ Church) continued to be important and its precinct covered a large area, extending to Micklegate in the NW, Trinity Lane in the NE, Bishophill Junior in the SE, and the city wall in the SW (McComish et al, 2019: 10). 99-103 Micklegate, which are opposite 104 Micklegate, were built in the 14th century as a way of generating rental income for the priory (RCHMY, 1972: 88).

Youngs (1988: 293) noted, as part of the 1988 fieldwork under site entry: 258; 104 Micklegate (SE 5980 5152), that Medieval architectural fragments were recovered from the property boundary wall during demolition of an outbuilding. This material was found at the back of the property to the north-western extent. It is highly likely that the 17th or 18th century 104 Micklegate's cellar was built within a pre-existing building.

Post Medieval (Figure 8)

104 Micklegate, along with 102 Micklegate, is a Grade II* listed building. Originally a single house built in the seventeenth century, they were subdivided into two shops in 1812. At the rear of 102-104 is a late 17th century brick wing (Pevsner, 1995: 226). Both 102 and 104 were refronted in the eighteenth century with features such as panelled pilaster jambs connecting the refurbishment to wider architectural changes on Micklegate in the eighteenth century. 69-71 Micklegate also had its earlier frontage remodelled in the 18th century. The interior of 104 Micklegate also has notable period features. This includes the 18th century brick floor in the cellar which was excavated through.

The building programme in the 18th century saw houses across York being constructed, often in a neo-Palladian style and built in brick, connecting to wider fashion trends (Hallett, 2003: 30). Micklegate's position away from the river attracted the gentry in the 18th century which has resulted in several grand Georgian buildings. Prior to this, "Micklegate... was 'near full' of timbered mansions until the late seventeenth centuries" before being replaced by eighteenth century brick (Palliser, 2014: 301). Local and notable architect, John Carr, designed Garforth House (No. 54, built 1755-7), 53-55 Micklegate built c.1755, and 88-90 Micklegate in 1753 (Pevsner, 1995: 224-5). Cossins' 1727 map of York includes three drawings of fashionable houses on Micklegate, highlighting this street as being part of the urban improvement and classical styles which were popular in the 1700s.

Modern (Figure 9)

A watching brief at the rear of the property, ahead of the construction of a single storey extension, observed mainly 20th Century deposits that had been heavily disturbed. "There were no residual finds pre-dating the 19th century which may indicate the presence of earlier deposits below the depth of the works; however, the sewage contamination in the trenches meant that a thorough investigation was unable to be undertaken" (Smith, 2019).

5. DESCRIPTION OF SITE DEVELOPMENT

Group 0 : possible early Roman period Burials

1020, 1021, 1030, 1040

At the southern limit of the site, intrusion **1020** was inserted into 1048, although its relationship with later cuts 1040 and 1023 could not be securely determined). *Running north-south, this feature was at least 1.20m long (south end beyond the limit of excavation) and up to 0.60m wide, with sharply defined, near vertical sides up to 0.13m deep and a flat base.* It was filled initially with an extended inhumation, only the lower limbs, right foot and partial remains of a right arm were retrieved in the excavated area, where it has uncrossed legs (**1021**). Its fill comprised a blackish brown mixture of sand and slightly less silt and clay (not separately numbered from the skeleton).

The relationship between this feature and the Group 2 destruction debris and creation of the Group 3 road could not be determined. Equally, as it fell at the very edge of excavation, it is not possible to decide if it represents a single, random burial or was part of a larger cemetery. Given its size and limited depth as surviving, it is tempting to suggest that it was originally cut from a somewhat higher level. Thus either the Roman ground level was raised considerably at the end of the sequence; suggesting this is a 1st-2nd Century Roman burial, for which there is no external evidence, or this burial could also be post-Roman in date, which can also not be clearly defined.

Feature **1040**, 1030, has also been interpreted as a possible grave cut into Roman period deposit 1048 with a later Roman building foundation lying on top 1058, 1068 and remnants of a possible mortar floor further lying above **1030**, 1029. This feature was not fully excavated. But further discussions regarding these features are continued below.

Group 1: earliest visible Roman structures

1076, 1075, 1059, 1063, 1051, 1069, 1071, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1049, 1047, 1046, 1055, 1044, 1048, 1024, 1033, 1023, 1022, 1038, 1058, 1060, 1061, 1057, 1056, 1029, 1074, 1078, 1077

The earliest feature exposed in the work comprised an unexcavated *east-west cut 1.20m wide and at least 1.25m long* (both ends not exposed) (**1076**) filled with *yellowish grey variously-sized, disarticulated limestone fragments* (**1075**). This formed a disturbed wall foundation for a major structure. A nearby deposit of *loose light orangey brown sand and some clay containing frequent pebbles and moderate limestone blocks* (**1059**) could represent packing against the same foundation, with *greyish brown rounded cobbles in clay* (**1063**) covered by a spread of *light yellowish grey silt and some sand* (**1051**) as, respectively, an associated cobble surface and occupation debris.

Nearby, the earliest visible stratum comprised *dark greyish brown clay and some silt containing occasional flecks of white mortar, plaster and charcoal* (**1069**), below a *yellowish brown mixture of sand, mortar and less silt* (**1071**), possibly a wall footing, then *whitish grey pure sand and a little silt* (**1067**). Another spread of *cobbles* (**1068**) and *dark brown silt and some clay* (**1070**) both overlay unexcavated strata. All of these elements were overlain by a common deposit, destruction horizon 1066/1065 (Group 2, below), and so seem likely to comprise either early structural activity (1071 and 1068), a floor (1069) or occupation debris (1067 and 1070) linked to wall 1075/1059, surface 1063 and usage 1051.

To the south, *orangey brown clay and some silt* (**1049**) may be an early floor like 1069, cut by *sub-circular intrusion up to 0.25m across with near vertical sides 0.24m deep and a pointed base* (**1047**) filled with *blackish brown silt and some sand containing moderate charcoal flecks* (**1046**). Adjacent *blackish brown clay and some sand containing frequent rounded cobbles* (**1055**) over excavated strata could be packing for a north-south wall foundation at this point associated with the use of posthole 1047, since both were sealed by *a light yellowish brown mixture of clay, less silt and still less sand containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional rounded pebbles and mortar flecks* (**1044**), the result of occupation of the area.

Mottled yellowish brown sand and some silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional squared cobbles (**1048**) overlay 1044, as did *dark orangey brown clay and a little sand containing frequent charcoal fragments and flecks and occasional rounded and squared cobbles* (**1024**) (their relationship with each other was not clearly recorded but, if anything, 1048 would be the earlier of the two). A numbered, but otherwise *unrecorded or planned deposit* (**1033**) also seems to have overlain 1044.

Nearby cut **1023** intruded into 1024 and 1048. *Running southeast-northwest with only its northwestern edge visible, it was at least 1.90m long on that side, with a gradually sloping side here up to 0.23m deep and an indeterminate base*. It was filled with *brownish black clay and some sand, occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks* (**1022**). Interpretation is problematic with the limited extent exposed but it represents either a beam slot or the robbing of a structural member.

A spread of *yellowish white limestone blocks up to 0.43m across set in a little blackish brown silty clay* (**1038**) also seemed to overlay 1044. It could represent either the disturbance of an early wall contemporary with other Group 1 features, showing up through the latter's

occupation, or a very late addition (see further discussion with 1037/1036 – Group 3). By the same token, a *mixed packing of light greyish brown silt and slightly less sand and clay around squared limestone blocks (1058)* which overlay 1048 elsewhere could be a late wall or the disturbance of an earlier feature in use when occupation deposit 1048 was accumulating.

East-west linear feature (1060) intruded into occupation layer 1044. It had *steep sides up to 0.14m deep and a pointed base* and was filled with *brownish grey silt and a little clay containing accessional rounded pebbles (1061)* and seems to represent a pit of unknown function in use at the very end of the sequence here. A second *amorphous, roughly north-south feature (1057)* also cut 1048. *Up to 0.60m across and with steep sides up to 0.31m deep and a flat base*, it was filled with a mixed deposit of *dark orangey brown clay and slightly less sand and silt, containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles (1056)*.

Feature **1040** was overlain by 1058. It *ran east-west and was at least 1.70m long (both ends not true terminals) and 0.70m wide, and had near vertical sides up to 0.15m deep*. It was filled with a *thin layer of brownish black clay and a little silt and sand containing occasional rounded pebbles (1030)*. It was not fully excavated. Above, a *yellowish brown clay and some silt containing occasional squared cobbles, filled with mortar (1029)*. Given its position and character, this seems possibly another remnant of a floor surface.

Finally, to the east, an area of *yellowish grey angular limestone blocks between 0.10 and 0.35m across packed in clay and variously-sized cobbles (1074)* overlay unexcavated strata, forming another wall. *Greyish white rounded cobbles between 0.10 and 0.15m in size (1078)* packed in *greyish orange clay (1077)* above this may be part of the same structural feature.

Looked at together, this group of strata, only exposed in the base of later excavation, suggest the existence of wall foundations and associated surfaces, the latter with a surface level of c.9.40-9.45m OD, belonging to the earliest visible phase of Roman structural development of the area. It is not possible, given the fragmentary nature of the evidence, to say anything about the plan-form of the structures concerned.

That evidence does, however, seem to imply a substantial investment in cobbled foundations, whilst a contemporary post hole and masonry blocks imply a timber-framed superstructure. Floor surfaces, such as they could be defined, seem to comprise pebbly clay flooring, in places incorporating mortar and plaster fragments, perhaps derived from the decay of good-quality walling set above/within any such framing.

Group 2: amendments and destruction of Group 1 buildings

1045, 1054, 1032, 1053, 1019, 1031, 1041, 1043, 1052, 1050, 1066, 1065, 1073, 1072

A deposit of *dark brownish grey silt and some clay containing flecks of brick and charcoal and a few pieces of plaster (1045)* formed above foundation cut 1076 and associated packing 1059 (both Group 1). Given its character and extent, it seems to represent the partial demise of the original foundation (but see further below). *Dark brownish/greyish red silt and a little brick, charcoal and clay fragments (1054/1032)* covered 1045, seemingly the result of burning in the vicinity. This was in turn overlain by *mottled light greyish silt and a little clay or sand containing occasional flecks of charcoal and mortar/chalk (1053/1019)*, probable destruction debris in the northern part of the site, below *dark brownish grey clay and some silt containing occasional variously-shaped cobbles and flecks of brick and charcoal (1031/1041)*.

Towards the western end of the centre of the site, an area of *yellowish grey rectangular limestone blocks ranging in size from 0.10 to 0.35m across (1043)* overlay collapse

1054/1032. They seem to represent the demise of an internal partition. A nearby set of *exactly similar masonry* (**1052**) is presumed to be part of the same process of demise, with *brownish grey silt and some clay* (**1050**) on the latter representing subsequent occupation of the area.

A nearby deposit of *brownish orange clayey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and occasional pieces of degraded plaster* (**1066**) overlay early structural components 1067 and 1068 (above, Group 1). It may be part of the same process of destruction, because the mixed layer of *dark clay, sand and silt (no colour recorded) containing a little proportion of pebbles and occasional cobbles* (**1065**) above this also overlapped 1031/1041.

Finally, in the east, *greyish white silt and a little sand containing occasional flecks of mortar* (**1073**) overlay destruction debris 1054/1032 and against Group 1 foundation 1074. This was covered by *dark greyish brown silty, sandy clay containing occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks* (**1072**). The first element, given its inclusions, seems to represent a continuation of the general destruction horizon, as could the latter (but see further below, Group 3)

This group of deposits, clearly postdating the Group 1 structures and, presumably, incorporating a lot of destruction debris into their make-up, formed a series of horizons mounded up to the north of that building and eventually forming a levelled surface at c.9.60m OD. They were either directly related to the demise of the earliest visible buildings on the site in the form of *in situ* collapse, or were derived from the redistribution of such materials to level the site for future activity: 1054/1032 and 1053/1019 probably comprise the former, with 1031/1041 and 1065 added to the south slope of that mound as the latter. The collapse of 1043 and 1052 would then be interleaved within this process.

This horizon may have been clearly defined in the stratigraphic sequence in the north of the site but, elsewhere, it was not so readily traceable. Thus the accumulations above Group 1 occupation layer 1044 (1048, 1024, perhaps 1033) did include some evidence of charcoal flecking, but not in the profusion seen in the above Group 2 strata. Hence the latter have been interpreted here as occupation at the tail end of Group 1, rather than marking its demise.

Group 3 - 4: late -post Roman weathering and collapse of building structure/robbing
1042, 1028, 1009, 1027, 1064, 1026, 1037, 1036, 1035

An area of *greyish white rounded and square cobbles between 0.10 and 0.15m across, some of limestone* (**1042**) overlay both 1050 and 1043, forming a possible trackway at this point, with *greyish white cobbles between 50mm and 0.30m across* (**1028**) above this as further surfacing, with a patch of *greyish orange angular cobblestones up to 0.10m set in clay and a little silt and sand* (**1009**) on top as possible repair of the main surface.

Cut **1027** *irregular in shape, 0.60m north-south and up to 0.50m east-west, with sharp side in east, less so in west and an uneven base at a depth of 0.18m* intruded into repair 1009, to be filled with *blackish brown silt and some clay* (**1064**). Another cut, here without a definable fill, also intruded into 1009. This was *oval, 0.20m north-south by 0.12m east-west, with steep straight sides 70mm deep and an uneven, pointed base* (**1026**). These represent installations into the repaired cobbled surface.

This surface was clearly in use after the Group 1 structures had been destroyed (Group 2) and fallen into decay. They must therefore constitute a separate, late phase of site development. Their surface level, however, at c.9.70m OD, was comparable to that of the top of the destruction layers described under Group 2. Thus, rather than a full redevelopment, it may be that the deposits added at this point were makeup layers aiming

to bring the whole site up to a consistent level, in the same way as 1031/1041 and 1065 were redeposited and then had a surface formed by use on them.

To the south, a spread of *light greyish brown rounded cobbles up to 0.26m across packed in clay (1037)* sealed Group 1 strata 1038 and 1033. It was sealed by an extensive deposit of *blackish brown clay, some silt and a little sand containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of mortar (1036)* and, elsewhere, by *orangey brown clay and a little silt containing frequent rounded cobbles (1035)*. These layers formed a good quality metalling at a level of up to 9.55mOD, enough to completely seal in the stone foundations associated with Group 1 structures here. It seems likely to form a counterpart to proposed trackway 1009 elsewhere.

Group 4: re-use of Roman building materials in Medieval foundation/later robbing
1062, 1025, 1011, 1010, 1014, 1012, 1015, 1013

Towards the northwest corner of the excavation, an unexcavated rectangular cut **1062** intruded into Roman feature 1060 (Group 1) and Roman destruction debris 1053/1019/1031 (Group 2). *Running northeast-southwest, it was at least 2m long and 1.1m wide, seemingly with sharp, near vertical sides.* It was packed with *greyish white limestone cobbles aligned east-west (1025)*, to form a major masonry foundation cut from a contemporary ground surface above that of the basement floor.

A nearby spread of *ceramic tiles up to 0.20m across (1011)* which overlay Roman destruction debris 1031/1041 (Group 2) seems, from their character, to be of post Roman date/early Medieval date. Certainly the *orangey grey clay and a little sand containing frequent angular stones (1010)* which formed a packing for that foundation also overlay the tiles of 1011. This would imply that the ground surface used with 1025 was not much higher than that which survived modern truncation.

Two features intruded into the above features. **1014**, at the northwest corner of the excavation, was *irregular, up to 0.25m across, with vertical sides up to 0.25m deep and an uneven, pointed base.* It was filled with *dark greyish brown clay and a little silt containing occasional fragments of limestone and charcoal flecks (1012)*. Adjacent **1015** was also *irregular, up to 0.20m across, with vertical sides up to 0.14m deep and an uneven pointed base.* It was filled with *dark greyish brown clay and a little silt containing occasional fragments of limestone and charcoal flecks (1013)*. These must represent installations into main foundation 1025, their survival, unless coincidental, again suggesting that the surface in use with it was probably only slightly above that which survived here.

Group 5: Later Medieval/Post Medieval building/Modern deposits
1018, 1002, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1003, 1004, 1016, 1001, 1000, 1017

An extensive layer of *orangey grey clay and some silt moderate fragments of brick and limestone and flecks of charcoal (1018)* overlay Roman destruction debris 1031/1041 (Group 2). The relationship of this deposit with Group 3 Roman elements could not be securely determined but it seemed to bring the level of the area up to that required by the directly overlying floor make up (1002, below) and so is perhaps best interpreted as the initial foundation for that later activity.

An overlying *mottled dark greyish brown deposit containing significant amounts of charcoal, brick/tile fragments and dark sandy clay (1002)* also covered the Group 5 Medieval foundation and associated features and the grave constituting Group 4. It thus can be more certainly interpreted as a make up for later structural development.

Two walls were set above 1002, each comprising *sub-angular limestone blocks and occasional brick fragments* (**1005, 1006**). Two walls of *exactly the same character* (**1007, 1008**) overlay Group 5 foundation 1010, the former also covering the destruction horizon in Group 3. Together, these four elements formed a rectangular structure whose position prefigures that of the modern basement, the brick fragments within them perhaps suggesting a late- or Post Medieval date for its construction. It was clearly an entirely different process of development from the now-sealed Group 5 foundation of a more certain Medieval date.

A nearby *irregular intrusion measuring up to 0.40m across and with near vertical sides 0.24m deep and an uneven, pointed base* **1003** also cut into 1002. It was filled with *dark greyish brown clay and some sand containing occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks* (**1004**) and may be broadly contemporary with the adjacent limestone walls, given that it, like them, was sealed by the modern brick basement.

The walls of the current building consist of *dark reddish orange bricks set in hard yellowish white mortar, in one or two places (southwest corner and north wall) incorporating limestones* (**1016**) overlay walls 1005-1008 (Group 6). Its plan form suggests that it immediately replaced the Group 6 features, the latter building probably the source of the reused limestones incorporated into its foundation. Documentary sources suggest an 18th date from its construction.

A layer of *light brownish grey sand and a little clay with patches of blackish grey burning and red brick staining* (**1001**) was laid against foundations 1016, forming the base for a *compact, orangey red brick floor* (**1000**) in use into the present day. At some point, a partition wall of *dark reddish orange bricks set in yellowish white mortar, with a wooden lintel at its east end* (**1017**) was set above floor 1000, presumably a late addition to the basement plan.

6. STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Due to the complex stratigraphy and confined working conditions onsite, the interfaces between different deposits were diffuse and challenging to distinguish due to the intense landscaping and re-deposition on this site. The archaeological dating sequencing can be summarised thusly, based on utilising the dateable archaeological material culture recovered onsite and contextual information together, to help refine this sequence of archaeological events (Figure 11).

Natural - Natural geological deposits were not encountered during these investigations.

Group 0 - 1st-2nd Century AD Roman Period - 9.42m AOD: This period is mostly characterised by the possible graves present onsite with associated finds from immediate contexts. Roman CBM and Mortar (**SF4**) was found within the deposit backfill (1021) related to grave cut [1020]. Burial [1040] had early 1st- late 2nd Century Amphorae retained from the surface cleaning of this backfill (**SF31**). An overlying later building structure truncates the grave to the east (1058), with deposit (1068) the associated rubble and packing for this structure. Found within this deposit was a mixture of diagnostic high status imported mid 1st-early 2nd Century AD pottery, Les Martres-de-Veyre, Samian Ware (**SF28**), as well as, Cooling (north Kent) Black burnished ware pottery, dating to mid 2nd-late 2nd Century AD (**SF30**) and later Huntcliff Calcite-gritted ware pottery, dating to late 4th-early 5th Century AD (**SF29**). These two burials are certainly within the early Roman period strata onsite, however, whether they are part of a larger earlier cemetery is not yet certain.

It is important to note that these two possible early Roman graves are unusual, however, adding to this interpretation is a possible cinerary/cremation glass fragment from **SF26**, that suggests that early 1st-2nd Century Graves were indeed possibly placed alongside the Roman Road 10 (Figure 4. Addyman, 2018) during the earliest interactions of the Roman legion in York (McComish et al, 2019). The presence of the stone sarcophagi fragment found in the wall directly adjacent to the north-south burial is also fairly significant.

Group 1 - 2nd - 3rd Century AD Roman Period - 9.49m AOD:

The earliest exposed structural elements comprised walls of substantial timber-framed buildings set on cobbled foundations and squared masonry blocks, associated with pebbly clay flooring and, perhaps, a plastered superstructure (*Group 1*). These attest the prestigious character of this part of the city in the late Roman period.

The volume of bulk CBM, mortar and wall plaster relating to these deposits, certainly confirms this interpretation.

Group 2 - 3rd - 4th Century AD Roman Period - 9.61m AOD:

A series of deposits (*Group 2*) postdating these structures incorporated destruction debris into their make-up, forming initially a mound to their north. Their lower elements probably represent *in situ* collapse, the higher part the re-deposition of such debris to create a levelled area. Flecks of mortar and plaster in these deposits add further weight to the demolition and amendment interpretation of these elements.

Group 3 - 4th - 5th Century AD Late Roman Period - 9.62m AOD:

A series of cobbled surfaces (*Group 3*) were laid above the Group 2 destruction debris and the impressive buildings beneath. This formed an east-west road/trackway, with further cobbled area to its south and various installations set into it. Although this feature must represent a new phase of site use, the road's surface level was close to that of the underlying, mounded destruction deposits, implying no great change to the overall contemporary ground surface. A piece of early 1st-late 1st Century AD, South Gaulish 'la Graufesenque' imported Samian ware (**SF32**) was also discovered in deposit (1009) which is part of a suggested post-Roman road surface. Its presence within this deposit could be residual and highlight the constant reuse and re-deposition of earlier deposits to build later period structures on the site.

Group 4 - 6th Century Post Roman Period to 16th Century - 9.70m AOD:

Across the site there was evidence of possible post-Roman robbing and pit digging, although there was no secure dating evidence via the finds to confirm this. At the northwest corner of the excavation, a substantial masonry foundation was inserted into Group 2 destruction debris (*Group 4*). The character of this foundation implies that it was cut from a higher ground surface than that of the Group 3 cobbled trackway/road, and thus a probable Medieval date. Two postholes set within its line might, however, imply that its contemporary surface was only slightly above that which survived here.

Group 5 - 16th - 20th Century Post Medieval to Modern - 9.72m AOD:

The constant re-use and construction episodes within this location has meant that a lot of earlier archaeological material has been disturbed during the construction of the Post Medieval cellar and building above. Uncovering early 1st and 4th Century finds in some of the very first deposits uncovered after removing the cellar's brick floor, highlights this constant re-use/re-digging of the site over time (**SF1, SF2, SF3, SF7, SF10**). There were also

residual finds from the Post Medieval construction episodes and potential building of the cellar itself, as was displayed by an animal bone knife handle (**SF5**) and a surviving piece of painted wood panel (**SF11**). Although not fully excavated, the deposits running underneath the southern cellar wall (1044) provided some of the most interesting material culture. Mostly showing mixed early 1st Century Roman diagnostic pottery types (**SF33**, **SF34**, **SF35**, **SF36**, **SF37**) but also highlighting this later interaction with an early 17th Century complete clay pipe bowl present (**SF38**).

Rubble makeup layers were deposited on top of the above elements, creating a base for constructing a series of four perpendicular limestone walls (Group 5). These made a rectangular structure whose plan form prefigures that of the modern basement. This, and the brick fragments within the foundation, may imply a late- or Post Medieval date for its development.

The modern brick basement set above this, comprising good quality brick walls and floors, is dated by documentary sources to the 18th century. At some point after this an internal division was inserted above the primary floor. This might suggest, however, that the period between this and the Group 5 building, perhaps dates from the 13th to 17th centuries, was when ground levels rose markedly along this part of Micklegate.

7. CONCLUSION

These excavations undertaken by the University of York enabled several of the research questions to be answered relating to this area of archaeological significance within the City of York. One of which was to what extent the 'road' onsite discovered in previous evaluation (Whyman, 2014), survived and to what extent? This main excavation enabled a better understanding of this, as well as being able to refine the sequence of archaeology encountered on-site and define a better date for what is now considered to be a Post-Roman road surface. This clay **C1009**, **C1077** and cobble packed road-way **C1037**, **C1078** extended across the site in an east-west direction. This cobbled road very clearly overlies the earlier Roman period building remains present **C1028**, **C1038**, **C1043** and **C1077**.

Due to the Post-Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval land re-use, construction and demolition episodes on-site, there were indeed features adjacent to the Post-Roman road in the northern end of the excavation. However, these most likely represented underlying demolition sequences of Post-Roman date. The features **C1019**, **C1032**, **C1048** and **C1073** appear to all be Roman period demolition layers, which relate more to the demolition of the previous buildings than the post-Roman road. The only possible contemporary deposit to that of the road may be C1019 which could have been a roadside gully, however this was difficult to define on-site. These deposits may have been heavily landscaped in the Post-Roman period to raise ground for the construction of the cobbled road-way to sit atop. To the south of the site there was a great deal of landscaping and ground levelling that was also apparent from the Post-Roman period through into the Post-Medieval period, these of which were not fully excavated due to space confinements **C1048**. There were also Post-Medieval constructional deposits present in the southern area, the largest of which **C1002** was also not excavated fully and left in-situ and is most likely relates the main 17th Century raising and levelling of surfaces in preparation for the construction of the present 104 Micklegate cellar and building.

Sporadic Post-Roman and Early medieval features such as the tiles **C1011** and pits **C1026**, **C1027**, **C1057** demonstrated the continued re-use of land from the 5th to the 11th Century AD.

The Medieval period robbing and re-use of earlier limestone fragments is apparent in the northwestern corner of the site where the foundations for a 14th-15th Century building is present **C1062** along with small post holes present for this date **C1014** and **C1015**.

The construction of the 17th Century cellar walls of 104 Micklegate **C1016** and subsequent laying of the brick floor **C1000** greatly impacted the earlier archaeology on-site. This was seen in the Post-medieval material culture and disturbance of many of the features encountered during excavation which made some relationships difficult to define. The construction of the basement which certainly truncates the road at its eastern and western most extent with the cellar walls, has been previously truncated in the Post-Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods previous to the current building being constructed in the 17th Century. After the Post-Roman period, there seems to have been an extended time whereby the robbing of limestone blocks has occurred from the Roman building structures onsite **C1075**.

The Post-Roman road is an interesting and significant feature in the York landscape discovered on this site, as very little is known about the development of settlement and activity from the 6th-9th Centuries AD in this southern part of the city along Micklegate. It has previously been suggested that the area did see significant Anglian settlement during this period (Addyman 2015, Figure 5) however relatively few encounters of material cultural or structural elements from this period has been previously discovered in this area. Discovering the post Roman road, sporadic Anglian period features and then laterly Medieval buildings, just goes to further highlight evidence for the development and settlement along Micklegate, mostly likely then associated with the development of Christ Church (laterly Holy Trinity) 50m to the north-east of the current site location (Addyman, 2015, Figure 6, 7).

The unexpected encountering of human remains in the southernmost area, most likely date to the period pre-the 2nd Century Roman buildings on-site, grave **C1020**, which was aligned north-south and only partially excavated. The rest of these remains are thought to extend further southwards under the 17th Century cellar wall. The grave cut was truncated to the north and the relationship between deposit **C1048** is unclear and difficult to define, as this deposit was not fully excavated. During previous evaluations by Whyman, a stone sarcophagus was recorded embedded directly into the south-western wall atop and adjacent with grave **C1020** (2014: Plate 3). It is also highly likely that these remains were encountered in the 17th century during the construction of the cellar and therefore have already been previously disarticulated (Plate 4). The preserved partial right arm, lower limbs and partial foot remains of this individual have been retained within the main Finds Archive for further curatorial care and consideration. Another human metacarpal was also discovered during zooarchaeological assessment within deposit **C1032**, which further highlights the ground-building and moving process on-site over the centuries, possibly affecting an early 1st century Roman cemetery in the immediate vicinity. Another suggested grave **C1040**, aligned east-west, was also encountered but not fully excavated, these remains also underlie the 2nd Century Roman building structures **C1068** in this south-eastern corner.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the archaeological investigations at 104 Micklegate, York. It is quite clear that substantial and significant archaeological deposits dating back to the early Roman period were discovered onsite, along with evidence of landscape and settlement changes in the Post-Roman and Early Medieval periods; which continued to follow into the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods on Micklegate. Therefore it is recommended that the rest of this archaeological material should remain preserved in situ after these groundworks have concluded.

Based on the significant archaeological deposits uncovered during these siteworks, it is recommended that all archaeological finds are retained to further aid the understanding of these sequences onsite and submitted into the care of the Yorkshire Museum under the Museum Accession number : **YORYM:2024.3.**

The Small Finds in particular are of significant regional and national importance, relating to the development of early Roman York and the surrounding areas in the south-west of the City. The development of the *colonia is* only encountered sporadically in this part of Micklegate and the relationship between what is developing in *Eboracum* between the 1st-mid 2nd Century in York is particularly fascinating but limited interactions. Sites such as 104 Micklegate can help determine a greater understanding of this chronology of changes in urban land use and occupation from the Roman to Post Medieval periods in York.

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APPENDIX 1 - Context List

Site Code: MIC14 +MIC15					
Context Number	Deposit/Cut	Description	Date	Phase	Activity
MIC14					
1000	Deposit	Orangey-red brick flooring	c. AD 1650 - 1750	5	Post Medieval Construction
1001	Deposit	Mortar bedding under (1000) containing roman pot and copper alloy pins	c. AD 1650 - 1750	5	Post Medieval Construction
1002	Deposit	Mottled dark layer under (1001)-mixed urban deposit layer containing roman pot and clay pipe	c. AD 1500 - 1914	5	Post Medieval Occupation/ Destruction
1003	CUT	Cut of [1004] Pit	c. AD 1500 - 1914	5	Post Medieval Construction
1004	Deposit	Fill of (1003) Pit	c. AD 1500 - 1914	5	Post Medieval Construction
1005	Deposit	Limestone base for south wall	c. AD 1000 - 1500	5	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction
1006	Deposit	Limestone base of western wall in south room	c. AD 1000 - 1500	5	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction
1007	Deposit	Limestone base of western wall in north room	c. AD 1000 - 1500	5	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction
1008	Deposit	Limestone base of western wall in north room	c. AD 1000 - 1500	5	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction
1009	Deposit	Grey-orangey clay layer under (1002)-possible packing for road surface	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Construction
1010	Deposit	Orangey clay layer packing for subangular stones running along north wall	c. AD 1000 - 1650	5	High Medieval to Post Medieval Construction
1011	Deposit	Brick tiles along north wall	c. AD 410 - 600	3	Post Roman Demolition
1012	Deposit	Fill of [1014] Small possible post hole in north west corner of north room	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1013	Deposit	Fill of [1015] possible post hole in north west corner of north room	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1014	CUT	Cut of (1012)	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1015	CUT	Cut of (1013)	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1016	Deposit	Red brick walls in basement	c. AD 1650 - 1750	5	Post Medieval Construction
1017	Deposit	Red brick partition including timber	c. AD 1650 - 1750	5	Post Medieval Construction
1018	Deposit	Medium orangey-grey mottled layer under (1002)	c. AD 1300 - 1914	5	Medieval to Post Medieval Occupation
1019	Deposit	Light grey layer - Possible gully between road and masonry in the	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Demolition

		north			
1020	CUT	Cut of grave in south-west corner of south room	c. AD 43 - 410	0	Roman Burial Deposition
1021	Deposit	Skeleton and fill	c. AD 43 - 410	0	Roman Burial Deposition
1022	Deposit	Fill of pit on southern wall	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation
1023	Deposit	Pit alongside southern wall	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation
1024	Deposit	Mottled orangey brown layer under (1002) in southern room- Occupation layer/demolition layer	c. AD 43 - 410	3	Roman Occupation/ Demolition
1025	Deposit	Possible re-use of Roman masonry in Medieval building structure	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1026	CUT	Small possible stakehole in (1009)- fill not recorded	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation
1027	CUT	Possible pit cutting into (1009)- fill not recorded- Finds included roman pot and animal bone	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation
1028	Deposit	Wall foundations running east-west with wall partition (1017) running through centre of excavation area	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1029	Deposit	Light mottled possible mortar layer on top of (1030)- mortar deposit spread/pit	c. AD 43 - 410	3	Roman Construction
1030	Deposit	East-west feature in south-east corner of southern room – possible grave cut	c. AD 43 - 199	0	Roman Burial Deposition
1031	Deposit	Dark brown mottled grey layer in northern room running north-south from (1025) and between possible gully (1019), roman pot, nails	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation/ Demolition
1032	Deposit	Burnt layer under (1031) in north-east corner of north room- Possible destruction layer	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation/Demolition
1033	CUT	Cut of possible pit containing burnt material (Not excavated, not planned)	N/A	/	/
1034	Deposit	Fill of [1033] (Not excavated, not planned)	N/A	/	/
1035	Deposit	Orange clay packing of limestone building	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1036	Deposit	Dark mottled layer on top of building surface in east end of southern room – packing or demolition layer for wall (1038)	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Demolition
1037	Deposit	Cobbling creating possible road or demolition in south room	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation
1038	Deposit	Possible limestone wall under (1037)	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction

1039	VOID				
1040	CUT	Cut of (1030)	c. AD 43 - 410	0	Roman Burial Deposition
1041	Deposit	Differential fill in north east corner of north room between (1008) and light grey layer (1019)- possible destruction layer	c. AD 43 - 410	4	Roman Demolition
1042	Deposit	Layer of large rounder cobbles under (1009) in north room in road surface	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Construction
1043	Deposit	Angular limestone blocks in road/wall foundations in north and south room running e-w	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1044	Deposit	Light mottled brown layer under foundation in south room- Occupation layer	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Occupation
1045	Deposit	Dark silty layer in northern room in south east corner where (1043) ends- poss destruction layer	c. AD 43 - 410	3/4	Roman Demolition
1046	Deposit	Fill of post hole near centre wall	c. AD 43 - 410	1/ 2	Roman Construction
1047	CUT	Cut of (1046)	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1048	Deposit	Yellow mottled sandy layer south of road/wall (1038)	c. AD 43 - 410	1/3	Roman Construction/ Demolition
1049	Deposit	Orange clay layer packing post hole [1047] under (1044)	c. AD 43 - 410	1/2	Roman Construction
1050	Deposit	Medium dark layer in south west corner of north room running between break in wall- nails, roman pot, animal bone	c. AD 43 - 410	1/2	Roman Occupation
1051	Deposit	Light orangey grey layer under (1050) in south west corner of north room- poss occupation layer	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation
1052	Deposit	Wall running east- west of south western corner of north wall (possible internal wall?)	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1053	Deposit	Grey layer in south west corner of north room- samian ware, roman pot	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Demolition
1054	Deposit	Dark mottled burnt layer in south west corner of north room under (1053) – Same as 1032 – context duplicated	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation/ Demolition
1055	Deposit	Dark packing for possible wall south-east of partition wall running north-south	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Construction/ Demolition
1056	Deposit	Dark mottled patch (fill) cut into (1044), possible pit	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation
1057	CUT	Cut of (1056)	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation

1058	Deposit	Possible wall at north-east corner below stairs under [1040]	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Construction
1059	Deposit	Light gravelly layer with limestone blocks under (1045)	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Occupation
1060	CUT	Cut of (1061) in north room, cut into (1053) in possible pit	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Occupation
1061	Deposit	Fill of [1060] silty clay – samian ware	c. AD 43 - 410	2	Roman Occupation
1062	CUT	Cut of (1025)	c. AD 1300 - 1500	4	Medieval Construction
1063	Deposit	Cobbles under (1051) in south-west corner of north room and associated clay packing	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1064	Deposit	Fill of [1027]	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Occupation
MIC15 (Following removal of partition wall and levelling down of excavation area the assessment continued)					
1065	Deposit	General cleaning and levelling down of excavation area of mixed urban date	c. AD 43 - 1500	4	Post-Roman accumulations and late robbing
1066	Deposit	Spread under (1065), plaster, roman pot, CBM, shell, pos iron pyrites	c. AD 43 - 600	4	Post-Roman accumulations and late robbing
1067	Deposit	Sandy grey layer in south- east corner	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation/ Demolition
1068	Deposit	Rubble and associated packing in south-east corner	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1069	Deposit	Mixed mottled layer under (1065)	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation
1070	Deposit	Medium brown layer bulk under (1065) where partition wall (1017) was once extant- Samian ware, roman pot, plaster, nails, animal bone	c. AD 43 - 410	4	Roman Demolition
1071	Deposit	Compact stoney layer, possible wall/floor footing	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Occupation/ Construction
1072	Deposit	Medium Brown spread layer in storage area under (1002)	c. AD 43 - 410	3	Roman Demolition
1073	Deposit	Grey layer in north-east corner of storage area – poss destruction layer	c. AD 43 - 410	3	Roman Demolition
1074	Deposit	Limestone articulated foundation of wall running e-w in storage area	c. AD 43 - 410	1	Roman Construction
1075	Deposit	Robbed out limestone of (1043) and (1074)	c. AD 410 - 1300	4	Post Roman - Medieval Demolition/ Robbing
1076	CUT	Cut of (1075)	c. AD 410 - 1300	4	Post Roman - Medieval Demolition/ Robbing
1077	Deposit	Clay packing of (1074)	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Construction
1078	Deposit	Cobbled surfacing of top of (1074) packed with (1077)	c. AD 410 - 600	4	Post Roman Construction

APPENDIX 2 - Key to Contexts

Group Key	
Number	Description
0	Possible Burial inhumations (1st-2nd Century)
1	Construction and use of building (2nd-4th Century)
2	Possible amendments to primary structure (3rd-4th Century)
3	Weathering of superstructure and collapse of roof (Late 4th Century)
4	Post-Roman accumulations and late robbing (Early 5th - 16th Century)
5	Topsoil accumulation (i.e. Post Medieval cellar/building construction) (16th- 18th Century)
Episode Key	
Letter	Description
A	Accumulation (natural or cultural)
C	Construction episode (walls, floors, surfaces, levelling for latter etc.)
D	Destruction episode (collapse of superstructure, weathering of walling)
O	Occupation episode (use of surfaces, filling of non-structural cuts)

Context Number	Context By Basic Type	Group	Episode	Interpretation
1000	Structural Deposit	5	C	Post Medieval Construction Cellar Brick Floor
1001	Deposit	5	C	Post Medieval Mortar Bedding under Cellar Brick Floor
1002	Deposit	5	A	Post Medieval Construction/ Occupation, with finds
1003	Cut	5	A	Post Medieval Construction/ Occupation, with finds
1004	Deposit Backfill	5	A	Post Medieval Construction/ Occupation, with finds
1005	Structural Deposit	5	C	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction, limestone base for south wall
1006	Structural Deposit	5	C	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction, limestone base of western wall in "south room"
1007	Structural Deposit	5	C	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction, limestone base of western wall in "north room"
1008	Structural Deposit	5	C	High Medieval to Late Medieval Construction, limestone base of western wall in "north room"
1009	Road Deposit	4	C	Post Roman Construction
1010	Deposit Backfill	4	C/O	High Medieval to Post Medieval Construction
1011	Deposit	3/4	D	Late Roman Collapse of Building, Post Roman Demolition
1012	Deposit Backfill	4	C/O	Medieval Construction
1013	Deposit	4	C/O	Medieval Construction
1014	Cut	4	C	Medieval Construction
1015	Cut	4	C	Medieval Construction
1016	Structural Deposit	5	C/O	Post Medieval Construction, brick walls in basement
1017	Structural Deposit	5	C/O	Post Medieval Construction, brick partition wall between rooms before demolition
1018	Deposit	5	O	Medieval to Post Medieval Occupation

1019	Gully Deposit	4	D	Post Roman Demolition
1020	Burial Cut	0/4	O	Roman Burial Deposition
1021	Burial Deposit	0/4	O	Roman Burial Deposition
1022	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation
1023	Cut	1	O	Roman Occupation
1024	Deposit	3	O/D	Roman Occupation/Demolition
1025	Structural Deposit	4	C/O	Medieval Construction, building re-using Roman stone
1026	Cut	4	D/O	Post Roman Occupation
1027	Cut	4	D/O	Post Roman Occupation
1028	Structural Deposit	1	C/O/D	Roman Construction, main limestone blocks of building
1029	Deposit	3	D	Roman Construction/ Degraded mortar floor surface
1030	Burial Deposit	0	O	Roman Burial Deposition
1031	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation/Demolition
1032	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation/Demolition
1033	Cut	/	/	Not Excavated
1034	Deposit	/	/	Not Excavated
1035	Deposit	1	C/O	Roman Construction of Building
1036	Deposit	4	D	Post Roman Demolition
1037	Cobble Road Deposit	4	C/O	Post Roman Occupation
1038	Deposit	1	C/O	Roman Construction
1039	Void			
1040	Cut	0	O	Roman Burial Deposition
1041	Deposit	4	D	Roman Demolition
1042	Deposit	4	D	Post Roman Construction
1043	Structural Deposit	1	C	Roman Construction, main limestone blocks of building
1044	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation
1045	Deposit	3/4	D	Roman Demolition
1046	Structural Deposit	1/2	C	Roman Construction, post hole
1047	Cut	1	C	Roman Construction, post hole
1048	Deposit	1/3	C/D	Roman Construction/Demolition
1049	Deposit	1/2	C	Roman Construction
1050	Deposit	1/2	O	Roman Occupation
1051	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation
1052	Structure Deposit	1	C/O	Roman Construction/Occupation, robbed out wall
1053	Deposit	2	O/D	Roman Occupation/ Demolition
1054	Deposit	1	O/D	Roman Occupation/Demolition
1055	Deposit	2	C/D	Roman Construction/Demolition
1056	Deposit	4	O	Post Roman Occupation
1057	Deposit	4	C	Post Roman Occupation
1058	Structural Deposit	2	D	Roman Construction, building wall

1059	Deposit	2	O	Roman Occupation
1060	Cut	2	O	Roman Occupation
1061	Deposit	2	O	Roman Occupation
1062	Cut	4	C	Medieval Construction, of building using Roman stone
1063	Structural Deposit	1	C	Roman Construction, underlying cobble surface
1064	Deposit	4	O	Post Roman Construction
1065	Deposit	4	O/D	Post-Roman accumulations and late robbing
1066	Deposit	4	O/D	Post-Roman accumulations and late robbing
1067	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation/demolition
1068	Structural Deposit	1	C	Roman Construction, wall or post pad
1069	Deposit	1	O	Roman Occupation
1070	Deposit	4	D	Roman Demolition
1071	Structural Deposit	1	O/C	Roman Occupation/ Construction, possible floor
1072	Deposit	3	D	Roman Demolition
1073	Deposit	3	D	Roman Demolition
1074	Deposit	1	C	Roman Construction
1075	Structural Deposit	4	C/D	Post Roman - Medieval Demolition/Wall robbing
1076	CUT	4	D	Post Roman - Medieval Demolition/Wall Robbing
1077	Deposit	4	C	Post Roman Construction
1078	Deposit	4	C	Post Roman Construction

APPENDIX 3 - Photo Register

Note - Due to a software issue in the post-excavation process, sadly the majority of the photographic record was lost

Site Code: MIC14 +MIC15		
Photo Number	Description	Direction Facing
2000	Pre-excavation of (1001)	/
2001-2002	Pre-excavation of (1003)	West
2003	Pre-excavation of (1001) in "Northern Room"	West
2004	Pre-excavation of (1001) in "Northern Room"	North
2005	Section of (1003) showing fill (1004)	/
2006	Post- excavation of (1003)	/
2007	Working Shot	/
2008-2009	Pre-excavation of (1011)	/
2010	Pre-excavation of [1014] and [1015]	/
2011	Pre-excavation of [1015]	/
2012	Pre-excavation of [1014]	/
2013	Post-excavation of (1012)	/
2014-2015	Post-excavation of (1013)	/
2016	Post-excavation of (1012) and (1013)	/
2017	Showing relationship between (1025) and (1019). Wall and possible gully.	/
2018	Post-excavation of (1026) and (1027)	/
2019	Showing (1029) and (1027) in relation to "Road" feature (1028)	/
2020	Pre-excavation showing (1026) and (1027)	/
2021-2022	"Pot-base" sherd	/
2023-2024	Pre-excavation of (1029)	/
2025-2026	Section of (1029)	West
2027	Showing extent of (1031) in relation to (1019)	/
2028	Showing (1019) and edge of (1031) within gully	/

2029	Showing extent of (1031) in relation to (1019)	/
2030-2031	Showing extent of(1031) along northern wall	/
2031-2035	Showing possible pit feature (1033) within possible gully in northern room	/
2036-2054	Overall shots of "Northern Room"	/
2055-2057	Pre-excavation of (1037, (1035), (1038) + (1036)	/
2058-2059	Pre-excavation of (1022) and (1023)	/
2060	Section of (1022) and (1023)	West
2061-2062	Pre-excavation of (1042) within (1009)	/
2063	Pre-excavation plan of (1024)	/
2064-2065	Pre-excavation plan of (1045) in "North Room"	/
2066-2067	Post-excavation plan of post-hole [1047]	/
2068	Shot showing "slab" under cobbles	/
2069	Shot showing "slab" in relation with larger stones	/
2070-2072	Section of (1042) and (1043) - 3 shots taken to cover deposit frame and extent	West
2073-2074	Pre-excavation of (1042) showing break in wall foundation	/
2075-2085	Overall shots of "North Room"	/
2086-2088	Pre-excavation of (1030) in "South Room"	/
2089-2100	Pre-excavation shots of Skeleton in (1020)	/
2101-2102	Post-excavation of [1020]	/
2103	Post-excavation of (1056)	/
2104-2105	Pre-excavation of (1058)	/
2106-2107	Pre-excavation of (1051) and (1053) in SW corner of "North Room"	/
2108-2110	Post-excavation of (1060) and (1061)	/
2111	Pre-excavation of (1068)	/
2112-2114	Shot showing removal of partition wall (1017)	/
2115-2117	Post-removal of (1017) partition wall, overall shots	/
2118-2119	Pre-excavation of (1071)	/
2120-2121	Working shot	/
2122-2126	Pre-excavation shot of "Storage Area"	South

APPENDIX 4 - Sample Register

Site Code: MIC14 +MIC15		
Sample Number	Sample Amount (Litres)	Description
4001	10 L	Mortar spread above (1030). Contained charcoal, mortar, animal bone and pot.
4002	20 L	Fill of SE-NW linear feature [1023], contains (1022). Contains pot, animal bone, charcoal, mortar.
4003	20 L	Occupation layer (1044). Contains poy, animal bone, charcoal and mortar.
4004	15 L	Fill of post-hole [1047] contain (1046) with poy, animal bone and charcoal present.
4005	>10	Grey layer (1053) in S/W corner of "North Room". Contains ash like substance.
4006	10 L	Mottled burnt layer in "North Room" against wall collapse (1043).
4007	10 L	Fill of [1040] contains (1030)
4008	10 L	Mottled burnt patch under [1040] contained possible Saxon pottery and charcoal (1056).
4009	10L	Fill of [1020] contained Skeletal remains (1021).
4010	10 L	Clay Layer alongside "North Wall" over (1042) contains (1031).

APPENDIX 5 - Drawing Register

Site Code: MIC14 + MIC15	
Drawing Plan Number:	Description:
3000	Pre-excavation plan (1003). 1:20
3001	Post-excavation plan (1003). 1:20
3002	Section of (1003). 1:10
3003	Voided
3004	Pre-excavation plan (1011). 1:20
3005	Pre-excavation plan (1012) + (1013). 1:20
3006	Post-excavation plan (1012) + (1013), [1014] + [1015]. 1:20
3007	Post-excavation plan (1026) + (1027). 1:20
3008	Pre- excavation plan (1029). 1:20
3009	Pre- excavation plan (1031) in "Northern Room". 1:20
3010	Pre-excavation plan of possible pit [1033] (Not excavated) - Missing drawing
3011	Pre- excavation plan of (1028), (1025), (1019),(1039).Central areas before removal of internal wall. 1:20.
3012	Pre-excavation plan of (1042) and (1045). 1:20
3013	Section of Pit [1023]. 1:10
3014	Post-excavation plan of (1022), [1023] + (1024). 1:20
3015	Pre-excavation plan of (1045). 1:20
3016	Section of (1042) + (1043) - Missing drawing
3017	Pre-excavation of (1050) + (1054) - Missing drawing
3018	Section of (1043). 1:10
3019	Pre-excavation of (1051), (1052) + (1053). 1:20
3020	Section of (1029). 1:10
3021	Post-excavation of (1056). 1:20
3022	Post-excavation of (1017). 1:20
3023	Post- excavation plan of [1040] showing (1058). 1:20
3024	Post- excavation plan of [1047] showing (1049). 1:20
3025	South-facing Section of [1047]. 1:10

3026	Pre- excavation plan of(1030). 1:20
3027	Section (1002). 1:10
3028	Pre-excavation plan showing (1074) "Storage Area". 1:20
3029	Post- excavation of (1021) Grave "in-situ" before lifting. 1:20
3030	Plan of "Storage Area" Outline. 1:20

APPENDIX 6 - Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Steve Roskams, University of York: Department of Archaeology

104 MICKLEGATE BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Contents

1. Scope of Document
2. Development Description
3. Planning Background
4. Site Location and Description
5. Archaeological Background
6. Project Research Objectives
7. Methodology and Techniques
8. Project monitoring
9. Archive
10. Assessment
11. Analysis and Publication
12. Ownership of finds
13. Specific requirements
14. Timetable

1. Scope of Document

This document is a brief to accompany an invitation to tender for archaeological work to take place in 104 Micklegate

The document sets out:

- Requirements for archaeological fieldwork
- Requirements for reporting and archive
- Conditions and other requirements governing the conduct of the work

2. Development Description and Archaeological Requirement

2.1 Development Description

The site of 104 Micklegate is being developed into a restaurant and bakery. The development will involve work on the downstairs basement including the removal of existing brick floor and a small brick wall with associated wooden beams.

2.2 Archaeological Requirement

Archaeological work will consist of removal of existing brick floor preserving where possible the individual bricks for later re-use. Following this, revealed archaeological layers will be removed to define the extent and preservation of known road of Roman date as well as any associated features. The aim is to clean and define the road and to potentially excavate any associated features. A small section of the road will be removed to attain a date for the feature.

3. Planning Background

3.1 Current Status

The current owner of 104 Micklegate has planning permission for the development.

3.2 Principles

The impact of redevelopment proposals on archaeological deposits is being managed by the local authority (City of York Council) through the development control process, in line with guidance provided by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DfCaLG 2012). Archaeological planning advice has been provided by the City's Principal Archaeological Officer.

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4 Site Location and Description

The site is located at 104 Micklegate in the centre of York. The building was occupied previously by Blake Bookshop but is going under conversion into a bakery and restaurant.

5. Archaeological Background

An archaeological investigation was conducted by York Archaeological Trust prior to the current planned work in 2014. Following the partial removal of an existing brick floor a suspected road surface was revealed in the basement of the building, with adjacent features. Further archaeological investigation by YAT confirmed this to be of Roman origin.

6. Research topics and questions

- To what extent has the road survived?
- How was the road constructed?
- Are there any features associated with the road either side of it?
- How does the construction of the basement relate to the road?
- How does the road fit into the bigger picture of Roman York?

7 Methodology and Techniques

7.1 Aims

The archaeological work should record the location, extent, date range, character and function of all archaeological features and deposits encountered in the excavation in order

An Archaeological Excavation at 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. UOY Report No. 15005.

to achieve the research objectives set out above. Excavation areas and trenches should be as set out as in this brief, or as finally agreed with the Archaeological Contractor.

7.2 Management of the Project

Work will be conducted by an archaeological contractor of recognised competence.

Contractors will be required to conform to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (www.archaeologists.net).

7.3 Specialists

The range of specialists required during the conduct of the fieldwork and post-excavation work will depend on the nature of the archaeological deposits encountered. However, it is reasonable to predict that the services of the following specialists may be required during the project:

1. Ceramics specialist, with expertise in the Roman period.
2. Non-ceramic artefact specialist with expertise in the Roman period.
3. Conservation specialist - may be required to carry out 'first-aid' treatment of fragile artefacts on site as necessary, as well as to tackle the longer term treatment, stabilisation and analysis of such artefacts (see 7.8, below)
4. Palaeo-environmental specialist to consider samples derived from archaeological features and the underlying geology (see 7.7, below)

Provision should be made for unexpected costs – e.g. for specialist input not otherwise covered in the main budget.

7.4 Site Strip

The existing brick floor of the basement will be removed by hand by qualified archaeologists using mattocks and picks. The bricks will be retained where possible for later re-use. Soil will be removed by hand and kept in plastic sacks for later reinstatement or disposal.

7.5 Excavation

Following removal of the floor there will be a targeted programme of investigation to, firstly, define and date archaeological features and determine stratigraphic relationships between them, and, secondly, recover samples of artefactual and biological material.

The work will involve:

- Removal of any archaeological layers above the road surface
- Defining the Roman road and assessing its level preservation
- Selective excavation of road surface(s) to characterise and date it/them
- Excavation of any associated features adjacent to the road, to define their nature and date
- Identification of the level and character of the drift geology on site

Inasmuch as it can be determined, the aim should be to sample at least 20% of the fill of all cut features. However, this figure may be increased substantially for features in which deposits contain substantial numbers of artefacts or artefacts of particular interest, and / or which have good organic preservation.

7.6 Fieldwork Recording

All recording systems used at 104 Micklegate will be compatible with those used elsewhere in York. This means a single context based recording system, employing suitable forms and indexed appropriately. Context descriptions, artefact registers, photographic records etc, will be entered on pro-forma sheets similar to those used on other archaeological sites in York. Individual measured plans will usually be produced at a scale of 1:20 for all excavated features and deposits, although there may be circumstances where plans of several related features can be made. Measured section drawings of trenches, major features and other parts of the site, as appropriate, will be produced, usually at a scale of 1:10. In addition, levels will be recorded on all layers and features relative to Ordnance Survey datum.

To ensure that the positions of excavation areas are accurately recorded for future study, and to assist the entry of data into the City of York Sites and Monuments Record, trench locations will be accurately surveyed. This data will be stored digitally in an agreed CAD format, with the areas located relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid (or with the transformation from the local grid to National Grid coordinates supplied). Raster images of trench positions will include the correct positions and National Grid coordinates of at

at least four separate points. Major features uncovered during the excavation will be similarly located.

A photographic record using digital images will form part of the excavation record. This will consist of a general site, and feature specific photographs and progress record shots.

7.7 Deposit Sampling

7.7.1 Palaeo-environmental Sampling

Suitable deposits will be sampled for retrieval and analysis of biological remains. Particular attention will be paid to deposits in which there is good organic preservation. The sampling strategy will be based on a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and will be developed in conjunction with appropriate specialists.

Sampling methods will be informed by those put forward in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post - Excavation* (English Heritage 2002).

Any bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sifting from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing a backlog of samples at a later stage causes delays.

7.7.2 Geoarchaeological Sampling

Sediment sequences and buried soils should be inspected and recorded on site by a

recognised geoarchaeologist. Sampling should follow the outline strategy presented in the Contractor's Written Scheme of Investigation (Section 13).

Procedures and techniques presented in the English Heritage document *Geoarchaeology* (English Heritage 2004) will be followed.

7.7.3 Sampling for Craft or Industrial Residues

Where there is evidence for any craft or industrial activity, for example metalworking, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand.

In respect of metalworking separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro slags (hammerscale and spherical droplets). In order to guide the sampling strategy, reference will be made to the documents *Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage / Historical Metallurgy Society 1995) and *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001).

7.7.4 Scientific Dating Samples

Samples should be collected for scientific dating where appropriate. Radiocarbon dating of bone or charred plant material will probably be the principal method of dating

For archaeomagnetic dating reference will be made to *Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates* (English Heritage 2006)

Should well-preserved timbers survive, then sampling for dendrochronology will follow procedures in the document *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates* (English Heritage 1998).

7.7.5 Sampling Advice

The English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science should be consulted about the sampling strategy and all other aspects of archaeological science, including dating and his/her recommendations will be followed. Provision will be made for the Regional Adviser to monitor the fieldwork as appropriate.

7.8 Finds and Conservation

7.8.1 Finds Collection and Recording

All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) encountered during excavation must be collected and registered, unless variations to this principle have been agreed. In certain circumstances a sampling strategy may be more appropriate. However, the circumstances for such a strategy and policy for discarding excavated materials which are not to be retained must be agreed with the City of York Council.

All bulk material will be washed. All bulk material except animal bone will be marked with materials resistant to abrasion. All bulk finds will be appropriately boxed and recorded on the computer.

All small finds will be recorded both in the finds register and on the computer. The small find recording system must be compatible with the Yorkshire Museum accessioning system.

7.8.2 Finds Storage

All finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions to minimise damage, following methods detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and to the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum and set by the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators.

Methods should include:

- Controlled environment storage where appropriate
- Correct packaging with inert materials
- Regular checking of the condition of objects

- Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material
- All material stored in buildings with appropriate security

7.8.3 Finds Conservation

Finds should be regularly transferred from the site to the conservation laboratory for security reasons and to ensure the long term well-being of the finds themselves.

In accordance with procedures outlined in *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE: English Heritage 2006), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and, if appropriate, a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be x-radiographed before assessment.

7.8.4 Compliance with Treasure Act 1996

Finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and their discovery reported to the Coroner in accordance with the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. The site owner and Yorkshire Museum should also be informed.

7.8.5 Human Burials

Any human burials which are revealed will be immediately brought to the attention of the relevant public authorities, the site owner and the City of York Council.

A Department of Justice licence for the removal of human remains will be applied for by the Archaeological Contractor before any burials are removed. The licence conditions will be fully adhered to.

8. Project Monitoring

Provision will be made for monitoring the progress of the archaeological work in order to ensure its effectiveness and proper execution, and that proper standards are being maintained. At least two weeks notice of the commencement of archaeological works will be given to the Principal Archaeological Officer, City of York Council.

9. Archive

9.1 Introduction

The initial result of the fieldwork stage will be the site archive which will be prepared in

accordance with *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE: English Heritage 2006). This represents the minimum that is produced following on from the fieldwork stage. It will contain all original records, suitably ordered, catalogued and indexed, as well as matrices and summaries of the context record and artefact record.

It is expected that, in addition to the hand written and drawn records, archived records will be stored in digital form. The Contractor should ensure that systems employed are compatible with those used by the Yorkshire Museum.

9.2 Archive Deposition

A copy of the archive will be deposited with the City of York Council Sites and Monuments Record. Issues of copyright, and ownership of records and artefacts will be clarified between the contractor and the site owner before the commencement of work. Agreement will also be reached with Yorkshire Museum in order to make suitable arrangements for the deposition of the archive and to ensure standards required by the Museum (e.g. for storage) are achieved. All artefacts will, where applicable, be conserved *before* transfer to the Museum.

For digital data, particular attention will be given to the Archaeological Data Services guides to good practice (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk). For artefacts, particular attention will be given to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (1990).

The site archive and research archive for the excavation will be completed and deposited with the Museum as soon as possible and in any case no later than six months after the completion of fieldwork. Any variation to this time scale will be discussed and agreed with the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council.

10. Assessment

10.1 Introduction

Accompanying the completed archive there will be a report which assesses the character and significance of all categories of the excavated evidence. This will lead to the production of an updated project design for further analysis and publication of results.

10.2 The Assessment Report

The site assessment report will follow the model as set out in *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE: English Heritage 2006) and in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (IFA 1999). The report should include reports on all stratigraphic analyses, artefacts and ceramic studies, deposit samples and other aspects of archaeological science, and on any other aspect of the project which may be relevant for further study. In discussing all aspects of the project there will, in each case, be a clear statement of potential so as to inform an updated post-excavation project design.

10.3 Assessment of Artefacts

Assessment of artefacts will include inspection of the x-radiographs of all iron objects, of a

selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and of a sample of industrial debris.

A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken, in collaboration, by conservators and finds researchers. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery and metal-replaced organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described above.

10.4 Assessment of Samples

Deposit samples selected for assessment will be processed as considered necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Selection will be based on the perceived quality of preservation, capacity to inform on the character of the deposit in question, and ability to provide information on diet, economy etc.

10.5 Assessment of Human Remains

Any human remains collected will be assessed as recommended in the *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines for Assessment of Human Remains* (English Heritage 2002).

10.6 Updated Project Design

Following discussion and agreement on future analysis and publication, an updated Project Design, following the model put forward in *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE: English Heritage 2006) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (IFA 1999), will be agreed in writing with the Principal Archaeological Officer, City of York Council. This updated project design should address the potential of the excavated data to address the project research objectives, identify any new objectives and form the basis of the ensuing publication programme.

11. Analysis and Publication

11.1 Introduction

It is essential that the results of the excavation are published in some form. The most appropriate form of publication should be discussed with the Principal Archaeological Officer, City of York Council during the compilation of the archive, although preliminary ideas regarding the most likely publication type should be outlined by the contractor in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Section 13).

11.2 Post-Excavation Analysis

The post-excavation analysis should follow the proposals as set out in the updated project design, including an agreed strategy for specialist analyses of palaeoenvironmental, archaeometallurgical and geoarchaeological samples and for artefact conservation.

A timetable for completion of reports will be agreed with all specialists. Agreements in writing with all sub-contracted external specialists are to be encouraged in all cases. As a minimum, all specialists should be provided with contextual information, provisional dating

and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Specialists should also be given the opportunity to comment on draft publication texts, well in advance of submission of texts for final publication.

11.3 Final Publication

As noted above, the form of publication will be agreed in due course but a web-based component, at least for dissemination of basic data sets and specialist reports not appropriate for a printed volume, is to be encouraged.

11.4 Popular Publications

Resources may be made available during the fieldwork project for the production of popular publications and reports, in either paper or web-based form, aimed at the interested layperson of all ages.

12. Ownership of Finds

Subject only to the provision of the general law on Treasure Trove, any item recovered during the excavation will remain the property of the site owner and will not be disposed of by the archaeological contractor without permission. Subject to the approval of the owner, it is expected that the finds and associated documentation will be offered to the Yorkshire Museum.

13. Specific Requirements

13.1 Health and Safety

The Archaeological Contractor will be required to produce a Health and Safety Plan and Risk Assessment for their work before it starts, which will be approved by the site owner. The Archaeological Contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of their own staff and any other person who might have legitimate reason to visit the site.

13.2 Induction Training

All staff who work on the site should be given Induction Training to familiarise them with the risks on the site and the site rules to be applied. Details of the Archaeological Contractor's induction training procedures should be clearly laid out in the Health and Safety Plan.

13.3 Training Records

All relevant training records for those who will be in supervision should be included in the Health and Safety Plan. All training records for plant operators should also be retained within the Plan or appended to it.

Information regarding the procedures for monitoring health and safety should be included within the Plan.

Clear reference should be made to those who hold responsibility for health and safety monitoring, such as safety managers or visiting consultants. Frequency of visits or inspections should also be confirmed.

13.4 Emergency Procedures

A contingency plan for dealing with emergencies such as persons being seriously injured, contact with services or dealing with serious injury should be prepared. This should highlight the location and type of rescue and first aid equipment, the means of raising the alarm, exit routes etc, as well as the means of transmitting this information to the staff.

13.5 Site Management

Provision should be made to ensure a Project Manager is on site and in control of the archaeological work in progress at all times so far as is reasonably practicable.

13.6 Trench management

The nature of the investigation and depth of the archaeology should not require the excavation to be shored up.

Materials must not be stored next to the excavations and spoil heaps should be carefully managed to prevent surcharging into other areas.

Due to the nature of the site (inside of a building) careful management of the spoil will be required to avoid undue stress placed on structural features such as walls. Spoil should not be allowed to be piled any higher than 0.40m and away from walls.

Members of the public must not be encouraged to enter the working area. Any member of the public wishing to visit the excavation may only do so under the supervision of a senior member of the Archaeological Contractor's staff.

13.7 PPE

All staff shall be provided with appropriate PPE equipment including safety helmets, high visibility jackets and boots with steel toe caps. In addition, all authorised visitors must observe PPE requirements.

Additional protective equipment should be worn when operating noisy machinery or equipment that produces dust.

13.8 Work equipment, mobile plant and portable tools

Hand tools used on the project should be in good condition and subject to a visual inspection before being taken into use.

13.9 Manual handling

Assessments should be prepared for all tasks that involve manual handling.

13.10 Contamination and Waste

Any contaminated waste materials should be removed on a daily basis.

Good standards of personnel hygiene will be followed. All cuts and wounds will need to be covered with waterproof dressings.

13.11 Security

An Archaeological Excavation at 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. UOY Report No. 15005.

All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure the security of archaeological deposits revealed by the excavation, any archaeological material which is recovered and all records of the excavation.

13.12 Services

If required, cables and pipes will be supported to prevent damage. No cable or pipe should be moved other than by a person authorised to do so. If a cable or pipe is damaged in any way, it must be reported to the service owner. All unrecorded cables and pipes must be reported and work should not proceed until their status is confirmed.

All operatives will have been trained in safe digging practices. Emergency procedure must be in place and all must be aware of them. In the event of a cable or pipe being struck or damaged, then the service owner will be contacted.

13.13 Backfilling

The trench will be backfilled with the excavated material to the same level as the surrounding ground surface. Where required, the archaeology shall remain exposed and preserved in situ if possible.

On completion of the excavation the site should be left in a tidy and safe condition.

13.14 Fire Precautions

We shall comply with the Joint Code of Practice entitled Fire Prevention on Construction Sites and shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the outbreak and spread of fire. We shall provide and maintain suitable and adequate fire fighting equipment at points adjacent to the works and unfixated materials, and shall observe strict fire prevention measures throughout the works.

13.15 Welfare facilities and on-site services

Appropriate welfare facilities are provided by the Contractor. They include running water, an adequate number of toilets, a supply of potable drinking water, a rest area.

13.16 Insurance

Statutory employer's liability insurance is provided for all employees working on the site.

13.17 Copyright and Confidentiality

The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports resides with the Contractor.

The Contractor has a professional obligation to make results of work available to the wider archaeological community and general public within a reasonable period of time.

14 Timetable

14.1 Fieldwork

Excavation shall take place between 08/09/2014 and 26/09/14, with possibility of extension depending on the nature of the archaeology.

14.2 Assessment and Archive

An Archive Report (see Section 9) and an Assessment Report (see Section 10) should be produced within six months of the conclusion of field work.

15. Staffing

The work shall be undertaken by a team of two archaeologists working under advisement from Project Manager Dean Starkey, Skelton Consultancy.

The fieldwork shall be carried out by a supervisor (Martyn King) and one project archaeologist (Robynne Eller).

Specialists will be consulted as necessary.

APPENDIX 7 - Heritage Statement by Skelton Consultancy



HERITAGE STATEMENT

For

Proposed Alterations

To

104 Micklegate, York

July 2014

1.0 Introduction

This heritage Statement has been prepared to accompany an application for Listed Building Consent for internal alterations to 104 Micklegate, York.

2.0 Description

The property is listed Grade II* along with the adjacent property 102 Micklegate. It is understood that the properties were constructed in the 17th Century and remodelled in the mid 18th Century when the front elevation appears to have been rebuilt. The plan of the building suggests that it was originally constructed as a single house with a central entrance door and hallway but this was altered in the 19th Century when the building was divided into two with shopfronts installed and internal walls removed on the ground floor.

104 Micklegate currently comprises of half of the original house and rear wing at ground, first and second floor with a central open string staircase. Behind the rear wing there is a two storey and single storey rear extension with a partly glazed roof that was constructed in the late 1970's when the building was converted into a café/restaurant.

At ground floor level the internal walls of the original buildings have been largely removed with only the staircase walls remaining. No original internal features appear to remain on the ground floor and the ceiling has been replaced with a series of dummy joists and beams, probably installed when the building was converted in the 1970's.

Below the front section of the property (two storey section) is a cellar which extends to approximately 75% of the ground floor area of the main front building. The cellar has restricted head height and is believed to have been partially filled in during a previous refurbishment post listing of the property. The cellar has three chambers two of similar size and a smaller one to the front of the building. Within the cellar to the front is a stone shelf built into brick pillars attached to the party wall.

The upper floors appear to retain their original walls with evidence of former doorways that have been blocked up on the party wall when the building was split in two.

At first floor the front room is panelled and retains an elliptical archway and pilasters, this is partly covered by a large plinth along the front elevation to accommodate the high shopfront and door recess. The bathroom at the rear right of the first floor retains the remains of a deep moulded cornice which suggests that this may formerly have been part of the original main stair or entrance hallway, as suggested by the plan. The main first floor rear room retains an 18th century cast iron fire grate in a plain stone surround, any other 'original features' appear to have been stripped out when the room was converted to a commercial kitchen with fully tiled walls.

At second floor level there is what appears to be an original fireplace opening in the main front room. The rear room at this level is within the roof and what appear to be original principal rafters and purlins remain exposed between modern plasterboard ceiling linings. To the right hand side there is a small WC leading from the staircase, we would suggest that this was constructed in the early to mid 20th Century and is of very poor quality construction with a felt covered flat roof.

3.0 Condition

The property has been vacant for approximately three years and has fallen into disrepair following a long period of little or no maintenance. The following is a summary of Skelton Consultancy's Building Survey Report dated January 2013 and gives an overall summary of the condition of the property:

"The property is in reasonable structural condition for its age and type. There are some signs of movement or subsidence on the front elevation and party walls but there is no sign of any recent cracking and any movement appears to be historic.

The roofs have suffered from a lack of basic routine maintenance for a number of years which has caused water ingress and resultant damage which is now in need of urgent repair.

Guttering at the rear of the second floor has been blocked and decayed for a number of years which has caused extensive damage to pointing and brickwork on the north elevation and on the elevation at the rear below the flat roofed area. We suspect that this may have also caused wet rot to concealed floor joists and rafters built into the wall.

The roofs at the rear are more recent and in good condition requiring only minor repairs. However the main upper roofs require extensive repair and the front slate roof slope requires replacement. Given the need to improve insulation and protect the long term interest of the building consideration should be given to replacement of the coverings to the whole of the main roof.

Given the age of the building the external doors and windows are in reasonably good condition, mostly only requiring minor joinery repairs prior to redecoration.

There is a suspected outbreak of dry rot in the second floor structure in the rear right hand WC area which urgently requires further investigation and repair to prevent it spreading and causing further un-necessary damage.

The ground floor slab in the rear café area has suffered from subsidence or settlement which has caused cracking to the tile floor finishes which require replacement. The upper floors are generally in sound condition although we have noted a number of areas where opening up is required to inspect the joists.

Internally there are a number of minor defects to internal plasterwork, caused by either roof or plumbing leaks. Given the extent of refurbishment and alterations you propose these repairs are largely superficial and will be encompassed by the proposed works.

The service installations in the property were not operational at the time of our survey, our visual inspection suggests that all of the service installations will require a major overhaul or full replacement as part of the proposed refurbishment.

The below ground drainage system was completely blocked at the time of our survey and requires cleaning, survey and some improvements to make it suitable for use for a commercial kitchen.

We have also identified a number of areas where the energy efficiency and fire safety of the property may be improved. This advice should be looked at in conjunction with your proposed refurbishment and alterations."

The cellar was omitted from the original survey and an additional inspection was undertaken in April 2014. The condition of the cellar is commensurate with a building of this age. The walls and floor are damp but in reasonable condition, a number of timber floor joists used to support the concrete floor have deteriorated in the humid environment and have collapsed leaving the floor above unsupported. The central wall creating the two larger chambers offers very little structural support due to a number of service holes and holes from the rotten floor joists. Within this wall is a square timber post built off a stone pad at floor level and up to the underside of the floor above. The lower section of the timber has rotted away due to damp and it offers no structural support. The floor to the ground floor is an early example of a cast in situ concrete floor and is approximately 250-300mm thick. On the underside the original lines and indentations from the original shuttering is still evident. In one location an old door has been used for shuttering purposes. The floor is not built into the walls at either side and additional temporary structural supports have been added as there is very little in terms of structural support from below. Essential structural improvements are required.

4.0 Proposed Works

The proposed works are designed to provide essential structural support to the concrete ground floor and facilitate archaeological exploration of the roman road and allowing it to be displayed for future generations.

Briefly, the proposed works are as follows:

Ground Floor

- Reinstate existing stairs from ground floor to cellar using the existing materials found on site during the clearing out of the cellar.

- Undertake archaeological dig to expose what is believed to be a roman road (York Archaeological Trust have already undertaken preliminary excavations and believe this to be a roman road base of some historical significance. John Oxley of YCC has also visited site and agrees)

- Remove central half brick wall in the center of the cellar to allow archaeology works and to facilitate essential structural repairs.

- Provide new structural support to existing concrete ground floor Install lighting

- Reinstall existing flooring over new damp proof membrane to the perimeter of the cellar to provide walkway and storage space

- Dry line walls with damp proof membrane and free standing metal framed wall system. (this will not be fixed to the walls)

5.0 Impact of Proposed Works

The proposed alterations have been designed to be simple and practical and to have a minimal impact on the appearance and character of the building.

The stairs will be reinstated using the existing sandstone treads found on site, there will be some structural repairs to the flanking walls to facilitate these works but again this will be undertaken using bricks reclaimed on site.

As noted above there is very little structural support for the ground floor. Within the cellar there is a central wall which has a number of holes in and provides very little support to the floor above. This, along with the structural failure of the original floor joists has left the existing ground floor in a dangerous position. The floor is temporarily

propped using steel props, these however are not a long term solution and one must be found.

The proposal is to remove the central wall in the cellar to allow unhindered access to the archaeology but also to allow for new structural support to be inserted into the cellar to provide support to the floor above. The proposal is to create a small steel frame along the line of the old wall; this will be supported at either end in the existing walls on a concrete pad stone. From this new joists will be fixed at right angles into the original holes. The rationale for this approach is to provide essential structural support to the floor and to allow the roman road to be excavated and left on display for future generations. To reinstate the wall to provide sufficient structural integrity would involve taking down the wall, construction of a new foundation (through the archaeology) and rebuilding the wall. The proposed steel beam will provide the appropriate level of structural support without damage to the archaeology.

The lining of the walls is purely to provide an appropriate area to store goods from the restaurant above, this will all be temporary and will not cause any damage to the existing fabric of the building as it will be freestanding and friction fitted against the floor and underside of the floor above.

6.0 Summary

The proposed alterations to the building have been carefully considered and planned to have a minimal effect on the fabric, appearance and setting of the listed building. Structural repairs to the concrete ground floor are essential and must be undertaken. Our proposal allows for the floor to be supported and for the archaeology to be excavated and left exposed in situ for future generations to enjoy. This is a wonderful opportunity to add another layer of knowledge to the rich tapestry of the Roman occupation. The archaeological experts have already stated this is a significant find and one of historical and cultural importance.

APPENDIX 8 - CBM and Stone Assessment

THE RATTLE OWL, MICKLEGATE, YORK (MIC14)

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, DAUB AND STONE TILES

BY J. M. MCCOMISH

(York Archaeological Trust)

June 2017

INTRODUCTION

This assessment relates to 10.140kg of ceramic building material (CBM), 420g of daub and 4 fragments of stone tile recovered from the archaeological excavation at the Rattle Owl, Micklegate, York, undertaken by the Department of Archaeology of the University of York (site code MIC14). The CBM ranged in date from Roman to medieval, though the majority of the collection was of Roman date.

METHODOLOGY

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2015) 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.

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.

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Roman	Brick	68	4685	46.2
	Flue	2	50	0.5
	Imbrex	7	670	6.6
	Tegula	4	850	8.4
Medieval	Brick	3	60	0.6
	Peg	1	300	3.0
	Plain	45	3505	34.6
	Ridge	1	20	0.2

Table 1. CBM by form in relation to period

Context	Dating	Forms present
1001	13-16 th	Plain
1002	13-16 th	Plain, Roman brick
1003	14-16 th	Flue, Medieval brick, Plain, Roman brick
1004	1-4 th	Roman brick
1009	13-16 th	Plain, Roman brick, Tegula
1011	13-16 th	Peg, Plain
1013	13-16 th ?	Plain?
1018	13-16 th	Plain
1021	1-4 th ?	Roman brick?
1022	1-4 th ?	Roman brick?
1024	13-16 th	Plain, Roman brick
1029	1-4 th	Roman brick
1030	13-16 th	Imbrex, Plain, Roman brick, Tegula
1031	1-4 th	Roman brick
1032	1-4 th	Flue, Imbrex, Roman brick
1033	1-4 th	Imbrex, Roman brick
1036	1-4 th	Roman brick
1044	1-4 th	Imbrex, Roman brick, Tegula
1050	1-4 th	Roman brick
1056	1-4 th	Imbrex
1065	1-4 th	Roman brick
1066	1-4 th	Roman brick
1067	1-4 th	Roman brick
1070	1-4 th	Roman brick, Tegula
1073	1-4 th	Roman brick
1077	1-4 th	Roman brick

Table 2. CBM in relation to context

Roman

The Roman CBM accounted for 61.7% of the total volume of CBM from the site but much of this was badly shattered and fragmentary. The forms present included roof tiles (tegulae and imbrices) and flue tile, but the majority of the fragments were of indeterminate form (termed Roman brick). One of the tegulae and one brick sherd had wire marks on the base, caused by a wire being used to separate the tile from the workbench during manufacture. One brick sherd had part of a signature on the upper surface, drawn with the fingers while the tile was wet; this was insufficiently complete to determine the original design. One of the imbrices had rain marks on the upper surface showing that it had been dried on the ground prior to firing as opposed to being dried in an open-sided shed. A sherd of brick had a reduced core caused by the exclusion of oxygen during firing. The two flue sherds were from the unkeyed side of a flue tile. The material recovered was in sizes and fabrics that are typical for York as a whole.

Medieval

Medieval CBM accounted for 38.3% of the total volume of CBM from the site by weight. The forms present included roofing tiles of 13-16th century date (plain, peg and ridge) and a small number of brick sherds of 14-16th century date. Seven plain tiles had smoothing lines on the upper surface where the tile had been wiped down after moulding to increase the surface tension of the tile. Four plain tiles had reduced cores and 5 were overfired leading to

warping. The single peg tile had a circular peg-hole 10mm in diameter. The material recovered was in sizes and fabrics that are typical for York as a whole.

Conclusion

The collection of CBM was typical for York as a whole in terms of the forms, fabrics and dimensions seen. The material is mainly of use to aid with dating the contexts in question.

DAUB

A small quantity of daub was present in contexts 1032 and 1067. This material was probably of Roman date.

STONE TILE

Four fragments of stone tiles were present in contexts 1009, 1031 and 1041 (two examples). These were all of Roman date and comprised one fragment of oolitic limestone, one magnesian limestone and one of micaceous sandstone all of which were of thicknesses suggestive of roof tile, while the fourth was a fragment of micaceous sandstone with a worn upper surface suggestive of floor tile.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The collection of CBM, daub and stone tile was of very poor quality overall, being highly abraded and fragmented, with relatively few diagnostic sherds being present. The CBM is mainly of use in providing dating evidence for the contexts concerned. No further work is therefore recommended.

NONE OF THE MATERIAL WAS WORTHY OF MUSEUM DISPLAY. RETENTION/DISCARD

For excavations with the City of York, the author routinely adopts a record and discard policy, whereby only a representative selection of CBM from each site is retained. This typically means that around 80% of the volume of CBM from any given site is discarded. In the case of this site, seven sherds of CBM and two of the stone roof tiles were retained.

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McComish, J.M., 2015. *York Archaeological Trust Ceramic Building Material and Stone Tile Recording Methodology* (York Archaeological Trust unpublished internal guidelines)

APPENDIX 9 - Human Bone Osteological Assessment

YORK OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY LTD



OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM MICKLEGATE, YORK

Malin Holst 26/06/2016

Introduction

The Department of Archaeology of the University of York undertook an excavation in the cellar of a building at Micklegate, York in 2014. The excavation recovered the partial remains of a skeleton in the northeast corner of the excavation trench. The remains are thought to date to the early Roman c.AD 43 - 200.

Methodology

The human remains were analysed following English Heritage and ClfA guidelines (Mays *et al.* 2002; McKinley 2004).

Osteology

The surface preservation and fragmentation of the human remains was moderate (Table 1). Completeness of the skeleton was 15%, with the left femur, right fibula and both tibiae being partially preserved.

Table 1: Catalogue of articulated skeleton

Skeleton No	Preservation	Completeness	Age	Sex	Pathology
1021	Moderate	15%	18+ Adult	-	Lamellar bone on the medial shaft surfaces of both tibiae

SP = Surface preservation: grades 0 (excellent), 1 (very good), 2 (good), 3 (moderate), 4 (poor), 5 (very poor), 5+ (extremely poor) after McKinley (2004); C = Completeness; F = Fragmentation: min (minimal), slight, mod (moderate), sev (severe), ext (extreme)

The minimum number of individuals based on a count of the maximum number of long bone joints and specific other larger bone elements as well as age was one adult.

Age was determined using standard ageing techniques, as specified in Scheuer and Black

An Archaeological Excavation at 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. UOY Report No. 15005.

(2000a; 2000b) and Cox (2000). For non-adults, age estimation is based on dental development and eruption, skeletal development (epiphyseal fusion) and long bone lengths (Scheuer and Black 2000b). In adults, age estimation largely relies on the presence of the pelvis and ribs and uses different stages of bone development and degeneration in order to calculate the age of an individual. It can be supplemented through examination of dental wear (Brothwell 1981). Age is split into a number of categories, from foetus (up to 40 weeks in *utero*), neonate (around the time of birth), infant (newborn to one year), juvenile (1-12 years), adolescent (13-17 years), young adult (ya; 18-25 years), young middle adult (yma; 26-35 years), old middle adult (oma; 36-45 years), mature adult (ma; 46+) to adult (an individual whose age could not be determined more accurately than that they were eighteen or over).

Because none of the ageing criteria survived that are normally used for age determination in adult skeletons, ageing had to rely on skeletal fusion. The skeleton was an adult, aged eighteen years old or older.

Sex determination was carried out using standard osteological techniques, such as those described by Mays and Cox (2000). As none of the sexing criteria survived, sex could not be determined.

Pathology

New bone deposits on the surfaces of the bones can indicate inflammation of a sheath of tissue (the periosteum) which surrounds all bones (Ortner 2003, 206-207). Inflammation may be due to infection, but low-grade trauma and chronic ulceration can also lead to new bone formation (Roberts and Manchester 2005; Ortner 2003, 206-207). Periosteal reactions are commonly observed in archaeological populations, particularly on the tibiae, and their prevalence has been used as a general measure of stress in past populations (Ortner 2003, 209). Woven bone deposits are indicative of inflammation that was active at the time of death, while lamellar bone indicates that the inflammation was healing.

Lamellar bone was noted on the medial surface of both tibiae, suggesting that the inflammation was receding at the time of death.

Conclusion

The human remains from Micklegate represented one individual that was 15% complete and moderately well preserved. The individual was an adult of undetermined sex and had suffered from inflammation of the shins that was receding at the time of death.

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APPENDIX 10 - Glass Assessment by Dr. Caitlin Kitchener

Introduction and methodology

This assessment report examines the glass found at the excavation from 104 Micklegate.

Site code: MIC14 + MIC15

Museum Accession Number: YORYM:2024.3

The glass assemblage assessed below weighs 135.86grams, with a total of 19 fragments present across 8 different contexts. The majority of these fragments (11) were found in topsoil contexts (1001, 1002). The others proceeded to be diagnostic fragments which were retained within the 'Small Finds' archive for the site.

Table 1 provides an overview of the sherds. The assemblage is a mixture of Roman (58%) and postmedieval (42%) glass. Many of the fragments are too small to be diagnostic in their form but their colour and process of manufacture indicates hand blown Roman glass. There are 7 (37%) small sherds of glass which are not diagnostic in their form as well as 6 sherds which have had a form suggested. Not surprisingly, many of the diagnostic sherds are vessel glass.

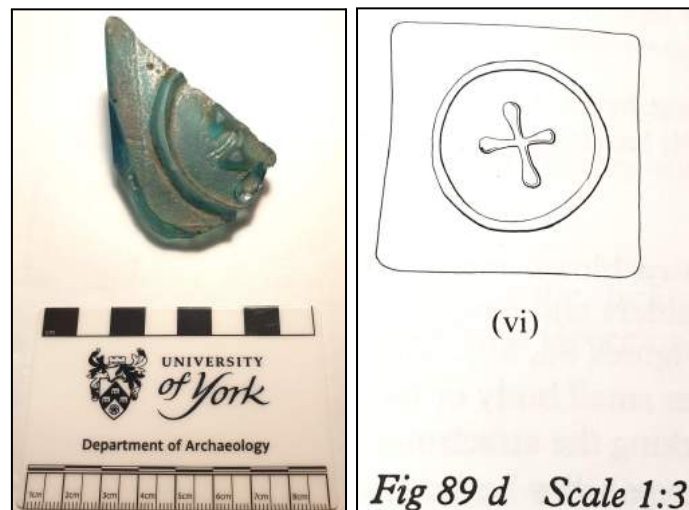
Small find no	Context	Weight (g)	Date	Description
48	1001	25.8	Early Roman (AD 70-200)	1 fragment. Probably a hexagonal bottle, hand blown into a mould, white to colourless glass with a blue tint. 1.7mm to 4.8mm thickness. (retained)
/	1001	1.3	Postmedieval (AD1500-1800)	1 fragment. Likely from a bottle, blown, green to black colour. 3.2mm thickness. (discarded)
/	1002	6.4	Postmedieval (AD 1750-1914) Postmedieval (AD1500-1914)	Multiple small abraded fragments 7 in total. 1 fragment likely from a bottle, blown, green to black colour. 2.5mm thickness. 6 Undiagnostic, hand blown, fragments with white, blue, green tint. 1 fragment likely mould blown. (discarded)
46	1002	0.10	Possibly Roman (AD 70-410) Roman (AD 70-410)	1 un-diagnostic fragment, hand blown, white in colour which is now frosted. 2.3mm thickness (discarded) Possibly from a vessel, hand blown with noticeable air bubbles, white with green tint. 1.1mm thickness. (retained)
23	1024	1.8	Probably Roman (AD 70-410)	1 fragment of possible window glass. Cast, feels rough on one side. 3.3 thickness. (retained)
22	1032	1.76	Roman (AD 70-410)	1 fragment of possibly a sherd from a bowl, blue in colour, now frosted. 1.2mm thickness. (retained)
47	1032	8.7	Roman (AD70-250)	1 fragment of possibly a sherd from a beaker, possibly cast, colourless to blue in colour. 1.8mm thickness. (retained)
24	1036	6	Roman (AD 70-410)	1 fragment of probably a flask or bottle, possibly a base fragment. Colourless to green in colour, blown. 6.1mm thickness. (retained)
25	1056	2.6	Late Roman to Early Medieval	1 fragment of a body sherd from a bowl or hemispherical drinking cup, one horizontal trail, blue-green in colour, blown. 2.6mm to 6.8mm

			(AD300-600)	thickness. (retained)
26	1065	60.2	Roman (c. 70- 200 AD)	1 fragment of a base sherd from a square base bottle with moulded decoration of a circle and cross, made in a mould, blue-green in colour. Base thickness 12.4mm. Wall thickness 8mm.
49	1065	15.02	Roman (c. AD 70- 200 AD)	1 fragment of a ribbon handle, hand blown, blue-green in colour. Likely the handle for the square base bottle. Wall thickness 4.0mm.
27	1066	6	Roman (c.70 AD - 410 AD)	1 fragment of a Ribbon angular handle, likely for a square based bottle. Blue-green in colour. Thickness 4.1mm.
Total Weight Assessed: :		135.86		

Table 1: Small finds number, context, weight, date, and description of the glass assemblage.

Notable sherds - Roman

There are two sherds which are likely from the same vessel which deserve to be commented on. The square base sherd has a single concentric circle with a cross motif in its centre (SF26; see below left image).



It is similar to the example from fig 89 d (vi): Price and Cottam 1998, 197 (above: right image) and bears a closer resemblance again to an example from Verulamium (Charlesworth 1966, 34). The general date for square bottles is c. AD43-end of the 2nd century and it has been argued that these are very common finds in later 1st to 2nd century settlements (Price and Cottam 1998, 195). Examples of the square based glass vessels are known from around England, sites including Carlisle, Silchester, and Wroexter have had more than ten sherds found (Cool 2024, 20). Looking at excavation reports from nearby sites in the *colonia* part of Roman York, these do not appear to have been a common type of glass to find.¹ Five sherds were excavated in the Coppergate area (Bingham

¹ Of course, square base bottles may be within these assemblages and were not reported upon whether due to not being identified or another reason. See the following reports where this type of glass was not reported: OSA REPORT No: OSA09EV05, West Offices, Station Rise; OSA11EX02 2013, Royal York Hotel Extension; YAT Report 2009/63 Utility trench, 1–41 Micklegate, York; YAT Report 2009/70 Utility trench, Micklegate – North Street, York; YAT Report 2009/72 Utility trench, Micklegate – George Hudson Street, York; YAT Report Number 2015/48 Excavations By York Archaeological Trust Within The Walled Area To The South-West Of The River Ouse, York (McComish 2015); YAT Report 2021/14 Toft Green, behind 98 Micklegate, York

and Jackson 2008) and 32 square based sherds were excavated at Hungate (Cool 2024, 21). This patchiness in the Micklegate area of York may be due to the frequency of Roman glass fragments being too small to type or less diagnostic sherds being excavated than the base example from 104 Micklegate. It could also be indicative of the partial and piecemeal understanding we currently have of the *colonia* in York (see Loffman and Slater (2018, 10) for a similar point on the “fragmentary nature of evidence for the development of the *colonia*” on why excavating these areas is important) as well as post-depositional and stratigraphic processes and issues impacting urban archaeology. Interestingly, this form also does not appear to be common in the fortress/military area of Roman York either. Fragments of glass from Wilmott’s excavations at St Mary’s Abbey do not contain square bottles (Cool 1998) and the glass assemblage from St Leonard’s Hospital could include square based bottles as 30 sherds dating from the late 1st-early 3rd centuries were excavated, although their type is not outlined in the assessment (Cool in Hunter-Mann 2011, 90).

This type of square bottle is known to have been reused as a cinerary urn in the Roman period, particularly when they are a larger bottle (Price et al 2022), opening up the possibility of reuse for this vessel too. Its width is 75mm (although it is incomplete so would be larger) and it is not possible to provide an estimate of its height. However, this is a suggestion, as most would have been used for storing and transporting liquids (Charlesworth 1966) or sometimes as tablewares (Casey et al 1995). Examples of their reuse as cinerary urns are known in England, including Kent (British Museum number 1883,1213.315) and Hertfordshire (British Museum number 1843,0812.1.1) but also across the empire, including Mainz (British Museum number 1853,0610.2). Whether reused or not, it is a notable sherd due to its location in the *colonia*.

Recommendations

Further work is needed to understand square bottles in York and the surrounding region, especially due to their use and reuse as cinerary urns. If these are supposed to be a common find within 1st-2nd century settlements, their absence in York is of interest.

Some of the glass is in a poor or deteriorating condition which needs to be conserved or discarded.

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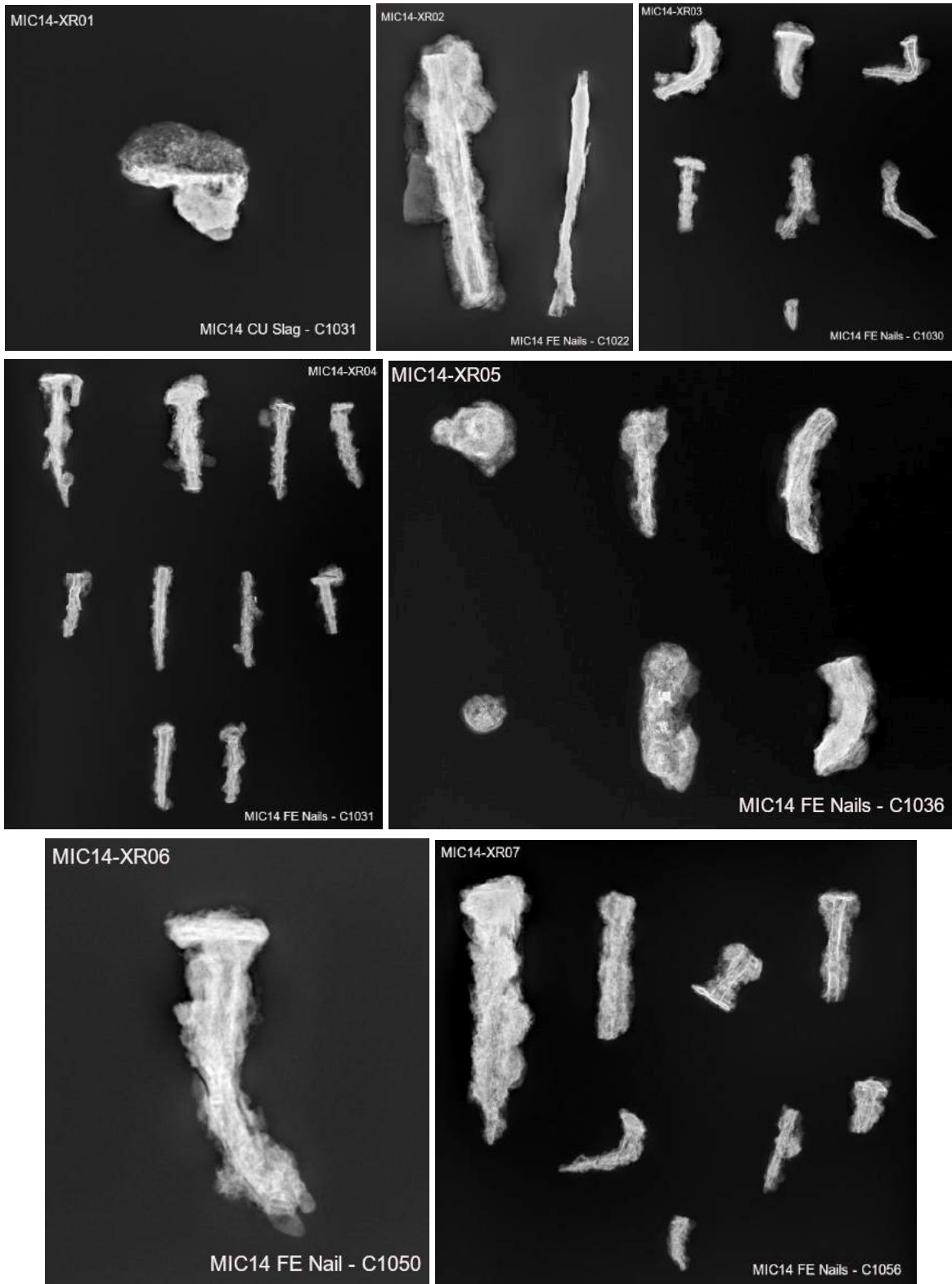
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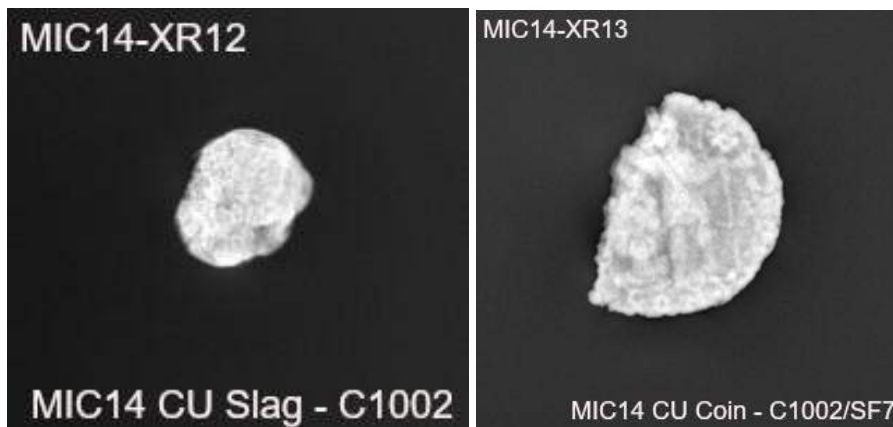
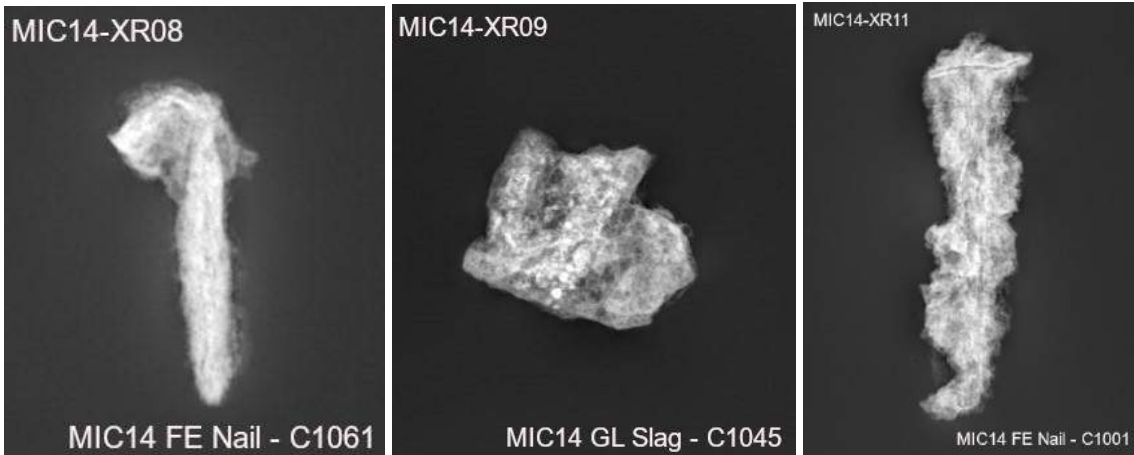
APPENDIX 11 - X-ray Assessment Log Sheet

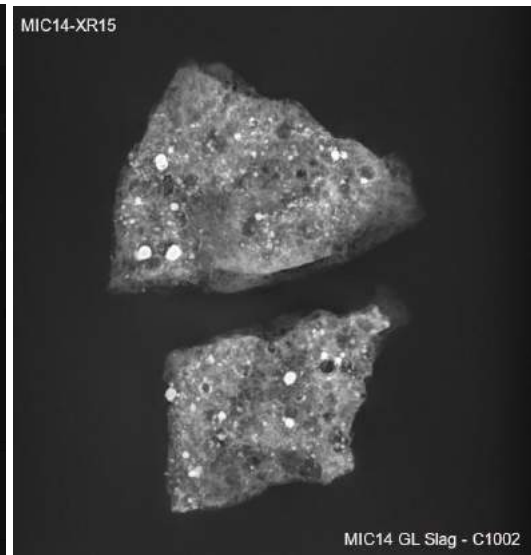
104 Micklegate Rattle Owl Metalworking X-ray Sample. 20/10/2023 & 30/10/2023 Emma Boast MA, Dr. Caitlin Kitchener, Dr. Gareth Perry (meX+100 and Visaris Avanse X-Ray System. University of York)				
Material to X-ray (sample)				
Context	Sample selected	Fragments X-rayed	Comments (x-ray number)	Context description/provisional date
1001	1	1	X1- 110KV/0.60ms - 1 FE nail	Mortar bedding under floor, containing Roman pot. Post Med- 18th C
1002	21	11	X2- 110KV/0.60ms - Bloomery Fe Slag, CU slag, and FE nails (2x Nails from MIC15)	Dark layer under 1001, roman pot and clay pipe. Post Med- 18th C
1009	3	3	X3- 110 KV /0.60ms - FE nails	Grey- orange clay under 1002 (possible packing for road surface? Post-Roman
1018	8	5	X4-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Orange. Grey mottled layer under 1002. Med- Post Med
1019	12	N/A	Too sheared and in a fragmentary state	Grey layer/gully between "road" and masonry in the north room . Late Roman-Early Medieval
1022	10	3	X5-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Fill of Pit on southern wall. Roman.
1024	23	21	X6-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Mottled orange brown layer under 1002 in the south room. Roman.
1030	7	7	X7-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	East-west possible grave backfill.(not fully excavated) Roman.
1031	27	10 (11)	X8-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails (10) - 1 x piece of FE Slag	Dark grey layer running N-S inbetween 1025 = 1019. Roman.
1032	120	12 (a),20 (b), 1 (c) 33	X9-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails - 1 metal strip (c)	Burnt layer under 1031. Roman
1035	7	N/A	Too sheared and in a fragmentary state	Orange clay packing of "road" in the south room. Roman
1036	11	6	X10-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Dark mottled layer on top of "road", east end of southern room. Roman.
1044	44	23 (a), 2 (b) 25	X11-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails - 1 FE forged ring	Light mottled brown layer under foundation in south room. Roman
1045	1	1	X-0012-110 KV/0.80ms - Glass Slag/melted glass	Dark silty layer in northern room in south east corner where (1043) ends- poss destruction layer
1050	1	1	X13-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Dark layer in SW corner of north room , in between break in wall. Roman
1056	8	8	X14-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Dark mottled backfill of pit. Anglian.
1061	1	1	X15-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Pit backfill in north room, silty clay.
1065	12	N/A	Too sheared and in a fragmentary state	Cleaning area after wall partition removal. Roman- Medieval
1066	3	2 (a), 1 (b) 3	X16-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails x2 (a) - 1 x glass slag fragment (b)	Deposit under 1065. Roman
1067	6	6	X17- 110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails (down as 1057)	Sandy grey layer in south-east corner. Unknown.
1068	6	1	X18-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Rubble and packing in SE corner.Roman
1069	1	1	X19-110 KV/0.80ms - Melted glass adhering	Mixed mottled layer under cleaning 1065.

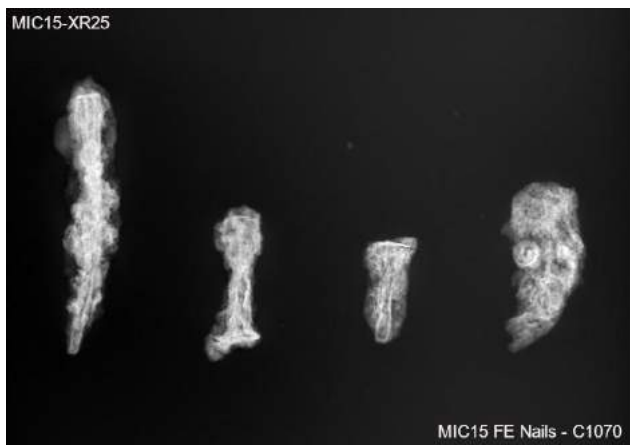
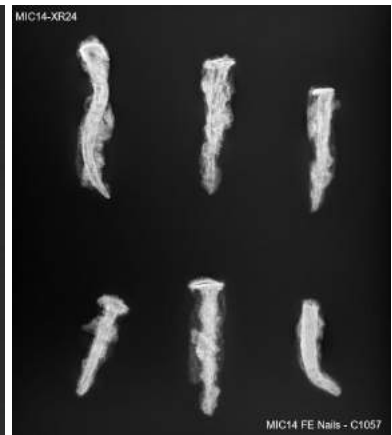
			to FE nail	Roman
1070	4	4	X20-110 KV/0.80ms - FE nails (3) and a flat metal fixing plate (1)	Medium brown layer under 1065. Roman
1072	2	2	X21-10 KV/0.60ms - FE nails	Medium brown spread under 1002 in the storage area. Roman
SF3 C1002	1	1	X22-110 KV/0.80ms - CU Terret Ring/Ring	Dark layer under 1001, roman pot and clay pipe. Post Med- 18th C
SF6 C1066	1	1	X23- 110 KV/0.60ms - CU Strip/fitting	Deposit under 1065. Roman
SF7 C1002	1	1	X24- 110 KV/0.80ms - Nummi Coin of Valens. Reverse visible on x-ray	Dark layer under 1001, roman pot and clay pipe. Post Med- 18th C
SF9 C1024	1	1	X25-110 KV/0.60ms - Nummi Coin of House Constantine I. Badly corroded, not visible on x-ray. Visual identification.	Mottled orange brown layer under 1002 in the south room. Roman.
SF13 C1070	1	1	X26-110 KV/0.60ms - Nummi Coin, badly corroded, not visible on x-ray nor visual identification.	Medium brown layer under 1065. Roman
SF14 C1024	1	1	X27-110 KV/0.80ms - Sestertius Coin, badly corroded, not visible on x-ray nor visual identification.	Coin. Mottled orange brown layer under 1002 in the south room. Roman.
SF15 C1066	1	1	X28-110 KV/0.80ms - Glass with FE internal material visible on x-ray/ PXRf - Melted glass.	Deposit under 1065. Roman
SF17 C1030	1	1	X29-110 KV/0.60ms - FE nail with wood attached, possible coffin nail?	East-west possible grave backfill.(not fully excavated) Roman.
Totals:	347	162		

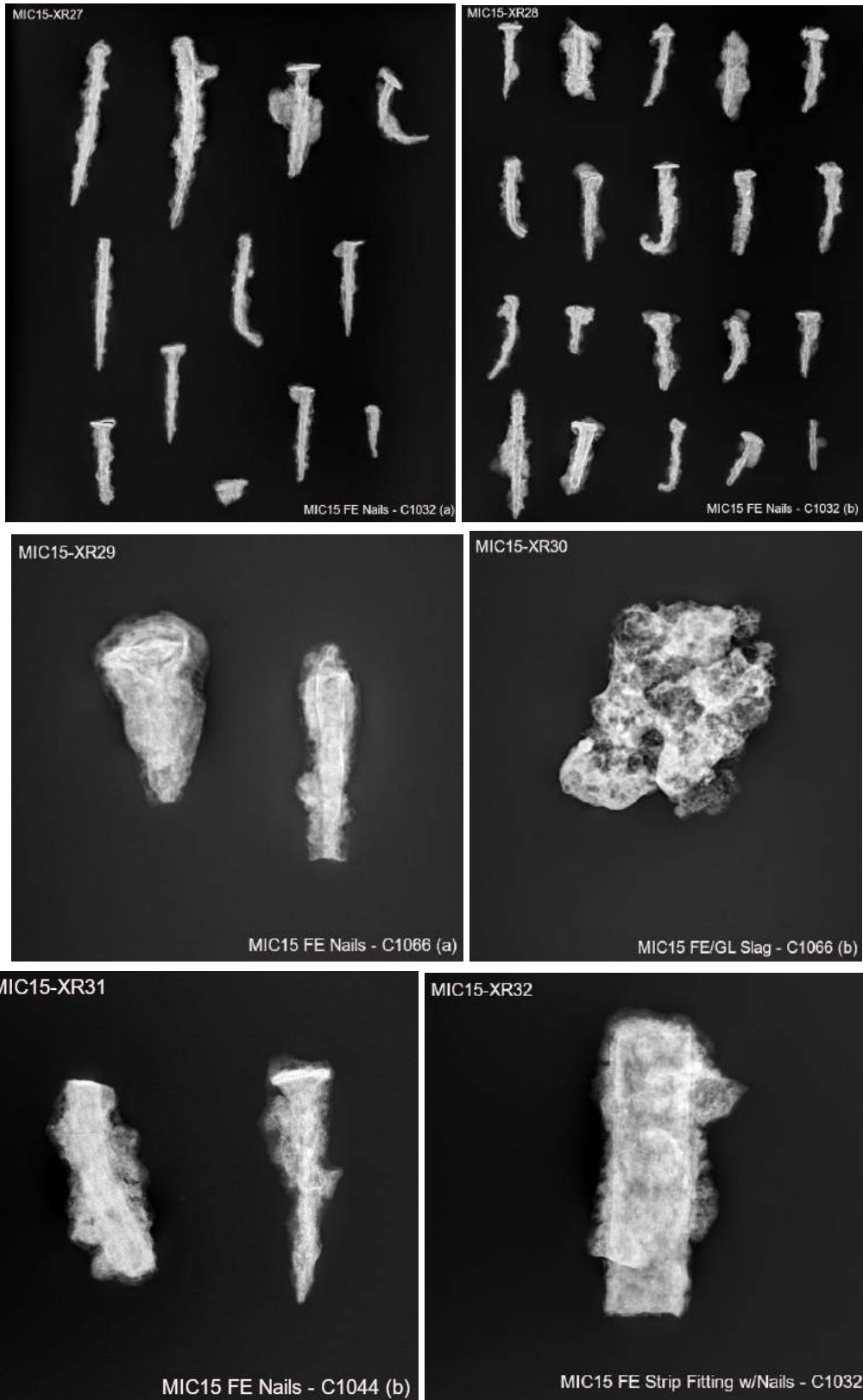
APPENDIX 12 - X-ray Image Log by Emma Boast MA & Dr. Caitlin Kitchener

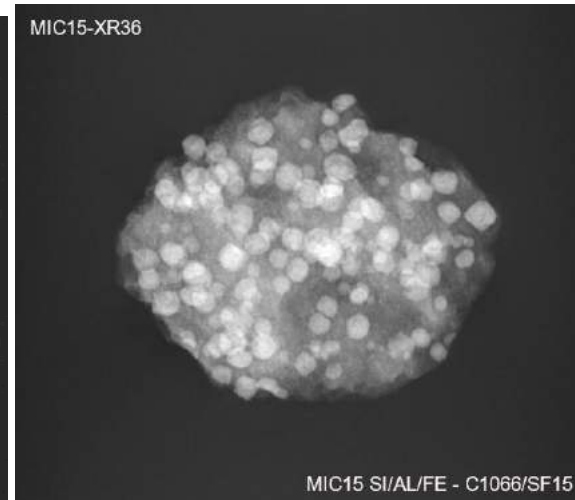
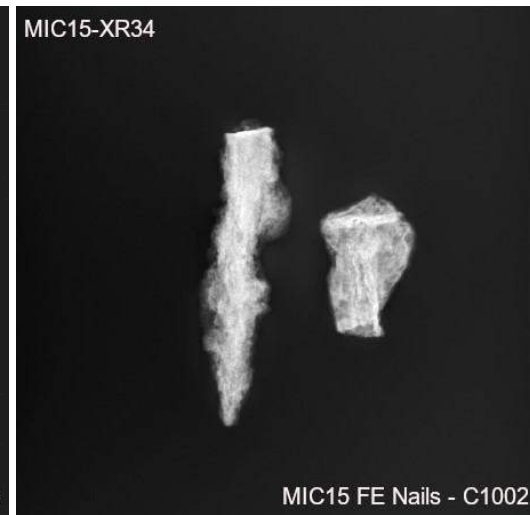
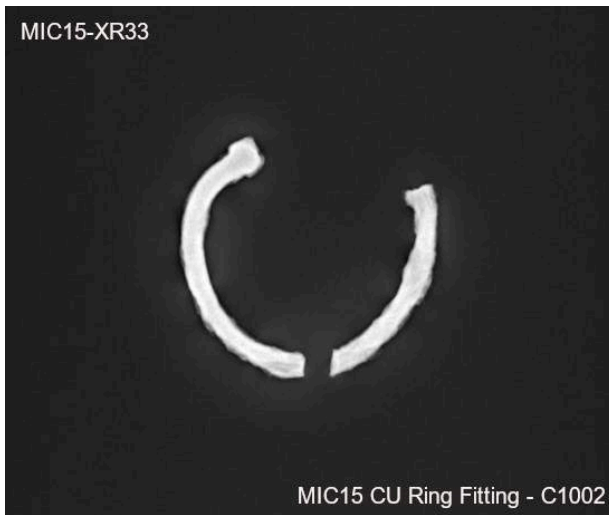












APPENDIX 13 - PXRF (Portable X-ray fluorescence analysers) Analysis

(31/10/23 - Dr. Gareth Perry)

Context	Small Find No.	PXRF (Portable X-ray fluorescence analysers) Readings	
		Metal work analysis	Geological Analysis
1066	15	51% Silica 29% Aluminium 12% Iron 3.25% Phosphorus 2.24% Titanium *Trace* 0.25% Magnesium 0.09% Zirconium 0.06% Chromium 0.03% Lead 0.02% Zinc	53% 'Light elements' (lithium, beryllium, sodium, magnesium, aluminium, potassium, calcium) 28% Silica *Trace - elements similar to previous*
Interpretation:		Materials associated with glass production/ or melted or destroyed glassware waste. Mixed with other occupational debris due to a burning/demolition event.	

APPENDIX 14 - Small Finds Assessment by Emma Boast

An Archaeological Small Finds Report for 104 Micklegate, York, UK

By Emma Boast MA
5th March - 19th July 2024

Site code: MIC14 and MIC15
Museum Accession No: YORYM:2024.3

1. Introduction

The Small Finds submitted for assessment below are from a small multi-period site in the parish of Micklegate, York, UK.

In total there are 109 Small Find fragments to be assessed, all ranging in date from the Roman Period (c.AD 43 AD - 410 AD) to the c.AD 20th Century.

The weight of these objects combined is 2,625.90grams (Table 1).

The Small Finds encountered will help to date features and deposits across the open areas encountered within the basement excavations at 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. These excavations were undertaken by the Department of Archaeology at the University of York, by Postgraduate Students, supervised by Steve Roskams as Project Manager..

This assemblage is significant in the fact that there have been limited investigations into this part of York. Where excavations have occurred within the local vicinity of the site, archaeological material of significance has been encountered. Previous excavations by York Archaeological Trust onsite (Whyman, 2015), in which they encountered highly disturbed Roman deposits and a sequence of burning and demolition, as well as a possible Road surface and building structure. The investigations of 2014-2015 therefore wanted to explore further these structural elements encountered and refine a dating sequence for the site. This then can form the foundation for understanding the local archaeological landscape of this Parish and the character of the site in more detail.

The aim of this report is to provide an assessment of those Small Finds present and to help characterise the site and give recommendations for further consideration.

2. Methodology

The site was excavated by the University of York, Post Graduate Students and Lecturer in Field Archaeology Steve Roskams. The site works were carried out between the 8th September 2014 to 28th February 2015. Finds processing, data logging and archival preparation was undertaken offsite, due to the cramped and limited work space, utilising best practices from the CIFA (2014) and Historic England (2015) Guidance.

Each designated Small Find encountered was given a unique identifying number during the post-excavation and finds archival process, based on the site as a whole and recorded on the site's Small Finds Register (**SF1**). It was not possible to record spatial data via GPS for these Small Finds due to the limits on the excavation space and time. All Small Finds were retrieved by hand excavation from deposits and features.

Once retained, finds were appropriately appraised based on material type and washed appropriately according to current best practices (Leigh et al, 1998) and national guidance (Historic England, 2018).

An Archaeological Excavation at 104 Micklegate "The Rattle Owl", York, YO1 6JX. UOY Report No. 15005.

Small Finds were logged, quantified and assessed on digital spreadsheets to form part of the main digital archive. All corresponding data and numbering was present and is visible on the finds bags.

All objects from this collection of material are assigned the Yorkshire Museum Accession code: **YORYM:2024.3**

The assessment and analysis of these Small Finds within their relevant contexts have been undertaken by Emma Boast MA, Archaeological Finds and Archives Technician, University of York: Department of Archaeology.

3. Assessment Catalogue

Small Find No'	Context No'	Item Count	Weight (g)	Material Class	Material Type	Object Type	Object Date
1	1002	4	3.7	Ceramic	Pottery	Beaker/Cup Fragments	c. AD 150 - 200 AD (late 2nd Century Roman Period)
2	1002	3	19.4	Ceramic	Pottery	Beaker/Cup Fragments	c.AD 40 - 120 AD (early 1st - 2nd Century Roman Period)
3	1002	2	2.5	Metal	Copper Alloy	Terret Ring/Ring Fitting	c.AD 50 - 150 AD (mid 1st - 2nd Century Roman Period)
4	1021	3	45.6	Earth Mix	Plaster	Mortar	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
5	1002	1	15.2	Ecofact	Animal Bone	Knife Handle	c.AD 1600 - 1800 AD (Post Medieval Period)
6	1066	1	1.4	Metal	Copper Alloy	Strip Fitting	c. AD 43 - 600 AD (Roman to Post Roman Period)
7	1002	1	1.6	Metal	Copper Alloy	Coin	c.AD 364 - 378 AD (late 4th Century Roman Period)
8	1044	17	306.5	Ceramic	Pottery	Indented Beaker	c.AD 150 - 280 AD (mid 2nd- late 3rd Century Roman Period)
9	1024	1	1.7	Metal	Copper Alloy	Coin	c.AD 317 - 330 AD (early 4th Century Roman Period)
10	1002	1	6	Earth Mix	Plaster	Wall Plaster	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
11	1002	1	1.2	Plant	Worked Wood	Painted Wood Fragment	c.AD 1700 - 1800 AD (18th Century)
12	1030	1	2.8	Earth Mix	Plaster	Wall Plaster	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
13	1070	1	1.6	Metal	Copper Alloy	Coin	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
14	1024	1	20	Metal	Copper Alloy	Coin	c.AD 50 - 260 AD (late 1st - late 3rd Century Roman Period)
15	1066	1	42.4	Industrial	Glass Waste	Slag	c. AD 43 - 600 AD

				Debris			(Roman to Post Roman-Anglian Period)
16	1044	1	103.4	Earth Mix	Mortar	Concrete	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
17	1032	1	0.1	Ecofact	Animal Bone	Needle	c.AD 69 - 399 AD (Roman Period)
18	1032	1	7.2	Ecofact	Animal Bone	Burnt Animal Bone	c.AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
19	1032	1	1.4	Ecofact	Animal Bone	Hair Pin	c.AD 69 - 399 AD (Roman Period)
20	1044	1	46	Ceramic	Pottery	Bowl/ Dish	c. AD 120 - 150 AD (early - mid 2nd Century Roman)
21	1044	1	28.4	Ceramic	Pottery	Beaker/Cup	c.AD 150 - 410 AD (mid 2nd Century - early 5th Century Roman)
22	1032	2	8.8	Artefact	Glass	Vessel/Bowl	c.AD 70 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
23	1024	1	1.11	Artefact	Glass	Vessel	c.AD 70 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
24	1036	1	5.12	Artefact	Glass	Flask Vessel	c.AD 70 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
25	1056	1	1.69	Artefact	Glass	Vessel/Bowl	c.AD 300 - 600 AD (Post Roman-Anglian Period)
26	1065	2	74.9	Artefact	Glass	Vessel/Jar	c.AD 70 - 200 AD (late 1st - 2nd Century Roman Period)
27	1066	1	5.87	Artefact	Glass	Vessel	c.AD 70 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
28	1068	1	4	Ceramic	Pottery	Bowl/ Dish	c. AD 50 - 120 AD (mid 1st-early 2nd Century Roman Period)
29	1068	1	43	Ceramic	Pottery	Bowl/Dish	c. AD 350 - 400 AD (late 4th - early 5th Century Roman Period)
30	1068	4	72	Ceramic	Pottery	Jar/Dish	c. AD 120 -192 AD (mid 2nd - late 2nd Century Roman Period)
31	1030	1	27	Ceramic	Pottery	Amphorae	c. AD 43 - 199 AD (early 1st - late 2nd Century Roman Period)
32	1009	1	1.5	Ceramic	Pottery	Bowl/Dish	c. AD 40 -100 AD (early 1st - late 1st Century Roman Period)
33	1044	1	69.1	Ceramic	Pottery	Amphorae	c. AD 55 - 130 AD (early 1st - early 2nd Century Roman Period)
34	1044	3	33.3	Ceramic	Pottery	Jar/ Beaker	c. AD 150 - 410 AD (mid 2nd - early 5th Century Roman Period)

35	1044	1	16.3	Ceramic	Pottery	Flagon	c. AD 40 - 69 AD (early 1st Century Roman Period)
36	1044	1	999	Ceramic	Pottery	Amphorae	c. AD 100 - 299 AD (2nd - 3rd Century Roman Period)
37	1044	1	7.2	Ceramic	Pottery	Bowl	c. AD 50 - 260 AD (early 1st - late 3rd Century Roman Period)
38	1044	1	19.2	Ceramic	Pipe	Pipe Bowl/Stem	c. AD 1610 - 1640 AD (early 17th Century)
39	1070	1	30.5	Earth Mix	Plaster	Wall Plaster	c. AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
40	1072	1	20.3	Earth Mix	Plaster	Wall Plaster	c. AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
41	1024	1	2.5	Animal	Worked	Pin	c. AD 69 - 399 AD (Roman Period)
42	1002	1	5.2	Animal Bone	Worked	Bone Plate	c. AD 43 - 1100 AD (Roman - Early Medieval Period)
43	1067	1	38.8	Ceramic	Pottery	Jar	c. AD 150 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
44	1030	1	7	Metal	Iron (Fe)	Coffin Nail	c. AD 43 - 200 AD (early 1st - late 2nd Century Roman Period)
45	1032	1	23	Ceramic	Pottery	Amphorae	c. AD 100 - 299 AD (late 1st - late 3rd Century Roman Period)
46	1002	1	0.1	Artefact	Glass	Vessel Fragment	c. AD 70 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
47	1032	1	8.7	Artefact	Glass	Vessel Beaker	c. AD 70 - 250 AD (late 1st - mid 3rd Century Roman Period)
48	1001	1	25.8	Artefact	Glass	Vessel/Bottle	c. AD 70 - 200 AD (late 1st - late 2nd Century Roman Period)
49	1065	1	15.2	Artefact	Glass	Vessel/Bottle	c. AD 70 - 200 AD (late 1st - late 2nd Century Roman Period)
50	1044	1	60.7	Ceramic	Pottery	Jar	c. AD 150 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
51	1044	19	290.7	Ceramic	Pottery	Vessel Fragments	c. AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
52	1044	9	66.1	Ceramic	Pottery	Vessel Fragments	c. AD 43 - 410 AD (Roman Period)
Total:		109	2,625.90				

Table 1. Archaeological Small Finds from 104 Micklegate September 2014- February 2015.

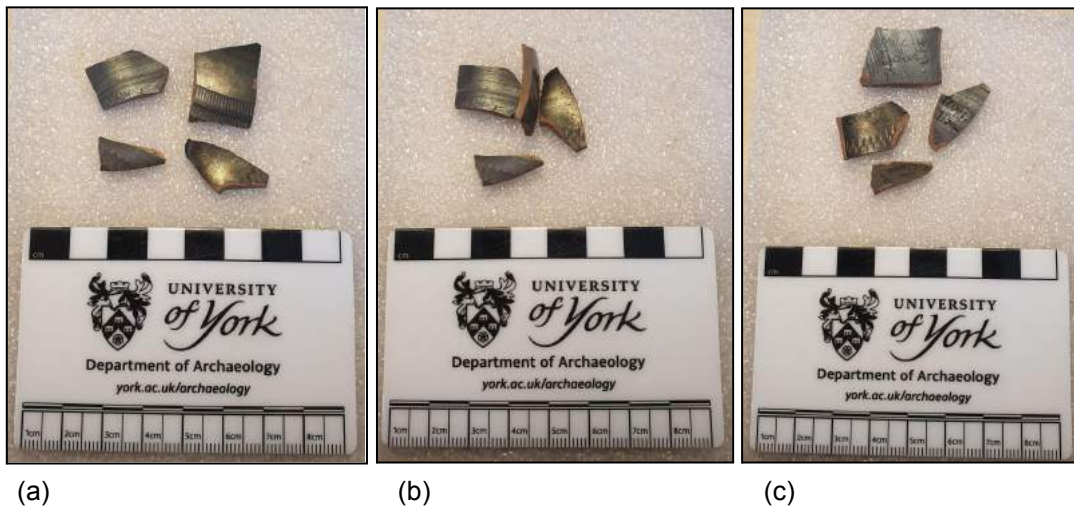
4. Assessment and Analysis of Small Finds

SF1 (C1002)

4 x Fragments of CNG BS - Central Gaulish Black Slipped Ware (**W**16.9mm x **L**20.4mm x **H**2.1mm; the largest fragment). Part of a beaker/cup type vessel body sherds present. Fine-textured fabric; with internal pink fabric. Glossy black slip; characteristic micaceous matrix, with fine quartz, limestone and sparse red iron ore inclusions. Decoration includes fine horizontal rouletted lines. Weight: 3.7g. Severely fragmented (a) 3 vessels present (b) visible in the cross section (c) Greenish and greyish lustrous slip on fragments.

These fragments were found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this type of high status fine ware was imported into Britain between c. AD 150 - 200, most notably from Central Gaul, Lezoux (Dore & Tomber 1998: 50).



SF2 (C1002)

4 x Fragments; 1 rim sherd, 1 body sherd is of type CNG CC1 fabric, 2 other body sherds are of type CNG CC2 fabric type, 1 with curved slipware decoration (**W**29.2mm x **L**56.8mm x **H**5mm; the largest fragment). Part of a beakers/cup type vessel Central Gaulish Colour-coated Wares.

Fabric group 1 (CNG CC1) is diagnostic of Central Gaulish colour-coated wares. With a hard, almost pure white or cream fabric, present with a clean or slightly laminar fracture; sparse red inclusions, clear quartz and mica flakes visible. Wheel-thrown. Black, dark greenish-brown slip with a metallic sheen. Fabric group 2 (CNG CC2), is soft, fine buff-brown fabric; slightly sandy and micaceous. Slip is dark chestnut-brown with a metallic sheen. Weight: 19.4g. Severely fragmented (a) 2 vessels present (b) fabric visible in the cross section (c) interior composition.

This object was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this type of high status fine ware was imported into Britain between c. AD 40 - 120, most notably from Central Gaul, Lezoux (Dore & Tomber 1998: 50).



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF3 (C1002)

2 x Fragments; sub-oval copper alloy ring (**W3.2mm x L29.4mm x H3.2mm**; the largest fragment). Part of terret ring, that acts as a reign-guide on chariots, carts or wagons.

The two fragments have a heavy green patina, denoting the material as copper alloy.- Both fragments have bulbous terminals on the ends of their lengths, sub-oval in section. Only ¼ of the full object is surviving. Weight: 2.5g. Severely fragmented (a)bulbous end terminal visible (b) green patina and sub-oval shape..

These fragments were found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

The presence of this type of object denotes occupation and movement on the site, as it could be suggested that this item is a D-shaped, plain, later, terret ring form based on the typology by Lewis (2015: 121). It has also been suggested that this type of terret ring might possibly link in with early Roman fortress sites, however, their presence within early Roman contexts is common and dates this object to between c. AD 50 - 150 (Lewis, 2015; 219).



(a)

(b)

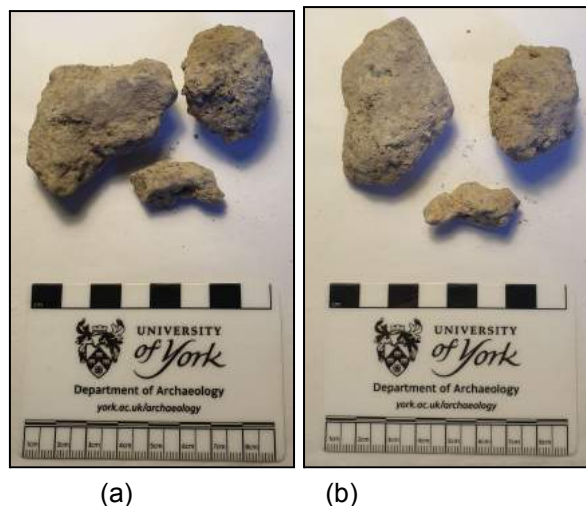
SF4 (C1021)

3 x Fragments; sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar (**W33.2mm x L54.6mm x H20.6mm**; the largest fragment). Elements of structural building material.

The three fragments have light pinkish grey colouring, with moderate charcoal flecks in a hard compaction. Weight: 45.6g. Severely fragmented (a) aerated sections visible (b) pinkish grey with charcoal flecks visible.

These fragments were found in C1021 which is the backfill of the grave [1021]. Due to soil horizon disturbances on site it was difficult to ascertain specifically to what date this burial belonged to. It was dug into Roman soil deposits of undetermined date, yet there were possible 2nd Century structural elements nearby, possibly overlying, however this relationship to the burial was difficult to define. This grave has tentatively been put at an early 1st-2nd Century AD date.

The presence of this type of material is difficult to define, as a series of demolition and construction episodes on site have occurred throughout the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. It is challenging to determine whether this material ended up in the backfill during the Roman or Post Roman period. This type of structural building material is normally associated with Roman period wall cores and foundations (Wilkie & Dyer, 2023: 10) This material is generic throughout the Roman period and therefore dates to between c. AD 43 - 410.

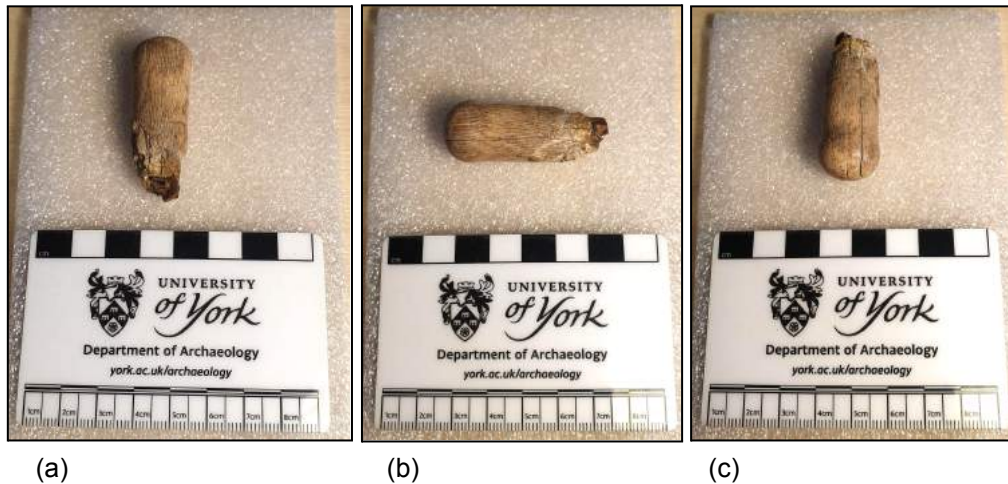


SF5 (C1002)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval in shape, composite animal bone and ferrous handle (**W17mm x L49.8mm x H17mm**). Sub oval in cross section, slightly bulbous handle end. Weight: 15.2g. Severely fragmented (a) the ferrous tang visible in the centre of the animal bone worked handle (b) light yellowish brown (c) splitting visible on the bulbous end of the knife handle.

These fragments were found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

The presence of this type of object highlights the Post Medieval demolition and construction activity on the site during the 17th and 18th Century, when the current building and cellar was constructed. This object in shape and form is common to this period (Brown, 2001: 83-91), and therefore dates to c. AD 1600 - c.1700 AD.

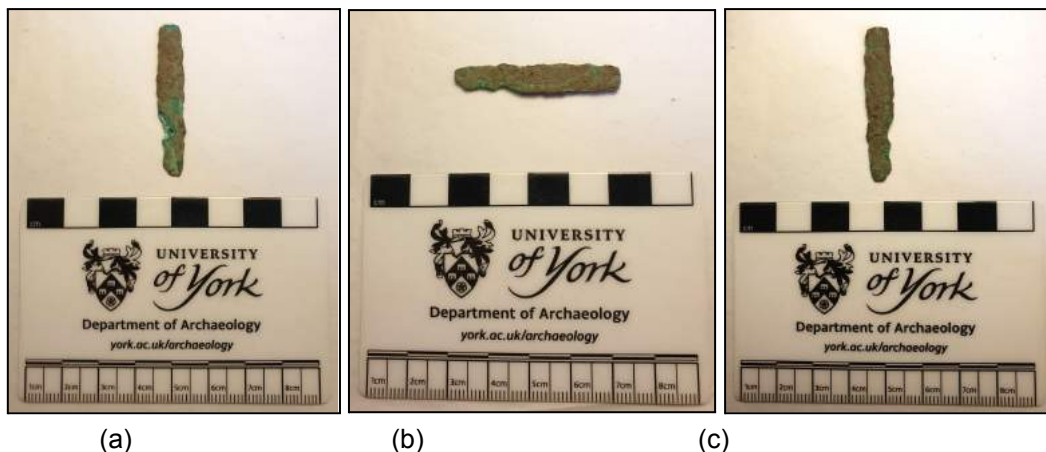


SF6 (C1066)

1 x Fragment; a rectangular, flat in shape, copper alloy strip (**W7.7mm x L41.6mm x H2.1mm**). Rectangular in cross section. Weight: 1.4g. Severely fragmented (a) with green patina and corrosion damage at distal end (b) encrusted soil within corrosion (c) no decoration or perforation visible.

This fragment was found in C1066 when the partition wall was removed in-between the southern and northern cellar room. It is part of a mixed Roman deposit, disturbed by Post Roman and Post Medieval accumulations and demolition events.

This type of object is most likely a strip fitting of some description, however it is not diagnostic enough to determine a specific chronology. Based on the other finds, material found within this deposit is most likely dated between c.AD 43 - c.600 AD.

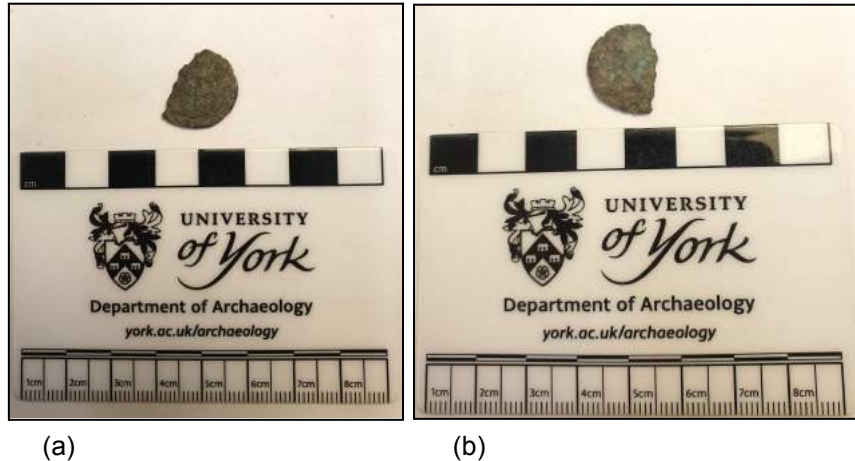


SF7 (C1002)

1 x Fragment of a copper alloy, circular coin (**W14.2mm x L18mm x H1.4 x D15.4mm**). Sub-oval in cross section. Weight: 1.6g. Partially fragmented (a) with green patina reverse image partially visible (b) obverse image also partially visible.

This coin was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

This object is an AE3 Nummi of the House of Valentinius dating to c.AD 364-378, Reese Period 19 (Reece, 1995: PAS). The inscription 'GLORIA ROMANORVM' appears on the reverse of the motif, which is of an 'Emperor with Captive'. The mint denotation of 'CON' on the reverse side underneath the motif, is representative of the coin being produced in Constantinople.



(a)

(b)

SF8 (1044)

17 x Fragments of LNV CC - Lower Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware (**W88mm x L150mm x H2mm**; the largest fragment). Part of a beaker/cup type vessel body, base and neck sherds present. Hard-smooth-textured fabric; with external darker grey fabric. Fine quartz sand visible within the matrix and occasional black flecks. Decoration includes folded and indented shaping to the main body of the vessel. Weight: 306.5g. Severely fragmented (a) impression of decorative indentation visible (b) internal diagnostic fabric visible in cross section.

These fragments were found in C1044, which was part of a Roman period occupational deposit underneath the south cellar wall. This deposit extended southwards into and under the southern wall limit.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this is a high status fine ware and most likely conforms to a Type 40 indented beaker with 5 indentations. It was crafted local to Nene Valley, Cambridgeshire and dates to c. AD 150 - 280 AD (Dore & Tomber 1998: 50; Howe, 1980).



(a)

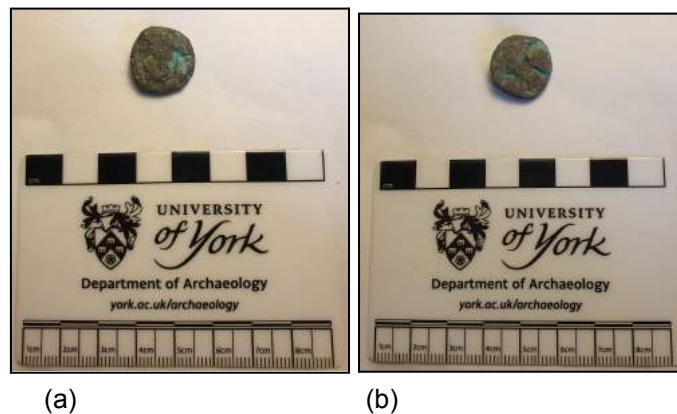
(b)

SF9 (1044)

1 x Fragment of a copper alloy, circular coin (**W17.9mm x L18.7mm x H4.5 x D17.9mm**). Sub-oval in cross section. Weight: 1.7g. Partially fragmented (a) with heavy green patina, obverse image not visible (b) reverse image also partially visible, heavily corroded, poor condition.

This coin was found in C1044, which was part of a Roman period occupational deposit underneath the south cellar wall. This deposit extended southwards into and under the southern wall limit.

This object is most likely an AE1-AE4 Nummi of the House of Constantius dating to c.AD 317-330, Reese Period 16 (Reece, 1995: PAS). The inscription of "IVS - T - VC" appears visible in sections on the obverse of the coin. The mint denotation is not visible on the reverse side underneath the motif.

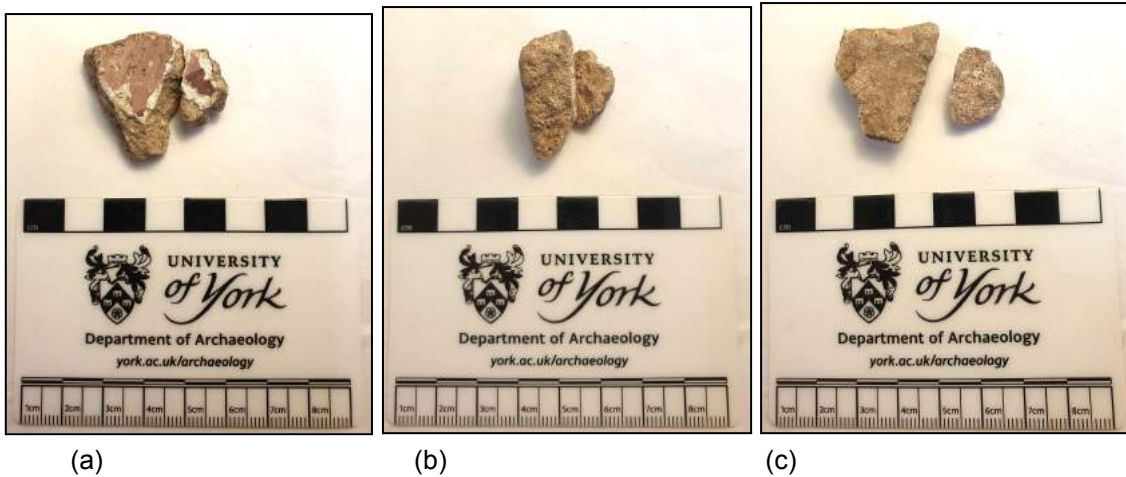


SF10 (1002)

2 x Fragments; sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar and wall plaster (**W25.4mm x L27mm x H12.2mm**). Element of structural building material. Weight: 8.2g. Severely fragmented but with painted pigment still visible (a) composite elements present, (b) structural lime mortar in good condition (c).

This wall plaster fragment was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

These objects are composed of three elements which make them diagnostically Roman and date to c.42 AD -c.410 AD. The lime mortar base, with an external surface painted white and then overlaid with further light brownish purple and light pinkish white colours, as part of the wall plaster design motif (Bugini et al, 2021). Could have adorned the walls of a high status Roman period building on the site and dates to between c.42 AD - c.410 AD.

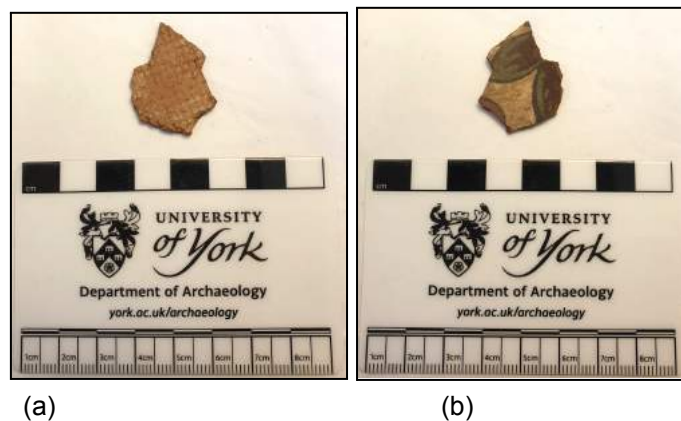


SF11 (1002)

1 x Fragment; sub-rectangular wooden plant material and paint (**W27mm x L34.9mm x H7.5mm**). Element of structural building material, internal architectural decoration.

This painted wooden fragment was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

This small object is a three part combined item, with a canvas backing, thin wooden board, and floral painted design in dark red, blue and outlined in black paint pigment; with a white painted background. This most likely dates to the 18th Century c. AD 1700 - 1800 AD based on shape, form and composition (Rothe, 1995)

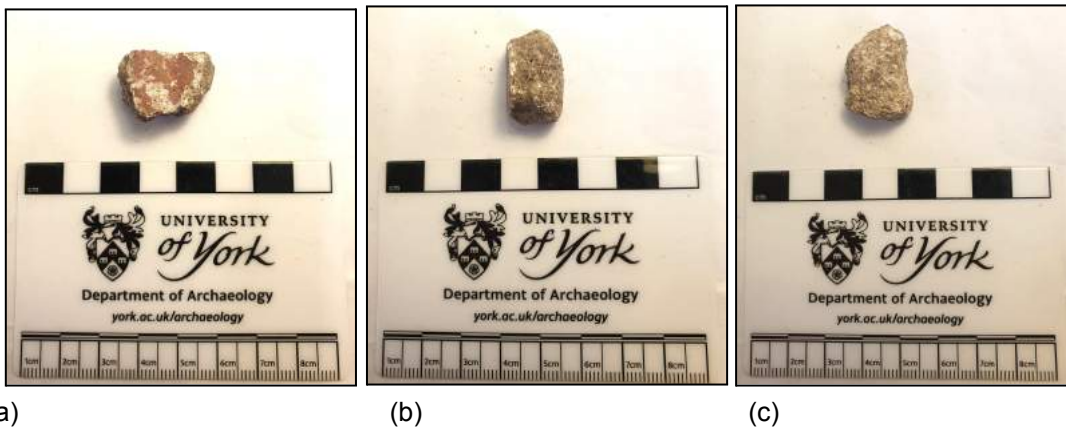


SF12 (1030)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar and wall plaster (**W16.4mm x L24.6mm x H13.8mm**). Element of structural building material.

This wall plaster fragment was found in C1030 which is the backfill of the grave [1040]. Due to soil horizon disturbances on site it was difficult to ascertain specifically to what date this burial belonged to. It was dug into Roman soil deposits of undetermined date, yet there were possible 2nd Century structural elements nearby, possibly overlying, however this relationship to the burial was difficult to define. This grave has tentatively been put at an early 1st-2nd Century AD date.

These objects are composed of three elements which make them diagnostically Roman and date to c.42 AD -c.410 AD (Bugini et al, 2021) The lime mortar base, with an external surface painted white and then overlaid with further light brownish purple and light pinkish white colours, as part of the wall plaster design motif. Would have adorned the walls of a high status Roman period building on the site.



SF13 (1070)

1 x Fragment of a copper alloy, circular coin (**W18.8mm x L15.1mm x H3.6mm x D15.1mm**). Sub-oval in cross section. Weight: 1.6g. Heavily corroded (a) with heavy green patina, obverse image not visible (b) reverse image also not visible, poor condition.

This coin was found in C1070, which was part of a Roman period mixed demolition spread deposit underneath the south cellar and northern cellar partition wall that was subsequently removed.

This object is most likely an AE1-AE4 Nummi dating to c.AD 43 - 410 AD (PAS, 2024). There are no visible obverse or reverse inscriptions or depictions visible on the coin. The mint denotation is not visible on the reverse side underneath the motif, making further identification challenging.



SF14 (1024)

1 x Fragment of a copper alloy, circular coin (**W30.3mm x L31mm x H5.2mm x D30.3mm**). Sub-oval in cross section. Weight: 20g. Heavily corroded (a) with heavy green patina, obverse image not visible (b) reverse image also not visible, poor condition.

This coin was found in C1024 which is a pit feature in the southern area of the cellar.

This object is most likely an Sestertius coin based on the size and weight dating to approximately c.AD 50 - 260 AD, based on analysis with the PAS database (PAS, 2024). There are no visible obverse or reverse inscriptions or depictions visible on the coin. The mint denotation is not visible on the reverse side underneath the motif, making further identification challenging.

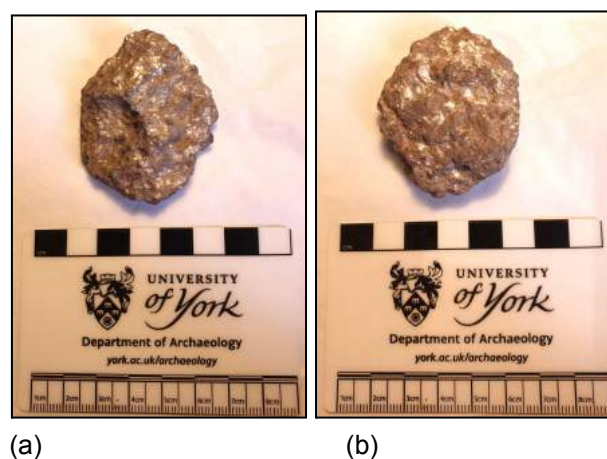


SF15 (1066)

1 x Fragment of a lump of mixed aluminium, iron and silica material (**W44.9mm x L54.8mm x H15.8mm**). Sub-oval in cross section. Weight: 42.4g. Heavily irregular in shape (a) bright “silver type” and ferrous mottling visible (b) no diagnostic shape or form.

This object was found in C1066, which was a demolition dump, spread in the central area of the cellar.

This object is most likely a melted accumulation of materials such as glass, aluminium and iron, indeed when PXRf analysis was undertaken by Dr. Gareth Perry, the signatures were mostly that of a silica based material at 51%, then followed by 29% aluminium, with 12 % Iron, with the other 8% being that of lighter elements such as calcium. Based on its location and the depositional phasing it is most likely concurrent with the demolition of the Roman high status building in the Post Roman period and therefore dates between c.AD 43 - 600 AD.



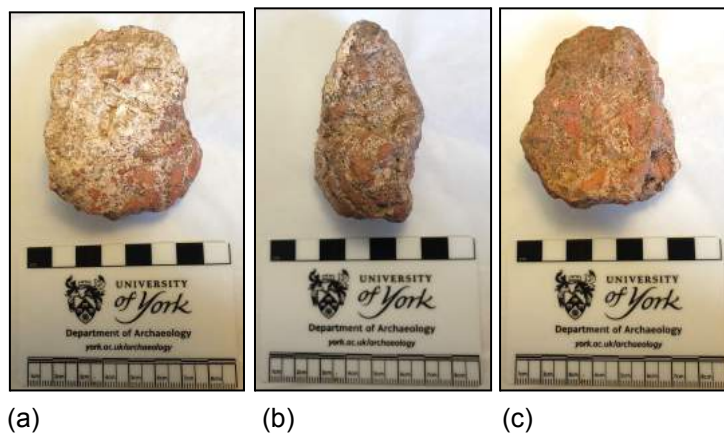
SF16 (1044)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar (**W49.1mm x L70.5mm x H37.8mm**). Elements of structural building material.

The fragment has a bright pinkish, white colouring, with frequent crushed CBM, pottery and moderate white mortar fragments in a hard compaction. Weight: 103.4g. Compact fragment (a) whiter outer material visible on external surface (b) more pinkish orange on the reverse side.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this type of material normally relates to early Roman period high status buildings, especially in York whereby *Opus Signinum* is utilised for floor surfaces (McComish, 2012: 354). There is nearby evidence to support this with evidence from 500m to the east of the site at St Martins Lane, whereby *Opus Signinum* floors were discovered as part of a building during a watching brief (Finlayson 1997, 911-12). In York, this type of material normally dates from c. AD 280 - 410 AD.



SF17 (1032)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval linear animal bone worked needle (**W4.6mm x L52.5mm x H3.8mm**). The fragment is yellowish brown in colour, with the tip point broken, as well as the eye hole being fractured. Weight: 0.1g. Partially fragmented (a) retained, embedded dirt visible on the external surface (b) fragmented tip and eye hole visible.

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit..

The presence of this type of object normally relates to Roman period occupational and settlement deposits and is most comparable to material found in Roman period settlement sites. This type and form of needle is most diagnostic of Type 1 needles, that are also commonly found with Type 1 hair pins (Crummy,1983: 65). This type of object dates to c.AD 69 - 399.

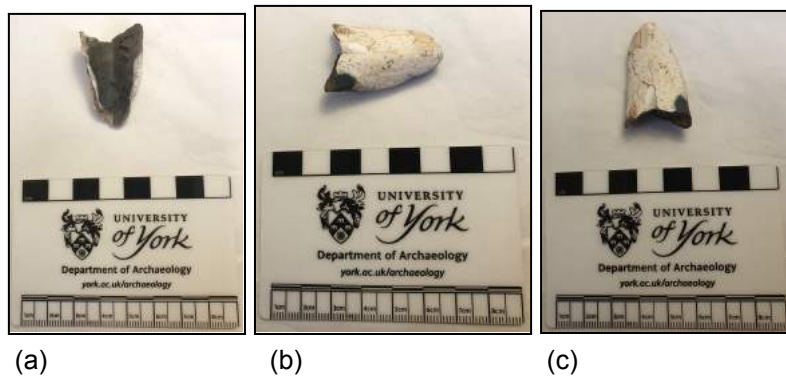


SF18 (1032)

1 x Fragment; recti-linear burnt animal bone (**W23.4mm x L40.6mm x H11.6mm**). The fragment is dark greyish black and light whitish grey, intensely burnt animal bone. Weight: 7.2g. Highly fragmented (a) internal burning of the linear bone (b) external intense burning of linear bone (c) possibly a fragment of a small domestic animal metapodial.

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit.

This type of object can denote the presence of cooking and or burning of animal remains, whether in an occupational manner or part of a funerary practice. However, this item being within a mixed burnt deposit is difficult to define and dates broadly to the c.AD 43 - 410 AD.

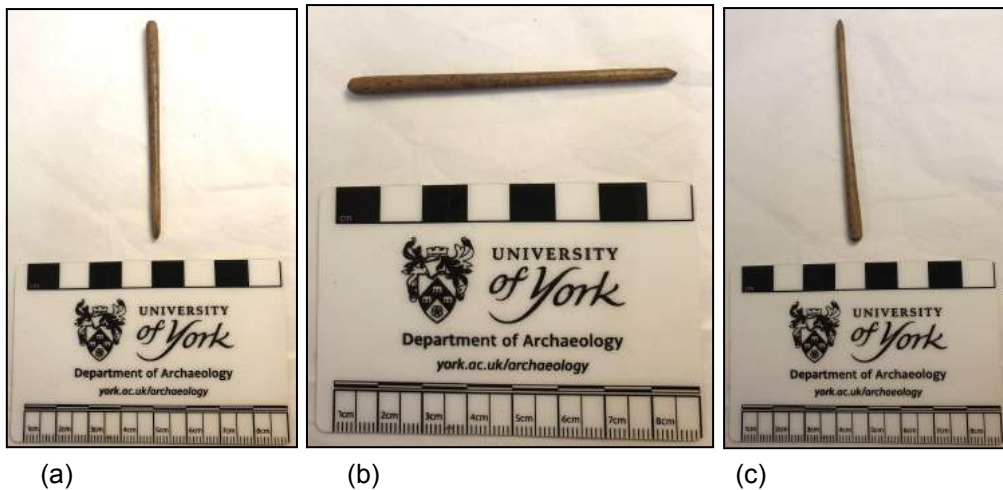


SF19 (1032)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval linear animal bone worked hair pin, complete (**W4.1mm x L3.7mm x H74.9mm**). The fragment is yellowish brown in colour, with a shaped and pointed tip at the distal end, with a more rounded and oval shaped end at the proximal end of the object. Weight: 1.4g. Complete object (a) solid object (b) simplified design with definite craftsmanship present (c) slight curvature through use present.

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit..

The presence of this type of object normally relates to Roman period occupational and settlement deposits and is most comparable to material found in Roman period settlement sites. This type and form of hair pins is most diagnostic of Type 1 hair pins, that are also commonly found with Type 1 needles (Crummy, 1983: 65). This type of object dates to c.AD 69 - 399 AD.

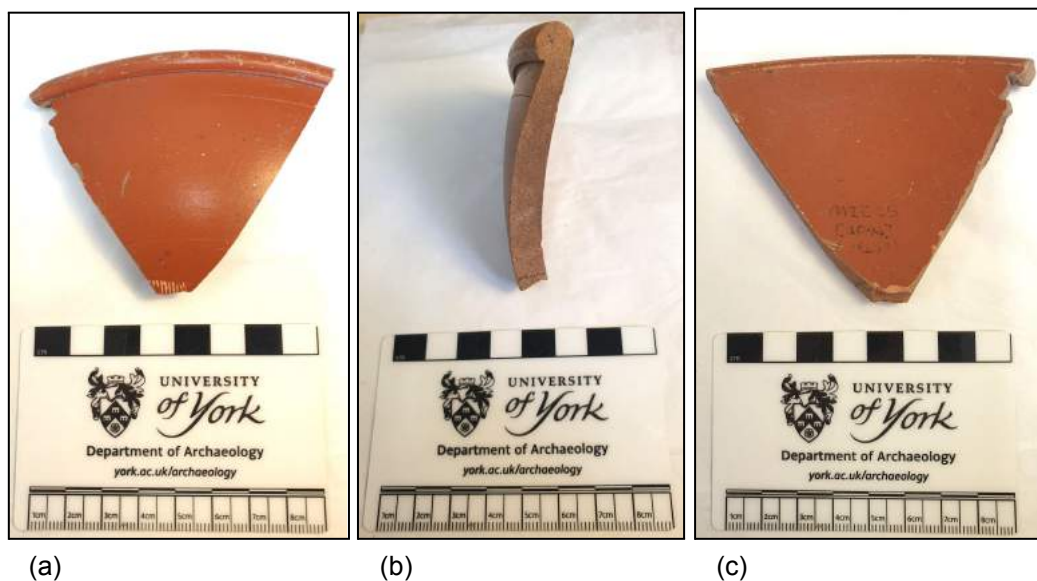


SF20 (1044)

1 x Fragment; sub-rectangular piece of LEZ SA 2 - Central Gaulish Terra Sigillata Ware (**W**91.2mm x **L**70.5mm x **H**9.5mm). Part of a shallow bowl or dish present. Hard fabric with finely irregular fracture; brown or orange-brown matrix and relatively dull slip; some fine mica visible in matrix (but significantly less than in the earlier fabric), with fine quartz sand, sparse limestone and red iron ores. Plain decorative form on most of the body fragment, fine rouletting at the base, diagnostic with form 18/31R (Webster, 2005: 23). Weight: 46g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this type of high status fine ware was imported into Britain between c. AD 120 - 150, most notably from Central Gaul, Lezoux (Dore & Tomber 1998: 32).



SF21 (1044)

1 x Fragment; sub-circular piece of LNV CC - Nene Valley Colour coated Ware (**W52.6mm x L35.3mm x H5.3mm**). Part of a foot base for a beaker is present. Hard, smooth-textured fabric with finely irregular fracture; white to off-white core with mottled lighter orange; abundant very fine quartz sand and occasional larger quartz grains, red or orange and black flecks and occasional pale clay pellets. Plain decorative form, diagnostic of a type 44 beaker (Dore & Tomber, 1998 :118). Weight: 28.4g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in fair condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this type of high status fine ware was made locally in the Nene Valley, Cambridgeshire and is dated to between c. AD 150 - 410. Most of this fabric type is fairly distinguishable due to regional kilns and a variety of forms having been retrieved (How, et al, 1980).

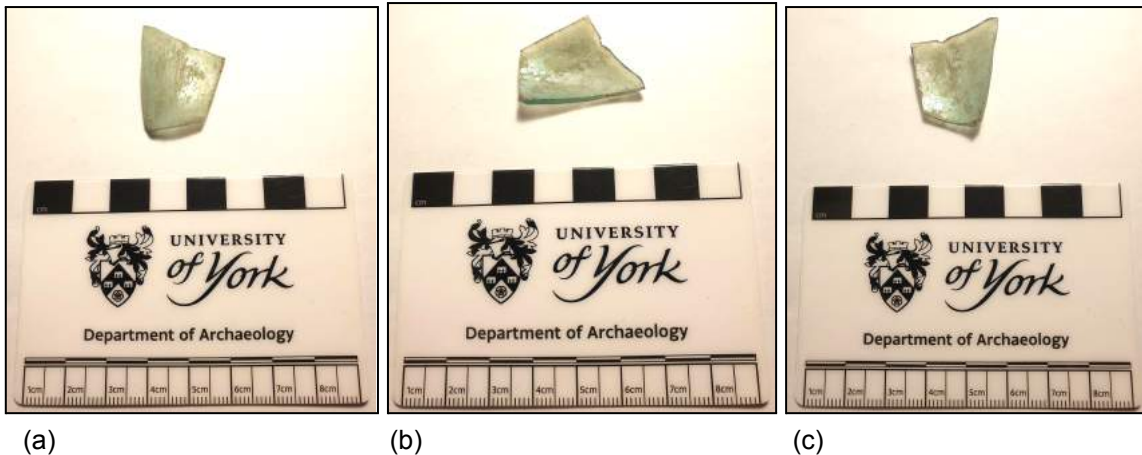


SF22 (1032)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular glass (**W21mm x L31mm x H2.1mm**). A vessel sherd from a singular bowl, greenish-blue in colour. Weight: 2.8g. Severely fragmented (a) Fair condition (b) frosted patina present (c).

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 410 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*)

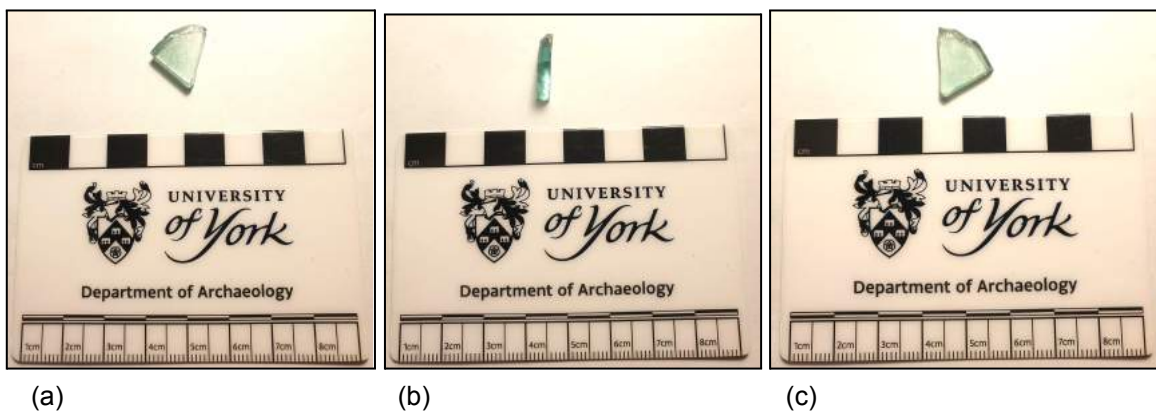


SF23 (1024)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular glass (**W13.4mm x L15.8mm x H3.2mm**). A window glass fragment, blue in colour. Weight: 1.8g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) frosted patina present (c).

This fragment was found in C1024 which is a pit feature in the southern area of the cellar.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 410 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*)

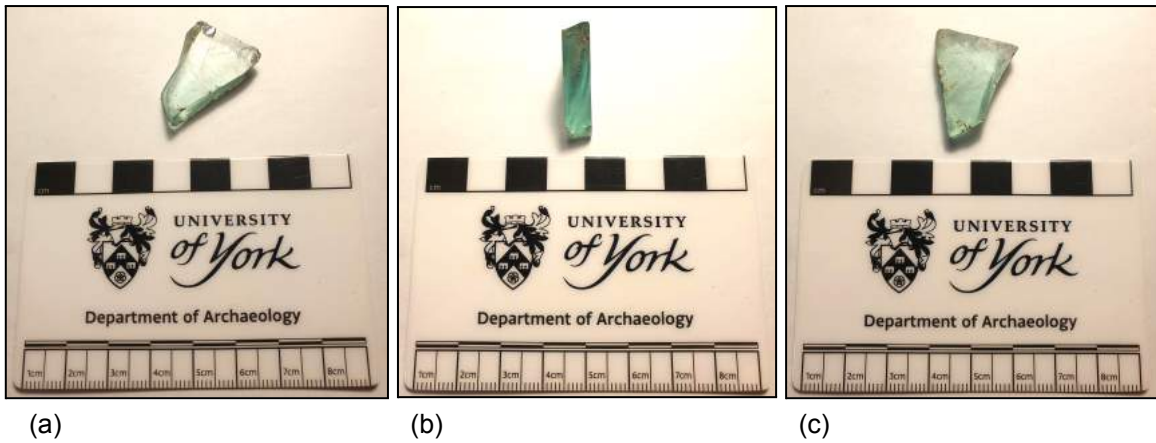


SF24 (1036)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular glass (**W19.4mm x L28.8mm x H6.2mm**). A flask or bottle base fragment, blue-ish green in colour. Weight: 6g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) frosted patina present (c).

This fragment was found in C1036 which is a demolition deposit from the post-Roman period.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 410 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

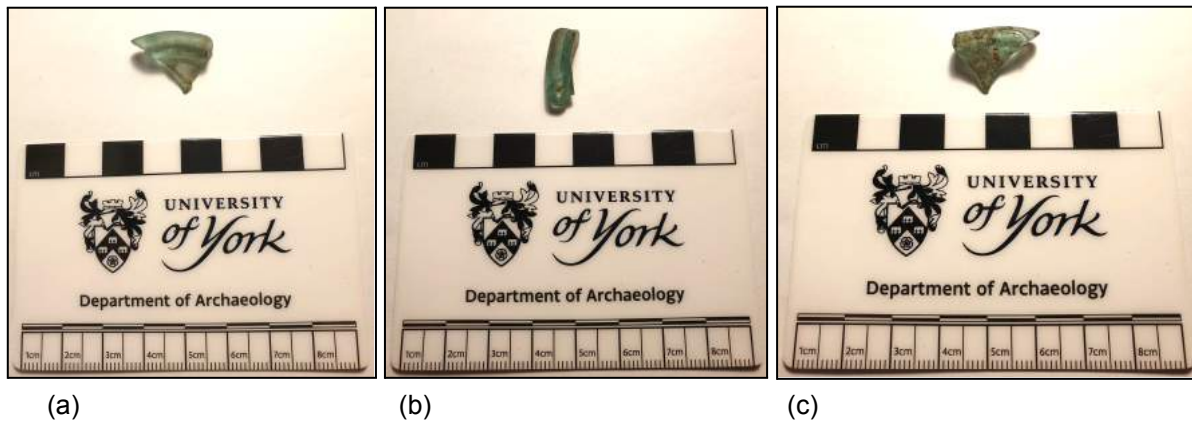


SF25 (1056)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular glass (**W14.8mm x L20.8mm x H6.8mm**). Body sherd fragments from a bowl or hemispherical drinking cup, one horizontal trail, blueish-green in colour. Weight: 2.6g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) frosted patina present (c).

This fragment was found in C1056 which is a pit feature from the post-Roman period.

Dates to the Late Roman to Early Medieval c. AD 300 - 600 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

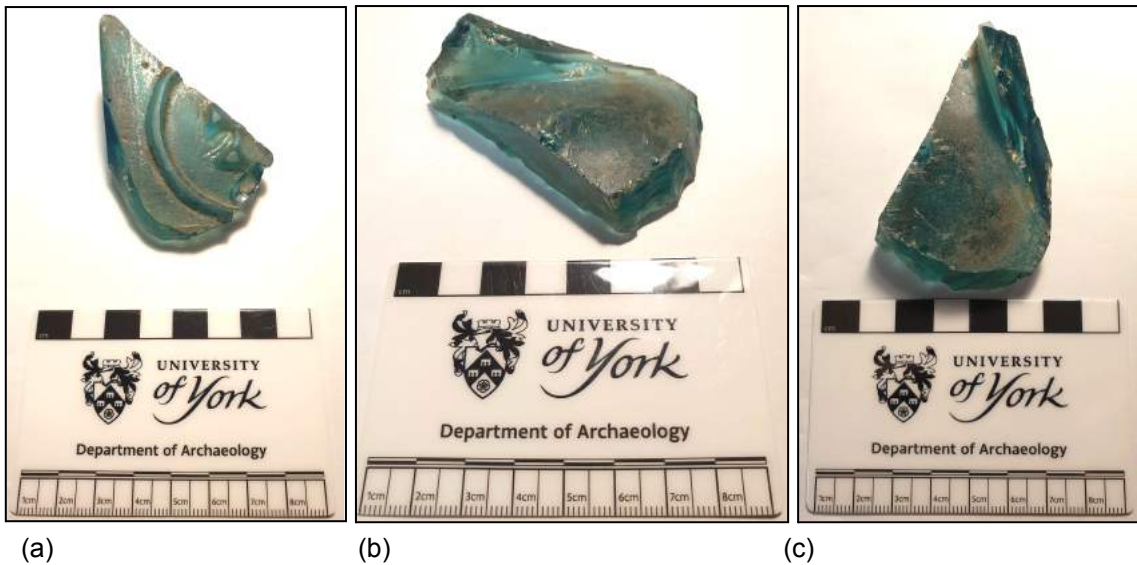


SF26 (1065)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular glass (**W43.3mm x L75mm x H26.5mm**). Base sherd from a square base bottle with moulded decoration of a circle and cross, blueish-green in colour. Weight: 60.2g. Circular, cross motif visible (a) Good condition (b) severely fragmented (c).

This fragment was found in C1065 which is a general deposit encountered during troweling back in the centre of the site underneath the partition wall once demolished.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 200 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

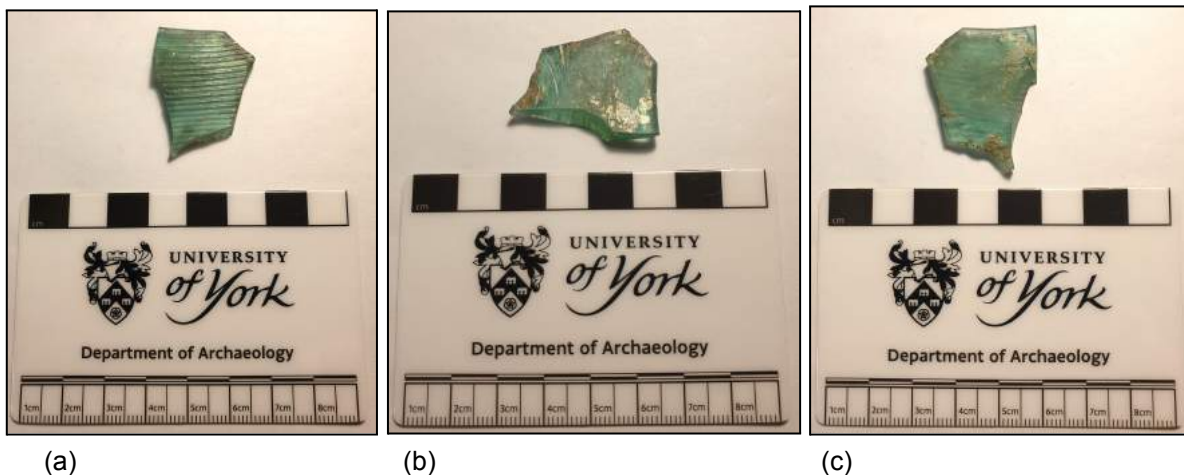


SF27 (1066)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular glass (**W26.4mm x L35.9mm x H4.4mm**). A fragment of a ribbon, angular handle, likely for a square based bottle. Blueish-green in colour. Weight: 6g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) frosted patina present (c).

This object was found in C1066, which was a demolition dump, spread in the central area of the cellar.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 410 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

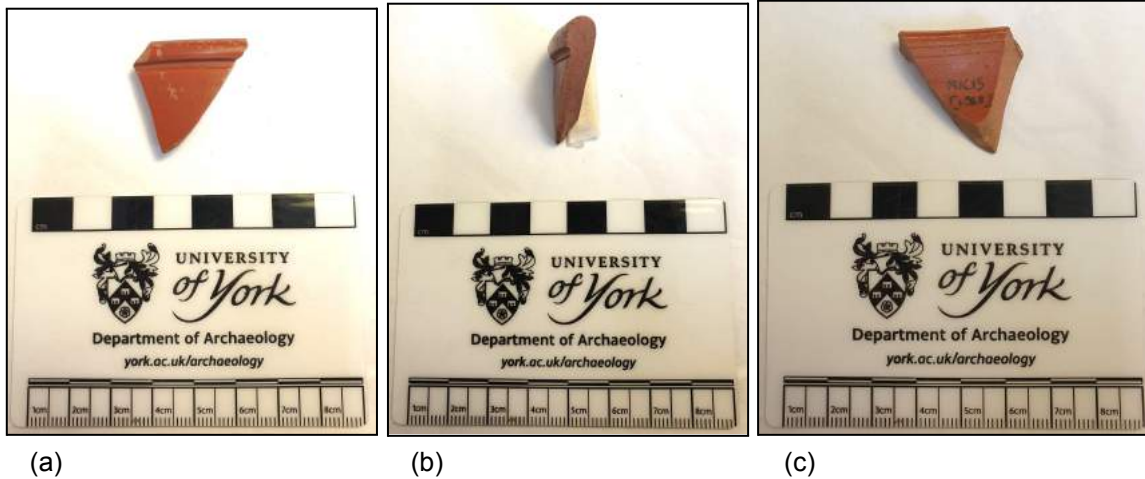


SF28 (1068)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular LMV SA - Central Gaulish Terra Sigillata; Les Martres-de-Veyre Ware (**W26.2mm x L29.4mm x H5.6mm**). Part of a body and rim fragment for a bowl is present. Very hard, high fired fabric with conchoidal fracture; bright orange-red or red with 'satin' gloss slip on all surfaces, sometimes marred; abundant very fine limestone flecks, with sparser red iron ore, quartz and a little mica. Plain decorative form, diagnostic of a type 38 bowl (Webster, 2005;51). Weight: 4g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1068 which is a Roman constructional deposit possibly relating to a 2nd Century building foundation.

The presence of this diagnostic pottery type is informative, as this type of high status fine ware was imported from Les Martres-de-Veyre, France and is dated to between c. AD 50 - 120 AD.



SF29 (1068)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular HUN CG - Huntcliffe Calcite-gritted Ware (W19.3mm x L74.2mm x H38mm). Part of a body and rim fragment for a cooking bowl/jar. A distinctive variety of hand made, black or dark brown calcite-gritted pottery limited to a range of distinctive forms, manufactured in East Yorkshire. A distinctive thick-walled cooking vessel with a heavy curved rim, often with a groove on the inside of the lip, was extremely common across northern England. Plain form, diagnostic of a type JH2 Type Huntcliffe Jar (Monaghan, 1997: 985). Weight: 43g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1068 which is a Roman constructional/demolition deposit possibly relating to a 2nd Century building foundation.

The presence of this diagnostic local coarse ware pottery type is informative, as this type of regional ware is fairly common and is dated to between c. AD 350 - 400 AD.



SF30 (1068)

4 x Fragments of sub-rectangular COO BB 2 - Cooling (north Kent) Black burnished ware type 2 (W46.2mm x L72.7mm x H5.9mm- largest fragment). Part of two vessels, including 1 base and 1 rim fragment, 2 body sherds. A hard, sandy fabric, varying in colour from dark-grey or black with a brown or reddish brown core and a reddish-brown, blue-grey, black or lighter ('pearly grey') surface; very finely burnished with a characteristic 'silky' texture; abundant quartz inclusions and some black iron and mica set in a silty matrix. Wheel thrown. Jars and bowls have a lattice-decorated band across the body; this is present visibly on the largest sherd fragment. A distinctive local coarse ware fabric, with forms tending to represent cooking pots and bowls, often being thicker in form and commonly associated in the northern regions during the Antonine period. Present are 2 fragments of a Type 6 (G.225) bowl rim and base (Williams,1977: 272) and a Type 61 cooking vessel, body sherd, with 1 fragment with large open lattice-work decoration present (Williams, 1977: 384). Weight: 72g. Severely fragmented (a). Two fabric types visible (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in fair condition.

This fragment was found in C1068 which is a Roman constructional/demolition deposit possibly relating to a 2nd Century building foundation.

The presence of this diagnostic coarse ware pottery type is informative, as this type of local regional ware has travelled from its point of manufacture in Cooling, Kent and dates to between c. AD 140 - 250 AD.



SF31 (1030)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular RHO AM 1 - Amphorae (W56.6mm x L76.6mm x H7.2mm). Part of a body fragment, representing a two handled amphora with peaked handles. Rhodian pink in colour, produced on the Island of Rhodes, imported ware (Dore & Tomber, 1998:112). Weight: 27g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1030 which is the backfill of a suggest grave aligned East-west in the south-east corner of the southern room.

The presence of this diagnostic imported pottery type is usually associated with military sites from the mid first century AD onwards may be the result of a tribute placed on the Rhodians by Claudius (Peacock, 1977d). This fragment therefore dates to c. AD 43 - 199 AD.



SF32 (1009)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular LGF SA - South Gaulish (la Graufesenque) Samain Ware (**W**19.3mm x **L**20.6mm x **H**4mm). Part of a body fragment for a bowl or dish with a pale pink-brown colour and lustrous slip. Weight: 1.5g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1009 which is a clay deposit associated with a possible post-Roman cobbled surface or roadway.

The presence of this diagnostic high status fine ware pottery type is informative and is dated to between c. AD 40 - 100 AD. (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 28)

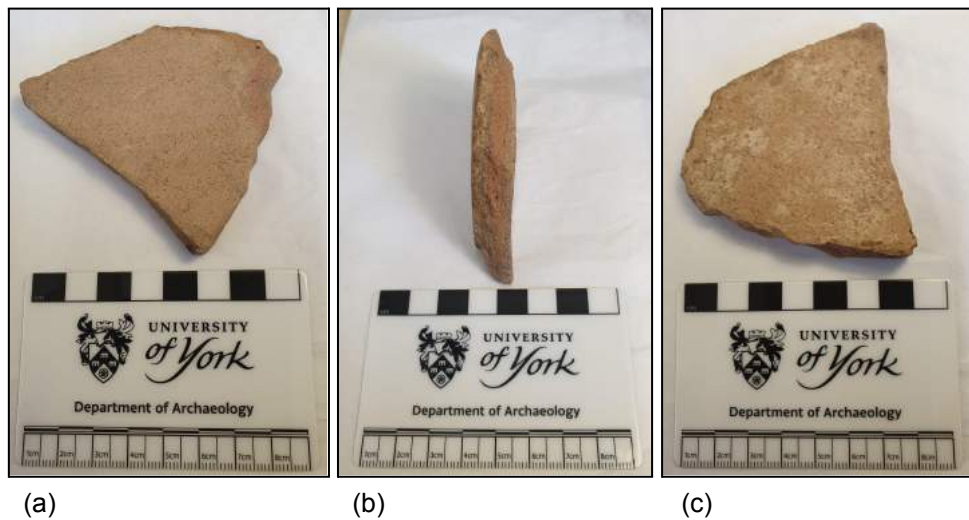


SF33 (1044)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular London 555 Amphora/ GAL AM 2 - Gaulish Amphora 2 (**W80.9mm x L74.6mm x H12.7mm**). Part of a body sherd of a large two handled storage vessel. A pale brown or orange with a rough fabric. Weight: 69.1g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic amphorae ware is a relatively rare type, only recently recognised as a class on sites in Britain and Gaul. Its appearance is unique to this northern region and dates to c. AD 55 - 130 AD (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 95).

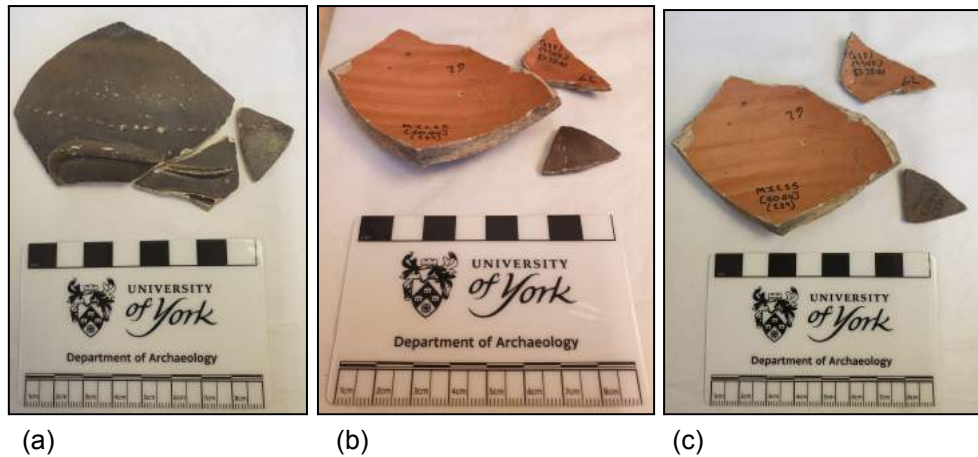


SF34 (1044)

3 x Fragments of sub-triangular LNV CC - Lower Nene Valley colour-coated Ware (**W83.2mm x L59mm x H5.6mm**). Part of body fragments for a beaker or cup. Pinkish orange interior fabric, with external dark brown slipware design. Part of a form 47 beaker, with a scroll and floral motif. Weight: 33.3 g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic fine ware pottery type is informative, as this type of local regional ware is fairly common within Roman period settlement sites and dates between c. AD 150 -410 AD (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 118)



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF35 (1044)

1 x Fragment of sub-circular LYO CC - Lyon colour coated ware (W56.8mm x L42.1mm x H13.5mm). Part of a rim, spout fragment from a form 40 flagon rim. A pale to very pale green fabric, with brown or green- brown slipped surfaces. Weight: 16.3g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic imported fine ware pottery type is informative, as it has been suggested that production of this form terminates in c. AD 69 (Greene 1979). In Britain, Lyon ware is largely confined to pre-Flavian sites, but occurs in small quantities on Flavian foundations, such as in York, Caerleon, Chester and Newstead (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 59). This form is dated to between c. AD 40 - 69 AD.



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF36 (1044)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular GAL AM 1 - Gaulish Flat Based Amphora (W78mm x L84.4mm x H16.4mm). Part of a body fragment for a storage amphora vessel. A pale brown or light orange fabric. Weight: 999g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic amphorae type is informative, as it is very common in the north-west provinces during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. It is dated to between c. AD 100 - 299 AD (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 93).



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF37 (1044)

1 x Fragment; sub-triangular of CHF SA - Chémery-Faulquemont Samian Ware (**W**46.8mm x **L**25.8mm x **H**6.1mm). Part of a body sherd for a fine ware bowl, depicting lower legs of a person, encircled staff and hunting dog. An orange-brown internal fabric with a red-brown external surface. Weight: 7.2g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic imported fine ware pottery type is informative and is dated to between c.AD 50 - 260 AD (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 36).



(a)

(b)

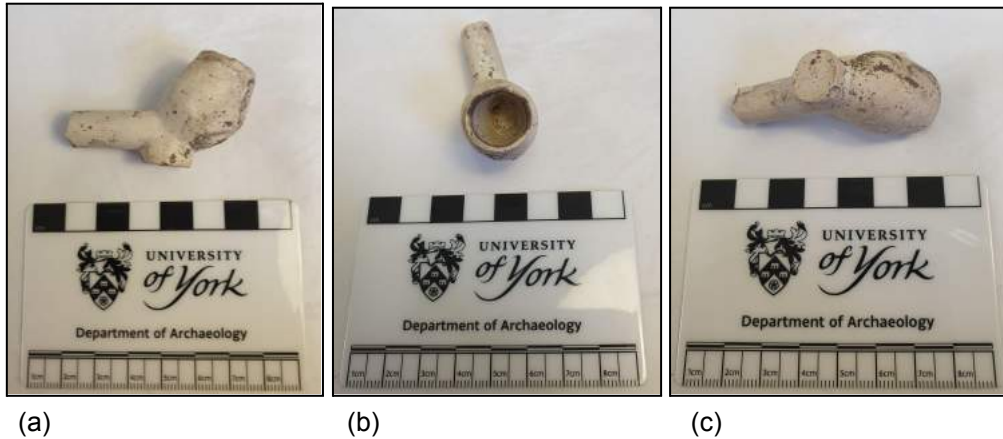
(c)

SF38 (1044)

1 x Fragment of a clay pipe (**W**22.8mm x **L**58mm x **H**2.7mm). White clay in colour with intact bowl and simple decorative milling around the bowl edge. A plain heel, footbase. Weight: 19.2g. Partially fragmented (a) complete bowl present (b) unstamped footbase (c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic post-medieval pipe stem and bowl, highlights the level of post medieval disturbance within the Roman period contexts onsite. However, based on the size, shape and form of this clay pipe, it is dateable to between c. AD 350 - 400 AD (Atkinson & Oswald, 1969:171- 227).



SF39 (1070)

1 x Fragment of sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar and wall plaster (**W25.4mm x L27mm x H12.2mm**). Element of structural building material. Weight: 30.5g. Severely fragmented but with painted pigment still visible (a) composite elements present, (b) structural lime mortar in good condition (c).

This wall plaster fragment was found in a Roman period demolition deposit C1070.

These objects are composed of three elements which make them diagnostically Roman and date to c.42 AD - c.410 AD. The lime mortar base, with an external surface painted white and then overlaid with further light pinkish-orange pigment in a washed colour application (Bugini et al, 2021). This could have adorned the walls of a high status Roman period building on the site. This fragment dates to c.42 AD - c.410 AD.



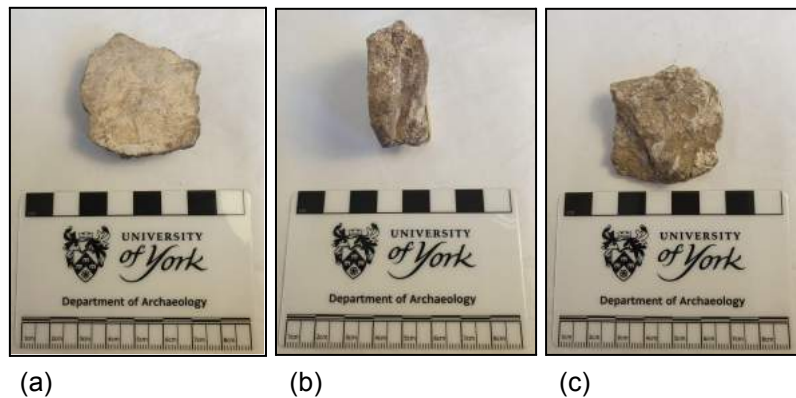
SF40 (1072)

1 x Fragment of sub-oval earth mixed combined mortar and wall plaster (**W40.7mm x L50.4mm x H18.9mm**). Element of structural building material. Weight: 20.3g. Severely fragmented but with

painted pigment still visible (a) composite elements present, (b) structural lime mortar in good condition (c).

This wall plaster fragment was found in a Roman period demolition deposit C1072.

These objects are composed of three elements which make them diagnostically Roman and date to c.42 AD - c.410 AD. The lime mortar base, with an external surface painted white and then overlaid with a further bright white pigment (Bugini et al, 2021). This could have adorned the walls of a high status Roman period building on the site. This fragment dates to c.42 AD - c.410 AD.

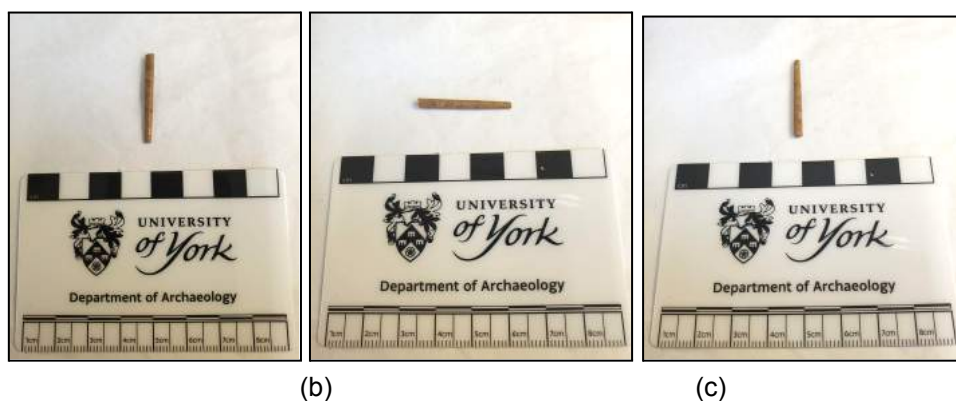


SF41 (1024)

1 x Fragment; sub-oval linear animal bone worked hair pin, broken (**W2.7mm x L29.6mm x H2.9mm**). The fragment is yellowish brown in colour, and only survives with the mid-shaft present with the proximal and distal ends broken. Slightly tapered to the distal end. Weight: 2.5g. Fragmented object (a) circular in cross section (b) no wear use present (c).

This fragment was found in C1024 which is a pit feature in the southern area of the cellar.

The presence of this type of object normally relates to Roman period occupational and settlement deposits and is most comparable to material found in Roman period settlement sites. This type and form of hair pins is most diagnostic of Type 1 hair pins, that are also commonly found with Type 1 needles (Crummy,1983: 65). This type of object dates to c.AD 69 - 399 AD.



SF42 (1002)

1 x Rectangular fragment of worked animal bone (**W15.1mm x L44mm x H3.8mm**) The fragment is yellowish brown in colour, with evidence of shaped cutting on three sides, the distal end has partially

snapped off. Weight: 5.2g. Shaped obverse face (a) consistent thickness throughout (b) un- polished reverse side (c) in good condition.

This object was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

This object is reminiscent of a tooth-plate element for an animal bone comb, either a double or singular form. The teeth have not been cut into the material plate, therefore this is an element of part production (Crummy & Henry 2024: 2). This object is not diagnostic enough to suggest a cultural period and therefore dates too c. AD 350 - 1100 AD.



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF43 (1067)

1 x Fragment of sub-circular Grey Ware (W19mm x L91.4mm x H16.8mm). Part of a rim fragment from a coarse ware locally made cooking bowl/jar. A distinctive variety of hand made, local coarse ware fabric, with a 90 degree sub-rectangular flared rim. A light greyish exterior and interior. Weight: 38.8g. Severely fragmented (a) One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section(c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1067 which is a Roman constructional/demolition deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic coarse ware pottery type is informative, however quite difficult to refine due to its locally made nature. In York this Grey Ware form is seen from the mid 2nd Century through to the end of the Roman period (Monaghan, 1997:854). This fragment therefore is dated to between c. AD 150 - 410 AD.



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF44 (1030)

1 x Fragment of an iron nail and mineralised wood (W22.1mm x L28.3mm x H9.4mm). A highly corroded and partially surviving fragment. Square in cross section and hand-forged in shape, as is common for Roman period nails (Dugworth, 1998: 151). Only the mid-shaft of the shank remains, no head or tip remaining. Adhered and affixed through a mineralised wooden fragment. Weight: 7g. Severely fragmented (a) an obvious affixing nail (b) handmade form visible (c) in fair condition.

This fragment was found in C1030 which is the backfill of a suggest grave aligned East-west in the south-east corner of the southern room.

The date of this object most likely aligns with the potential grave backfill and therefore dates to c. AD 43 - 200 AD.



(a)

(b)

(c)

SF45 (1032)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular GAL AM 1 - Gaulish Flat Based Amphora (W72.3mm x L45.7mm x H7.4mm). Part of a body fragment for a storage amphora vessel. A pale brown or light orange fabric. Weight: 23g. Severely fragmented (a). One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit.

The presence of this diagnostic amphorae type is informative, as it is very common in the north-west provinces during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. It is dated to between c. AD 100 - 299 AD (Dore & Tomber, 1998: 93).



(a)

(b)

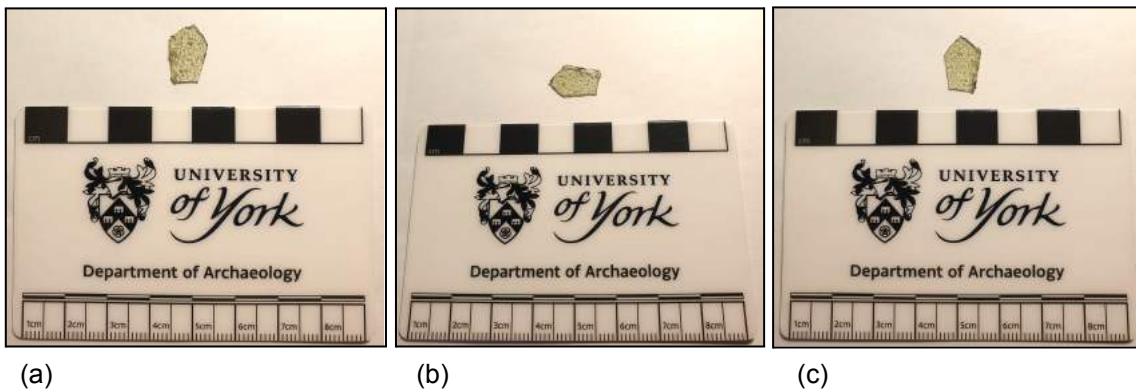
(c)

SF46 (1002)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular flat glass (**W8mm x L14.4mm x H1.3mm**). A sherd from a beaker vessel, clear to blueish-green in colour, with visible hand blown bubbles. Weight: 0.1g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) hand blown bubbles visible (c).

This object was found in C1002 whilst a cleaning operation was carried out to define archaeological deposits. This deposit was part of the Post Medieval demolition/construction levels for the current cellar and standing building.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 250 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

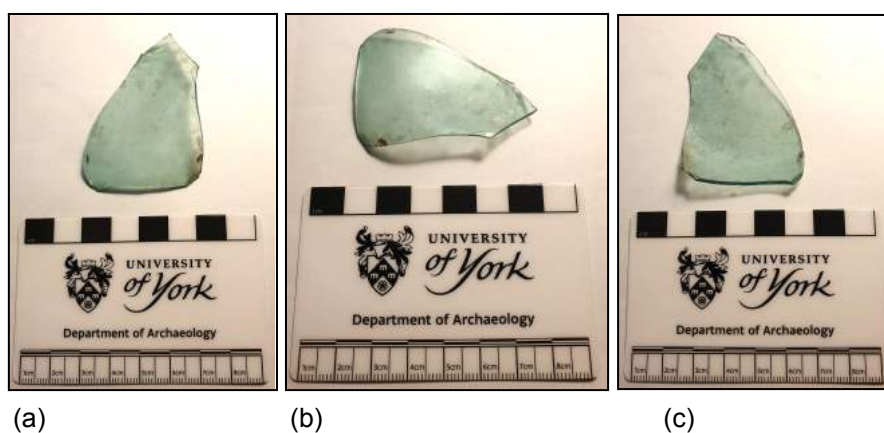


SF47 (1032)

1 x Fragment of sub-oval, undulating glass (**W40.8mm x L57.5mm x H1.7mm**). A sherd from a beaker vessel, clear to blueish-green in colour. Weight: 9.7g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) slight patina (c).

This fragment was found in C1032 which is a Roman occupational/demolition deposit with highly burnt material frequently present across the deposit.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 250 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).

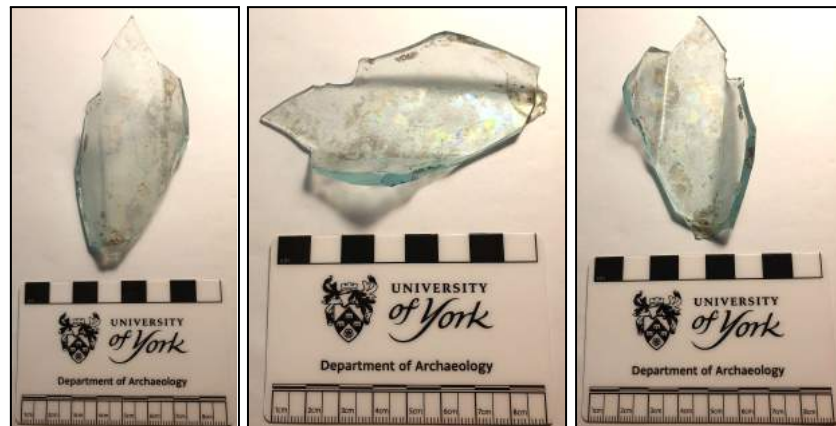


SF48 (1001)

1 x Fragment of hexagonal glass (**W44.4mm x L95.4mm x H3.4mm**). A sherd from a hand blown bottle, clear to blueish-green in colour. Weight: 25.8g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) slight patina visible (c).

This fragment was found in C1001 which is a post medieval mortar deposit for the construction of the standing building.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 200 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).



(a)

(b)

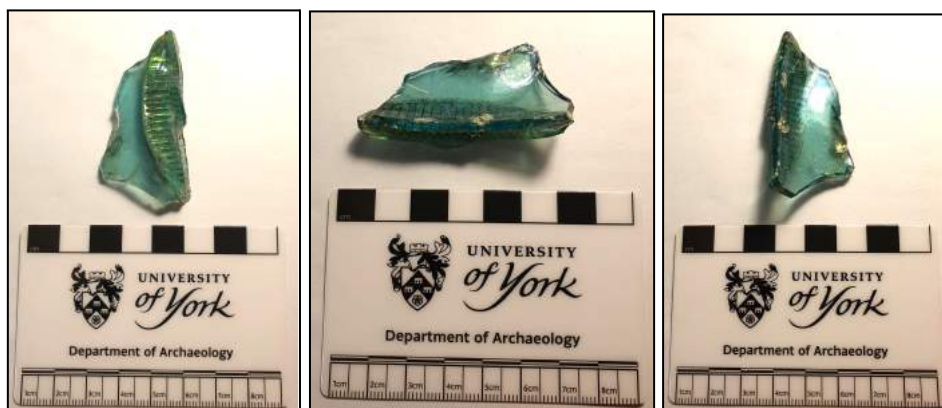
(c)

SF49 (1065)

1 x Fragment of sub-rectangular shaped vessel glass (**W28.6mm x L56.7mm x H13mm**). A sherd from a ribbon handle, blown blueish-green in colour. Weight: 15.2g. Severely fragmented (a) Good condition (b) slight patina visible (c).

This fragment was found in C1065 which was a general area of cleaning once the dividing partition wall had been demolished. Displaying mixed disturbed deposits from the Roman to Post-Medieval Periods.

Dates to the Roman Period c. AD 70 - 200 AD (See *Kitchener, 2024 report*).



(a)

(b)

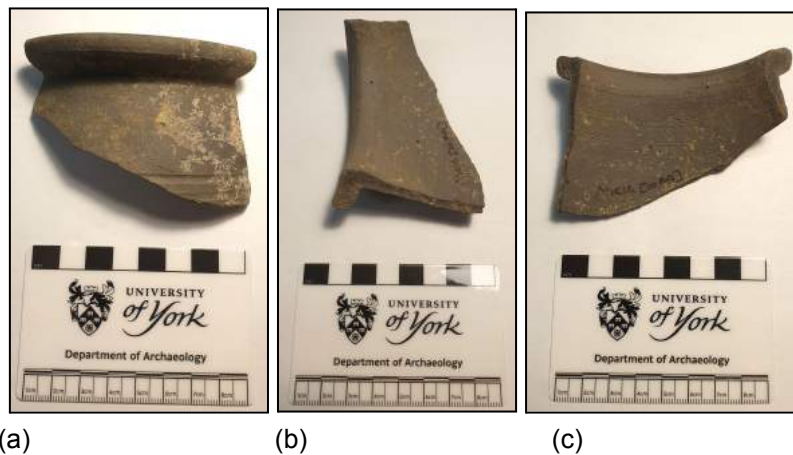
(c)

SF50 (1044)

1 x Fragment of sub-triangular Grey Ware pottery (**W87.8mm x L61.1mm x H4.7mm**). Part of a rim fragment from a coarse ware locally made cooking bowl/jar. A distinctive variety of hand made, local coarse ware fabric, with a 90 degree sub-rectangular flared rim. A light greyish exterior and interior. Weight: 60.7g. Severely fragmented (a) One vessel present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

This fragment was found in C1044 which is a Roman occupational deposit which extended underneath the southern cellar wall extent.

The presence of this diagnostic coarse ware pottery type is informative, however quite difficult to refine due to its locally made nature. In York this Grey Ware form is seen from the mid 2nd Century through to the end of the Roman period (Monaghan, 1997:854). This fragment therefore is dated to between c. AD 150 - 410 AD.



SF51 (1044)

19 x Fragments of sub-triangular pottery vessels (**W50.4mm x L77.4mm x H13mm** - largest fragment). Weight: 290.7g. Severely fragmented (a) 10 vessels present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

Vessel Fragments; a mixture of imported fine wares from gaul and local fine wares from the Nene valley, black burnished wares as well as coarse ware grey ware fragments. Vessels include mostly body sherd fragments of jars, bowls, dishes and cups/beakers.

Assemblage dates c. AD 50 - 410 AD (Dore & Tomber 1998).

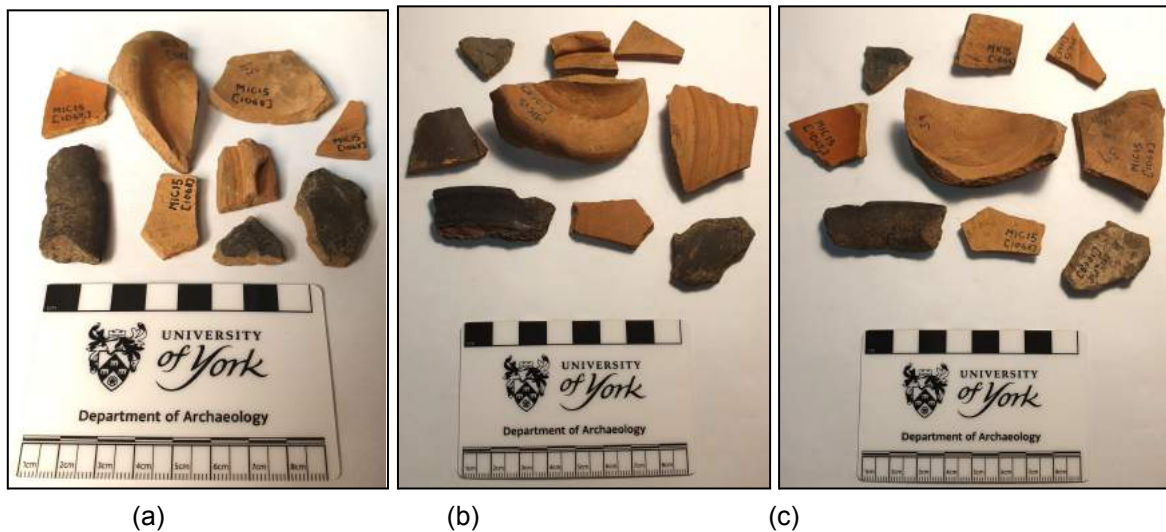


SF52 (1044)

9 x Fragments of sub-triangular pottery vessels (**W**mm x **L77.4mm** x **H13mm**- largest fragment). Weight: 66.1g. Severely fragmented (a) 7 vessels present, (b) diagnostic fabric visible in the cross section (c) in good condition.

Vessel Fragments; a mixture of imported fine wares from gaul and local fine wares from the Nene valley, black burnished wares as well as coarse ware grey ware fragments. Vessels include mostly body sherd fragments of jars, bowls, dishes and cups/beakers.

Assemblage dates c. AD 50 - 410 AD (Dore & Tomber 1998).



4. Discussion

The objects recovered from these site investigations highlight a significant addition of material culture for the Micklegate Parish.

There 16 contexts in total of which demonstrated significant dateable material culture that has been assessed within this report. The most frequent Small Finds were encountered in context 1044 , followed by context 1002, then 1032, contexts 1024 and 1068 jointly, then 1030 and 1066 jointly, 1065 and 1070 jointly and then 1056,1067, 1072, 1001,1009, 1021 and 1036 (Figure 1).

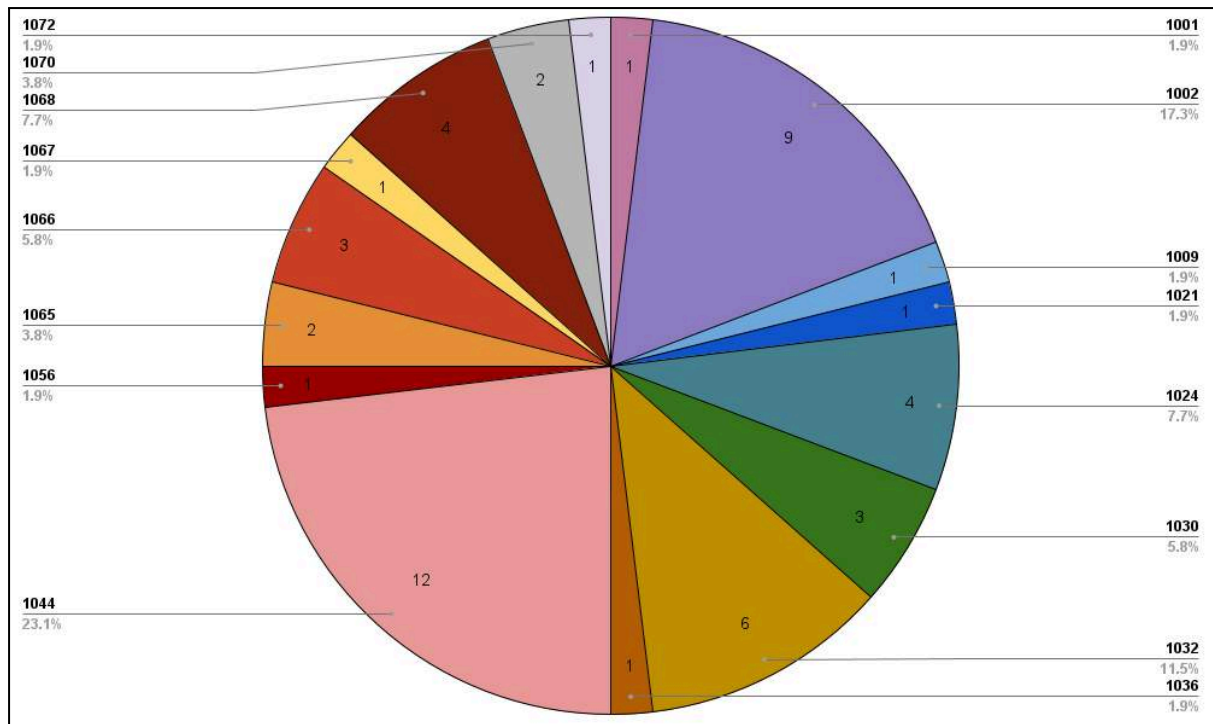


Figure 1. Frequency of Small Finds per Context.

Finds material culture across all Contexts, appeared quite specific to the Roman period structural features encountered onsite. With Small Finds from the Post Medieval period being the next most abundant assemblage.

5. Recommendations

Due to the significance of the Roman period features and structures encountered during this excavation, it is recommended that the entire Small Finds assemblage is retained within the Finds Archive for the site. Ready for appropriate submission to the Yorkshire Museum under Museum Accession Number **YORYM:2024.3**

6. Conclusions

The Small Finds encountered within these excavations highlighted some significant features onsite at 104 Micklegate which help to characterise the archaeological nature of the site.

The most notable being the Small finds from context 1044, which was partially excavated, due to the deposit proceeding to extend further underneath the southernmost foundation of the post medieval cellar wall. The extensive pottery assemblage with diagnostic dateable types and forms of Roman period material, further highlights the significance of early Roman period activity on site. As well as the post - medieval disturbance of these early features during the construction of 104 Micklegate. Context, 1001, 1002, 1065, 1070 and 1072 small finds demonstrated the extensive nature to which the building of the post-medieval cellar and building impacted and demolished the earlier period archaeological material on site. Contexts 1024, 1032, 1036, 1066, 1067 demonstrated small finds that had been disturbed as part of a period specific demolition event at the end of the Roman period c. AD 410 - c. 600 AD, again highlighting the intensive building up and re-use of land in this part of Micklegate from the Roman period through into the early Medieval and medieval periods. The post - Roman cobbled road surface context 1009 contained a very early Samian ware type piece of pottery (**SF32**), which again helps with the sequencing of the site. Very few post-Roman and early Medieval

small finds were encountered onsite, however a small sherd of diagnostic glassware (**SF25**), aids in distinguishing an early Anglian pit feature for context 1056 in the central area of the site. Several small finds **SF44**, **SF31**, **SF12** from context 1030 and **SF4** 1021 have suggested a date for two possible early 1st - 2nd Century grave backfills; one aligned north-south in the south-western corner (1021) and one aligned east-west (1030). It is however difficult to definitively date these potential burials as the 1030 deposit was not fully excavated, and deposit 1021 was only excavated partially retaining the lower legs of the individual, as the rest of the grave cut extend southwards underneath the southern cellar wall, and the relationship to the mid 2nd century building directly northwards of this feature has sadly been lost. Small finds from context 1068, starts to highlight the beginning of Roman period settlement and structures appearing onsite from the early 2nd Century.

There were fragmentary Small finds of regional and national importance discovered onsite, **SF26**, a square glass bottle, utilised in the early 1st Century AD, has not widely been discovered in York, as was highlighted by the specialist glass assessment (see Kitchener, 2024). A fragment of Rhodian amphora, **SF31** again not commonly found this far into the northern provinces also appeared on site during assessment. These findings within this assessment are therefore significant in highlighting the archaeological and cultural material encountered during these investigations for the parish of Micklegate. Further investigations in this parish will continue to refine dates and archaeological activity based on the assessment of further Small Finds.

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APPENDIX 15 - Ferrous Ironwork Assessment by Emma Boast MA

Site code: MIC14 and MIC15

Museum Accession No: YORYM:2024.3

Assessed on 24/4/24 by Emma Boast MA

Introduction

The ferrous bulk metal finds submitted for assessment below are from a small multi-period site in the parish of Micklegate, York, UK. In total there are 333 ferrous fragments that have been assessed, all ranging in date from the Roman Period (c.AD 43 AD - 410 AD) to the c.AD 20th Century. The weight of this finds assemblage is 2,407.95 grams.

Method

A general assessment and appraisal of the ferrous bulk objects was undertaken and a log of significant features and elements noted broadly. X-raying occurred thereafter to assess the conservation issues with the assemblage and to determine what material would be appropriate to retain and discard.

Observations

The Ferrous assemblage was in very poor condition, with shearing of objects due to unsatisfactory and appropriate finds, care and packaging. Most 19th and 20th Century ferrous objects have already previously been discarded. Leaving material that most likely dates to the Roman Period c.AD 43 - 410 AD, however some 20th Century does remain within the assemblage.

Results

Context Number	Number of Fragments	Nails	Slag	Bar/rod	Circular Loop	Flat Sheet	Non-diagnostic	Assemblage Date Range
U/S	5	5	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1001	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 1750 AD
1002	22	18	2	/	/	/	1	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1009	3	3	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 600 AD
1018	8	8	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1019	12	12	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1022	10	10	/	/	/	/	1	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1024	22	19	/	/	/	/	3	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1030	7	5	/	/	/	/	2	c.AD 43 - 199 AD
1031	26	24	/	/	/	/	2	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1032	118	96	/	1	/	/	21	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1035	7	7	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD

1036	11	11	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 600 AD
1044	43	40	/	2	1	/	/	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1050	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1056	8	8	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 600 AD
1061	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1065	12	11	/	/	/	1	/	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1066	2	2	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1067	6	6	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1068	1	1	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1069	1	/	1	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 1914 AD
1070	4	4	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
1072	2	2	/	/	/	/	/	c.AD 43 - 410 AD
Totals:	333	295	3	3	1	1	30	

Table 1. Assessment and categorisation of ferrous objects from 104 Micklegate.

There were 333 fragments assessed, 295 of which bore characteristic shape and form to that of Roman period hand forged nails as denoted by (Dugworth 1998). A great majority of these nails came from Roman period construction or demolition features **C1022**, **C1024**, **C1032**, **C1044**. This spread and volume of material, compliments the physical and structural characteristics found on-site and helps relate to the Roman building and subsequent disturbance of these structures in the post-Roman period and into the Post-Medieval period; where a great deal of this material was dispersed due to the construction of 104 Micklegate. There were 3 fragments of metalworking slag which may have been attributed to post-medieval landscaping (**C1002**, **C1069**) and are therefore not necessarily denotative of Roman period metal working. There were 3 fragments that appear to be larger bar or rod type ferrous elements, possibly relating to Roman period building structures **C1044** and **C1032**. A circular ferrous loop may be a fitting attachment of some form, however the contextual evidence is that of mixed material culture spanning the Roman period, **C1044**. Therefore it is difficult to define this object fully. One flat metal ferrous sheet found in post Roman period demolition backfill may also relate to a structural element associated with the buildings on-site or could equally be post-medieval in date, **C1065**. The *Non Diagnostic* category pertains to ferrous objects that were not complete enough, or were too highly corroded to perceive an appropriate category.

Conclusions

This metalwork assemblage is in fair condition after the appropriate conservation and finds care process have been applied by the specialist. The Roman period nail assemblage could be significant and further research pertaining as to the individual shapes and forms of these nails could be carried out, to potentially highlight the possible elements to which they were used to affix. Other individual elements such as the residual Post-medieval slag, residual nails, sheet and non-diagnostic elements are not recommended for retention and therefore are highlighted for discard.

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APPENDIX 16 - Animal Bone Assessment by Sarah Everett

Assessment of animal bone from 104 Micklegate, York (MIC14/MIC15)

Sarah Everett

Introduction

An assemblage comprising 1305 fragments of mammal and bird bone was recovered by hand during excavations at 104 Micklegate, York, in 2014 and 2015. The majority of the assemblage (780 fragments) derives from features dated to the Roman period (c. 43-410 CE), including a grave, a pit, and occupation and demolition layers; 341 fragments were recovered from post-medieval (c. 1500-1914 CE) features, with smaller numbers of fragments deriving from post-Roman (c. 410-600 CE), medieval (c. 1300-1500 CE), and more broadly-dated features. An assessment was undertaken to quantify the assemblage, and to evaluate its condition and potential.

Methods

Assessment of the assemblage was undertaken following Historic England guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). Quantification data, number of ageable and measurable specimens, and an assessment of fragmentation (recorded on a scale from light to severe) and condition (recorded on a scale from good to poor) were recorded by context in an MS Excel spreadsheet. The presence of any specimens bearing evidence of butchery, burning, calcination, or gnawing (either by carnivores or rodents) was also noted for each context.

Animal remains were identified to species level where possible using the University of York Zooarchaeology Lab reference collection and standard reference literature (Pales and Lambert 1971). All sheep and goat specimens were recorded as 'sheep/goat', due to the morphological similarity of these two species and the difficulty of differentiating their skeletal remains (Zeder and Lapham 2010). Number of identified specimens (NISP) for the most common domestic mammal taxa (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and dog) was recorded separately for each taxon. Remains identified as deriving from wild mammals were recorded as 'wild mammal'. Mammal remains that could not be attributed to any of these categories were recorded in size categories (e.g. large mammal, large/medium mammal) where possible, and those that could not be attributed to size category were recorded as 'unidentified mammal'. Bird bones identified as chicken were recorded as such; all remaining bird bones were recorded as 'other bird'.

Ageable remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recorded in three categories for each taxon — 'mandibles', 'teeth', and 'bones'. Ageable bones were identified with reference to Silver (1969). Measurable specimens — those on which a measurement could be taken following von den Driesch (1976) — were noted separately for cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, and chicken, with all remaining measurable specimens noted in the category 'other'.

Results

The assemblage comprises 1305 fragments of animal bone, of which 1270 derive from mammals and 35 from birds (Table 1). Of the 1305 remains recovered, 18% (241 fragments) were identified to

species level, with a further 47% (607 fragments) identified to mammal size category or to the category 'other bird'. The remainder of the assemblage (35%; 457 fragments) was recorded as 'unidentified mammal'. Features dated to the Roman period yielded 780 fragments of animal bone, of which 139 derive from the earlier Roman period (c. 43-199 CE), while the remainder are dated to the Roman period as a whole. Post-Roman features yielded 45 fragments; 15 fragments were recovered from medieval features; 341 fragments from post-medieval features; and 108 fragments were recovered from more broadly-dated features (e.g. dated c. 43-1500 CE).

The majority of the animal remains identified to species level consist of the major domesticates — cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Of the 241 remains identified to species level, 38% are cattle, 27% sheep/goat, and 25% pig. Chicken (16 fragments), dog (5 fragments), horse (1 fragment), and roe deer (1 antler fragment) comprise the remainder of the species identified. The remains recorded as small mammal include 3 voles, 1 possible rat, and possible lagomorph remains, all deriving from contexts dated to the Roman period. The remains recorded as 'other bird' include possible goose, also dated to the Roman period.

Of the 780 remains dated to the Roman period, 153 were identified to species level. In the Roman assemblage, cattle comprise 43% of the identified remains, sheep/goat 25%, and pig 21%. Of the 341 remains dated to the post-medieval period, 52 were identified to species level. In the post-medieval assemblage, cattle comprise 33% of the identified remains, sheep/goat 25%, and pig 33%. These data indicate a slight change in species composition over time, though the sample sizes — particularly for the post-medieval period — are very small, limiting any conclusions drawn regarding livestock exploitation at the site.

The degree of fragmentation of the assemblage ranges from 'light to normal' to 'severe' across the 19 contexts dated to the Roman period, though the majority of Roman remains (66%) fall within the category 'normal' (some complete or near-complete specimens present in a context, alongside more fragmented remains) (Table 2). For the remaining periods, fragmentation ranges from 'normal' to 'normal to severe', with slightly more than half of the post-medieval remains (54%) falling within the latter category. The condition of the animal bone ranges from 'good to average' to 'average to poor' across the assemblage as a whole, with around 63% of the assemblage classed as 'good to average' (Table 3). Bone condition varies only slightly between periods, with a somewhat higher proportion of the Roman remains (69%) classed as 'good to average' than is the case for the post-medieval period (51%). Neither bone fragmentation nor bone condition are appreciably different for remains deriving from different types of features (e.g. graves, pits, occupation and demolition layers).

Evidence of butchery was noted on remains from 22 out of the total of 35 contexts yielding animal bone at the site (Table 4). Burnt remains were noted in 11 contexts, and calcined remains in 17 contexts. Only one context (1032) from which burnt and/or calcined remains were recovered was recorded as having been burnt, suggesting that the remaining burnt and calcined animal remains were subjected to heat prior to their deposition. Only 8 contexts yielded remains with evidence of gnawing, suggesting that animal bones deriving from the remaining 27 contexts were not accessible to either carnivores or rodents for an extended period of time prior to their deposition.

Ageable animal remains are present in all periods, though in fairly limited quantities in all but the Roman period (Table 5). In addition to the ageable mandibles, teeth and bones of cattle, sheep/goat and pig recorded in Table 5, remains of young or very young (e.g. neonatal) sheep/goat, pig, dog and medium mammal were identified in the assemblage. These derive from Roman and medieval contexts, and also from more broadly-dated features. Measurable animal remains are present in all

periods, though the majority of these (59%) derive from Roman contexts (Table 6). Of the 98 measurable specimens in the assemblage, 85 are cattle, sheep/goat or pig.

Potential for further work

Due to the relatively small number of ageable and measurable remains present in the animal bone assemblage (96 and 98 fragments respectively), the potential for the analysis of age distribution and metrical data is fairly limited. However, sufficient bones yielding fusion data are present in the Roman assemblage to permit the construction of mortality profiles for cattle and sheep/goat, and perhaps also pig. Since metrical data records a single data point per specimen, and does not depend upon the representation of ratios between categories for validity, sample size per period is less important than is the case for quantification and age data. As such, the measurable specimens noted for the Roman period would provide a useful — albeit small — addition to existing metrical data for the Roman period in Britain. This is particularly the case given the relatively smaller amount of work done on metrical data deriving from sites in the north of England in comparison to the south (Duval and Albarella 2022; Rizzetto and Albarella 2022).

The post-medieval assemblage has limited potential for further work. The presence of residual Roman pottery in two post-medieval contexts (1001 and 1002) raises questions regarding the possible residuality of the animal bone deriving from these contexts. Given that a large proportion of the post-medieval animal bone assemblage derives from these two contexts (336 fragments out of a total of 341), the utility of these remains — and thus the value of further work — is limited.

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Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Wild mammal	Large mammal	Large/medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium/small mammal	Small mammal	Unidentified mammal	Chicken	Other bird	Total
Roman (c. 43-410 CE)															
1020							1					5			6
1021	3	3	1			1	2	2	6			14			32
1022												4			4
1024	9	2	7		1		19	11	19		5	41		3	117
1029							3		2	1		17			23
1030	18	7	5	1			29	12	24			40	1	2	139
1031		1					5		3	1		8			18
1032	10	9	4				29	10	9		1	19	1	1	93
1035			1						1			1			3
1044	10	8	8				49	13	33	3		49	7	5	185
1045							2		3			4		1	10
1050	3	2	1				5	3	6			7			27
1061	1	1					3	2	3			5			15
1067	4	4	3		1		12		8			15	2		49
1068							2	1	2			1			6
1069	4	1	1				2	3	4			8		2	25
1070	4	1			1		8		1		1	6			22
1072			1				1		1						3
1073								1				2			3
Post-Roman (c. 410-600 CE)															
1009							3		4			8			15
1019		1	1				2		2			5			11
1026												1			1
1027												1			1
1036			1				4	3	7	1					16
1056												1			1
Medieval (c. 1300-1500 CE)															
1012							1		1				2	1	5
1013			1				4		1			4			10
Post-medieval (c. 1500-1914)															
1001	2	1	1				2		3			5			14
1002	15	11	16		2		47	19	60	1	2	142	3	4	322
1003		1							1			1			3
1004												2			2
Other															

1018		2	1				2	2	2			13			22
1033	1		1				2	2	3			7			16
1065	7	10	6				14	2	15			18			72
1066		1	1				6		3			3			14
Total	91	66	61	1	5	1	258	87	227	7	9	457	16	19	1305

Table 1: Quantification of animal bone from 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

Period	Light	Light to normal	Normal	Normal to severe	Severe
Roman		10	517	249	4
Post-Roman			12	33	
Medieval			5	10	
Post-medieval			157	184	
Other			124		
Total		10	815	476	4

Table 2: Fragmentation of animal bone from 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

Period	Good	Good to average	Average	Average to poor	Poor
Roman		540	197	43	
Post-Roman		1	44		
Medieval		5	10		
Post-medieval		174	154	13	
Other		108	16		
Total		828	421	56	

Table 3: Condition of animal bone from 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

Period	Total number of contexts with animal bone	Butchery	Burning	Calcination	Gnawing
Roman	19	12	6	10	5
Post-Roman	6	3	2	3	
Medieval	2				
Post-medieval	4	3	1	2	2
Other	4	4	2	2	1
Total	35	22	11	17	8

Table 4: Number of contexts with evidence for butchery, burning, calcination or gnawing of animal bone at 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

Period	Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig			Total
	M a n d i b l e s	T e e t h	B o n e s	M a n d i b l e s	T e e t h	B o n e s	M a n d i b l e s	T e e t h	B o n e s	A l l
Roman		1	22	6	1	12	4	1	8	55
Post-Roman									1	1
Medieval									1	1
Post-medieval		5	4		3	3	1		6	22
Other		1	4	1		8			3	17
Total		7	30	7	4	23	5	1	19	96

Table 5: Ageable animal bone from 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

Period	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Chicken	Other	Total
Roman	21	17	11		2	6	1	58
Post-Roman			1					1
Medieval						2		2
Post-medieval	8	7	4		1	1		21
Other	5	7	4					16
Total	34	31	20		3	9	1	98

Table 6: Measurable animal bone from 104 Micklegate (MIC14/MIC15)

PLATES



Plate 1. The “north room”, post-excavation shot, before the removal of the partition wall.
Looking west.



Plate 2. The northern “store-room” area.
Looking East.



Plate 3. C1021 Grave cut and burial backfill, with partial human remains present C1020.
Looking west.



Plate 4. Truncation of Grave C1021 to the northernmost end.
Looking west.

FIGURES

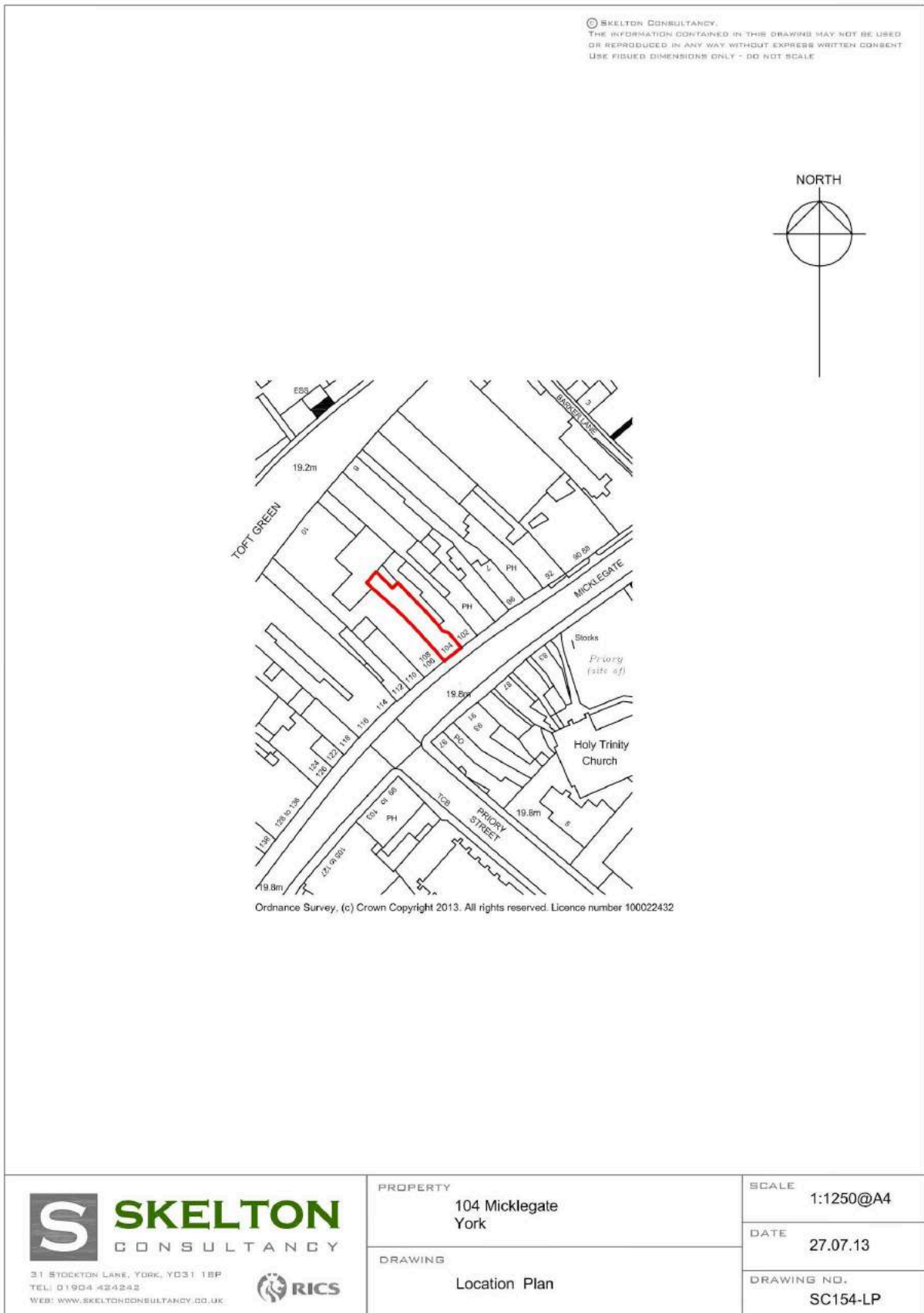


Figure 1. Site Location
(Skelton Consultancy, 2014)

SKELTON CONSULTANCY
 CONSULTANTS
 104 MICKLEGATE, YORK, YO1 6JX
 TEL: 01904 470000 FAX: 01904 470001
 WWW: WWW.SKELTONCONSULTANCY.CO.UK

SKELTON CONSULTANCY

PROJECT: **Claremont O'Callaghan**
 104 Micklegate, York
 PROJECT NO: **14.07.14**
 DRAWING NO: **T1008A1**
 DATE: **14.07.14**
 SCALE: **SC: 1:50**

ISSUED FOR: **RCS**

Notes

The works are to be carried out in accordance with the following programme of work:

1. Excavation of the site to a depth of 1.0m below the existing ground level.

2. Excavation of the site to a depth of 2.0m below the existing ground level.

3. Excavation of the site to a depth of 3.0m below the existing ground level.

4. Excavation of the site to a depth of 4.0m below the existing ground level.

5. Excavation of the site to a depth of 5.0m below the existing ground level.

6. Excavation of the site to a depth of 6.0m below the existing ground level.

7. Excavation of the site to a depth of 7.0m below the existing ground level.

8. Excavation of the site to a depth of 8.0m below the existing ground level.

9. Excavation of the site to a depth of 9.0m below the existing ground level.

10. Excavation of the site to a depth of 10.0m below the existing ground level.

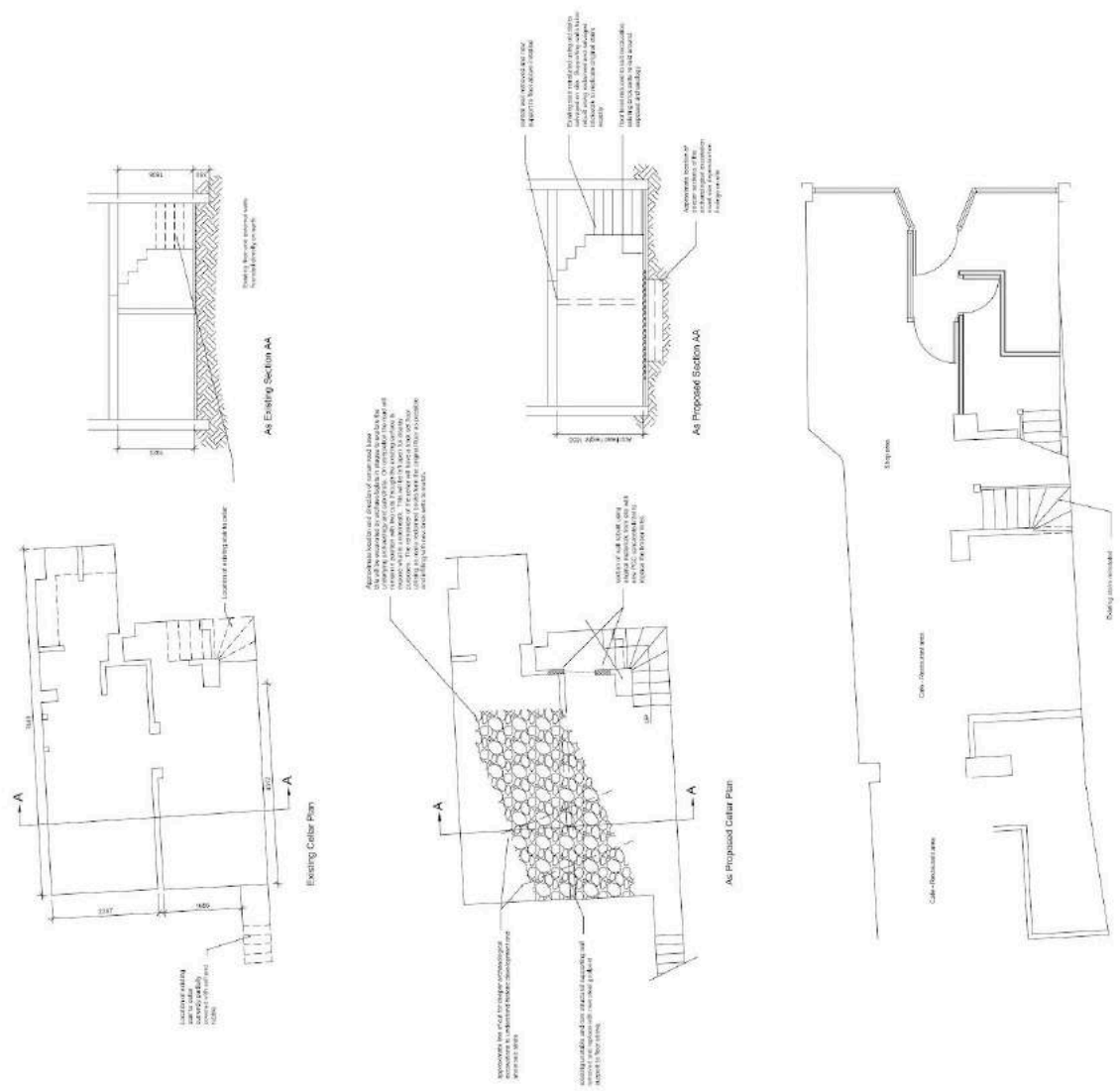


Figure 2. Site Plan and Proposed Works
 (Skelton Consultancy, 2014)

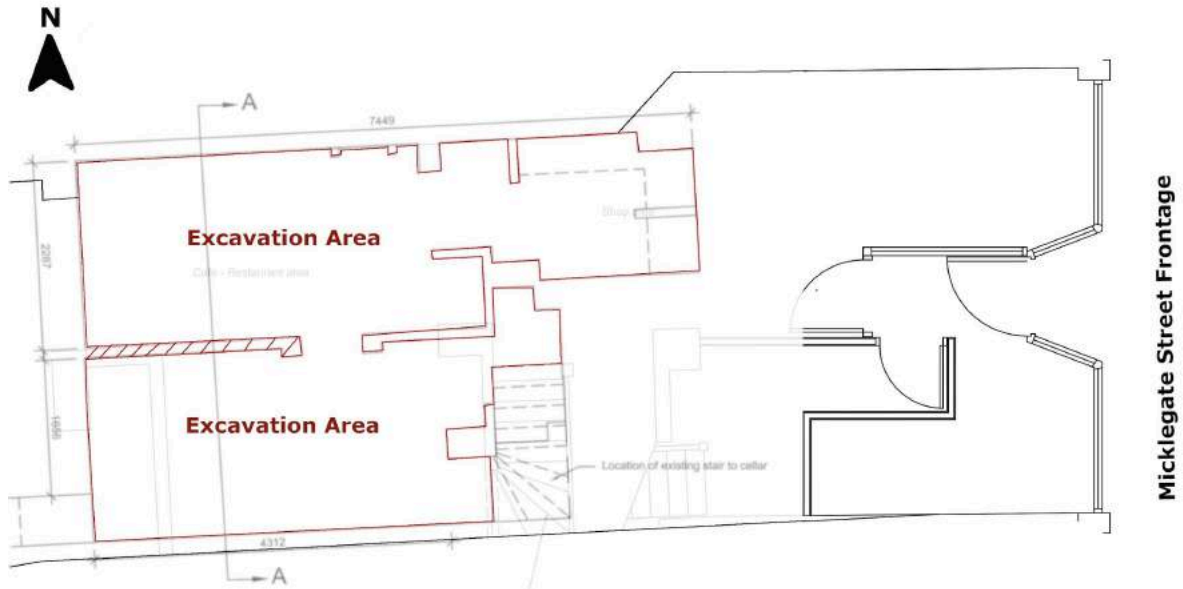


Figure 3. Plan of Cellar within 104 Micklegate, with Excavation Area outlined.

Base Maps from Skelton Consultancy, 2014.

Scaled 1:50@A1

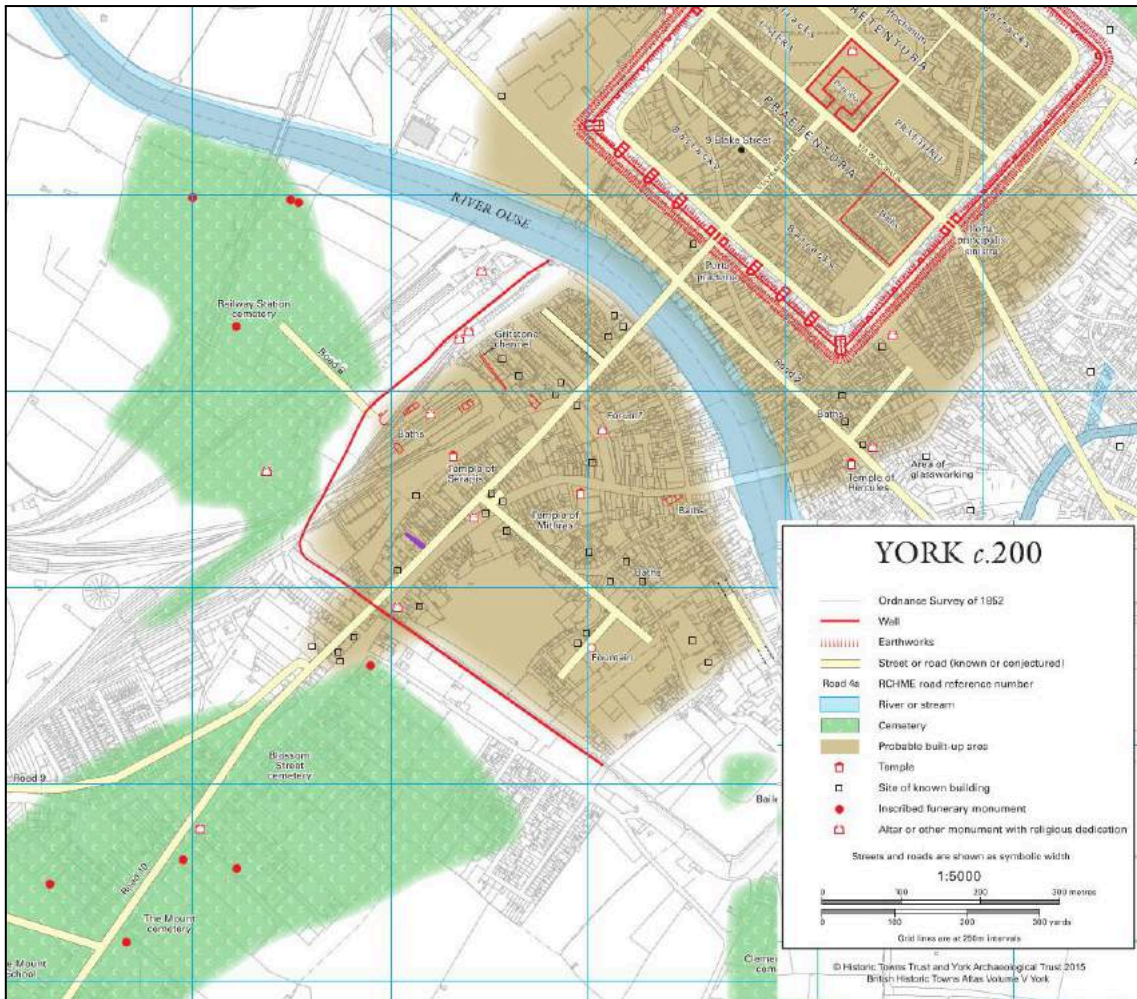


Figure 4. York c.200 AD Roman, Map 2.
 With 104 Micklegate outlined and highlighted in purple.
 (recreated from Addyman, 2015)

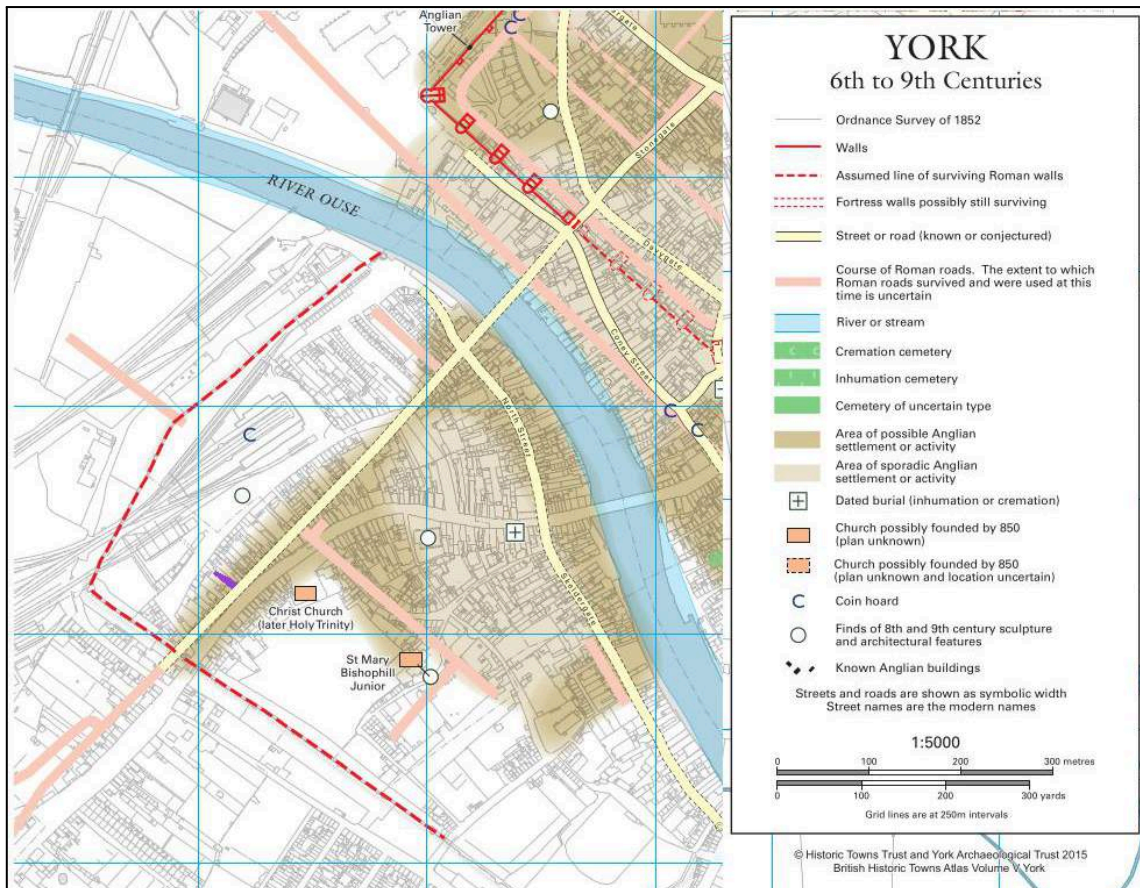


Figure 5. York 6th to 9th Centuries, Map 3.
With 104 Micklegate outlined and highlighted in purple.
(recreated from Addyman, 2015)

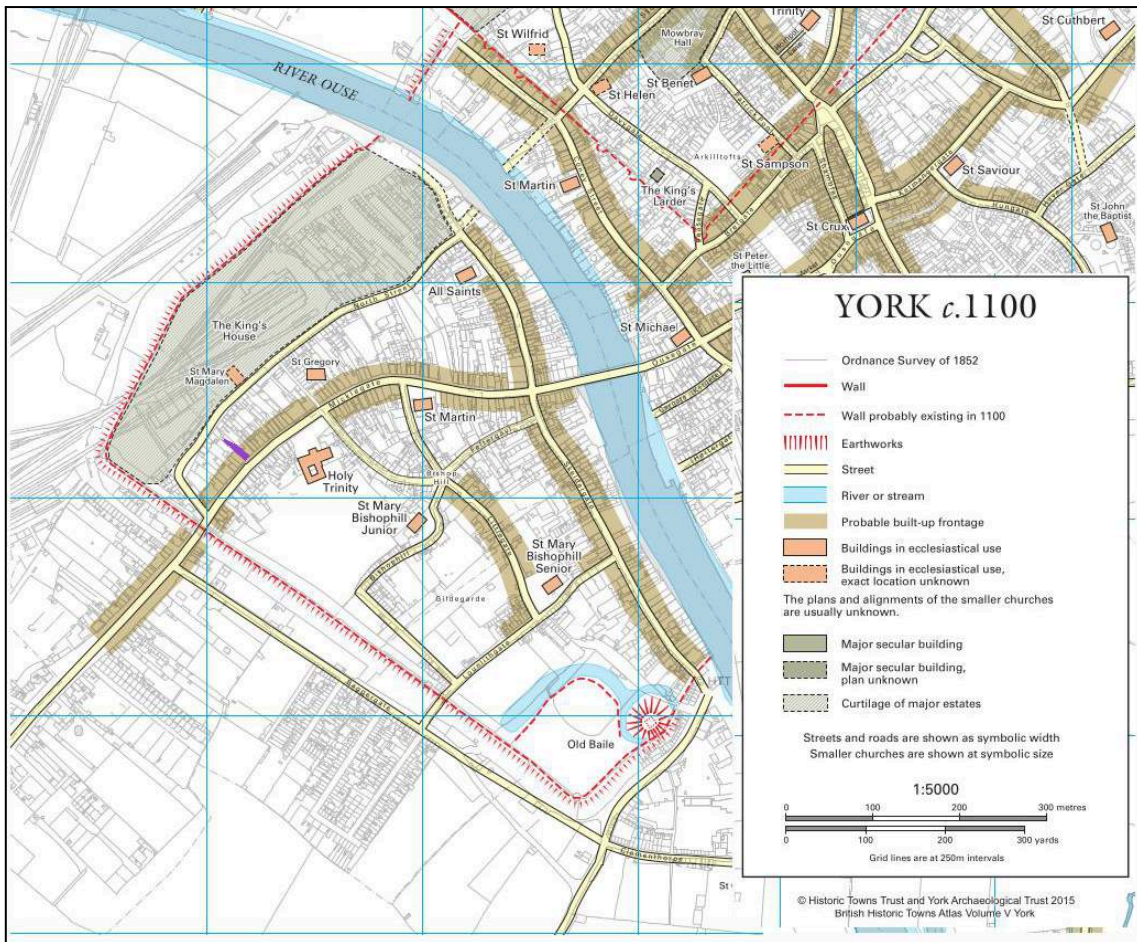


Figure 6. York c.1100 AD, Map 5.
With 104 Micklegate outlined and highlighted in purple.
(recreated from Addyman, 2015)

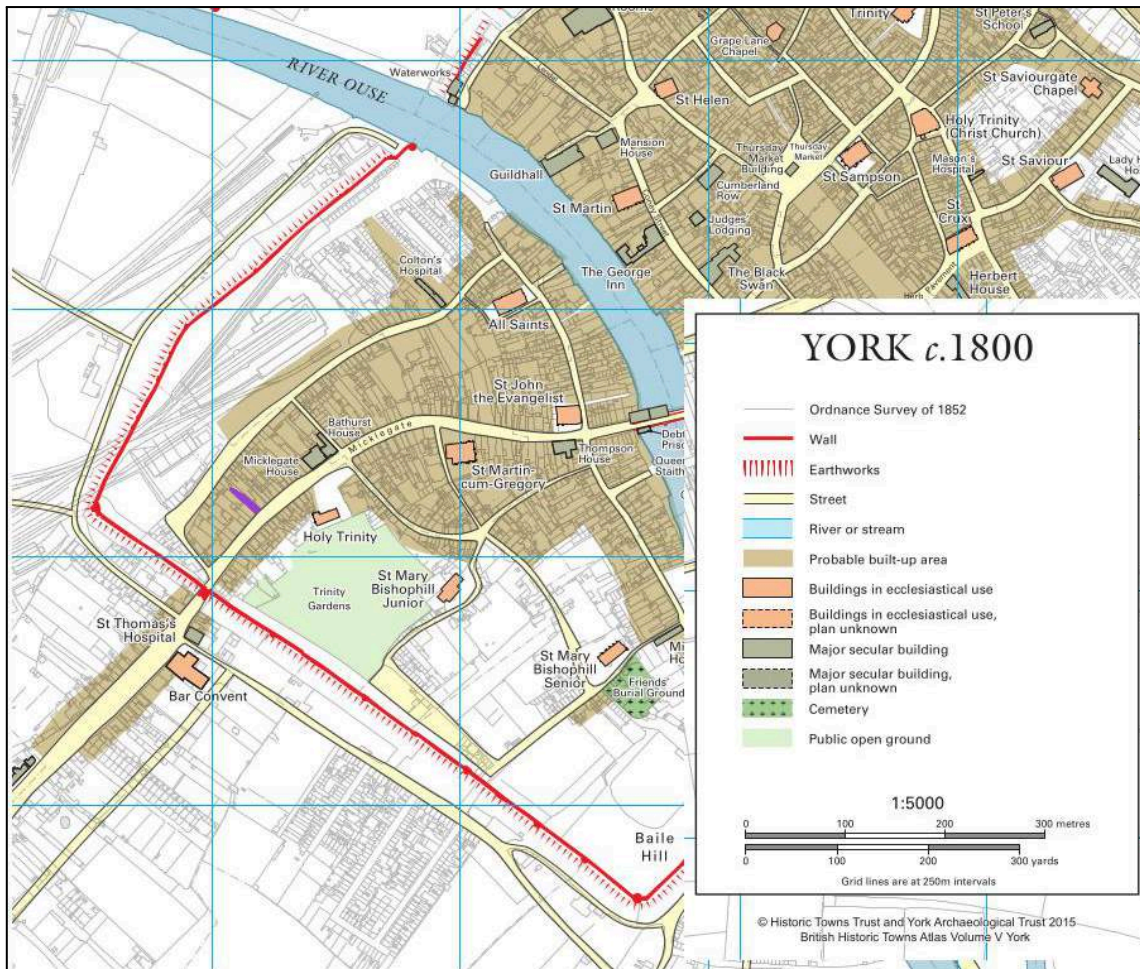


Figure 8. York c.1800 AD, Map 10.
With 104 Micklegate outlined and highlighted in purple.
(recreated from Addyman, 2015)

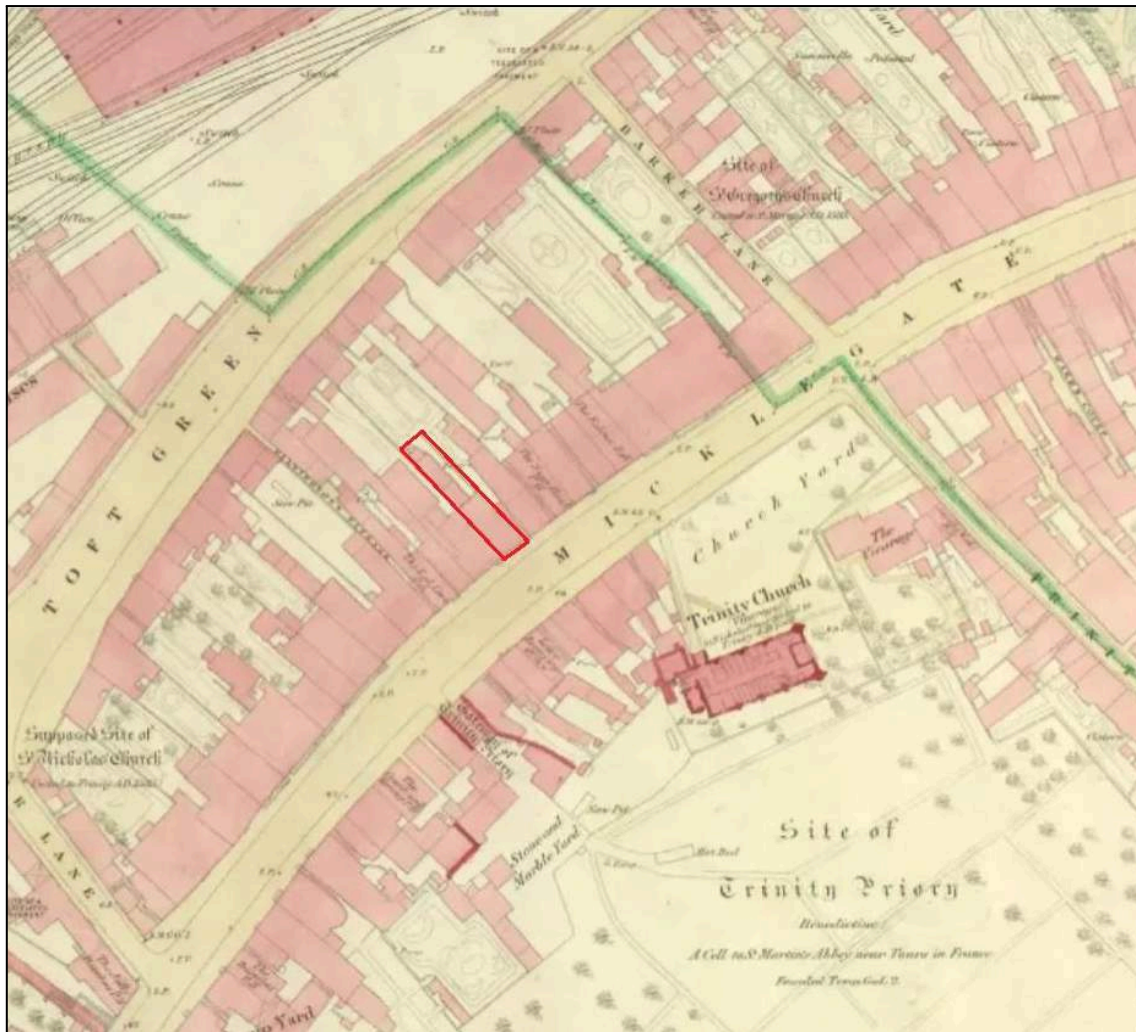


Figure 9. OS York Map 1852.

With 104 Micklegate outlined in red.

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(<https://interactivemaps.uk/york-1852/#17/53.956799/-1.090314>)

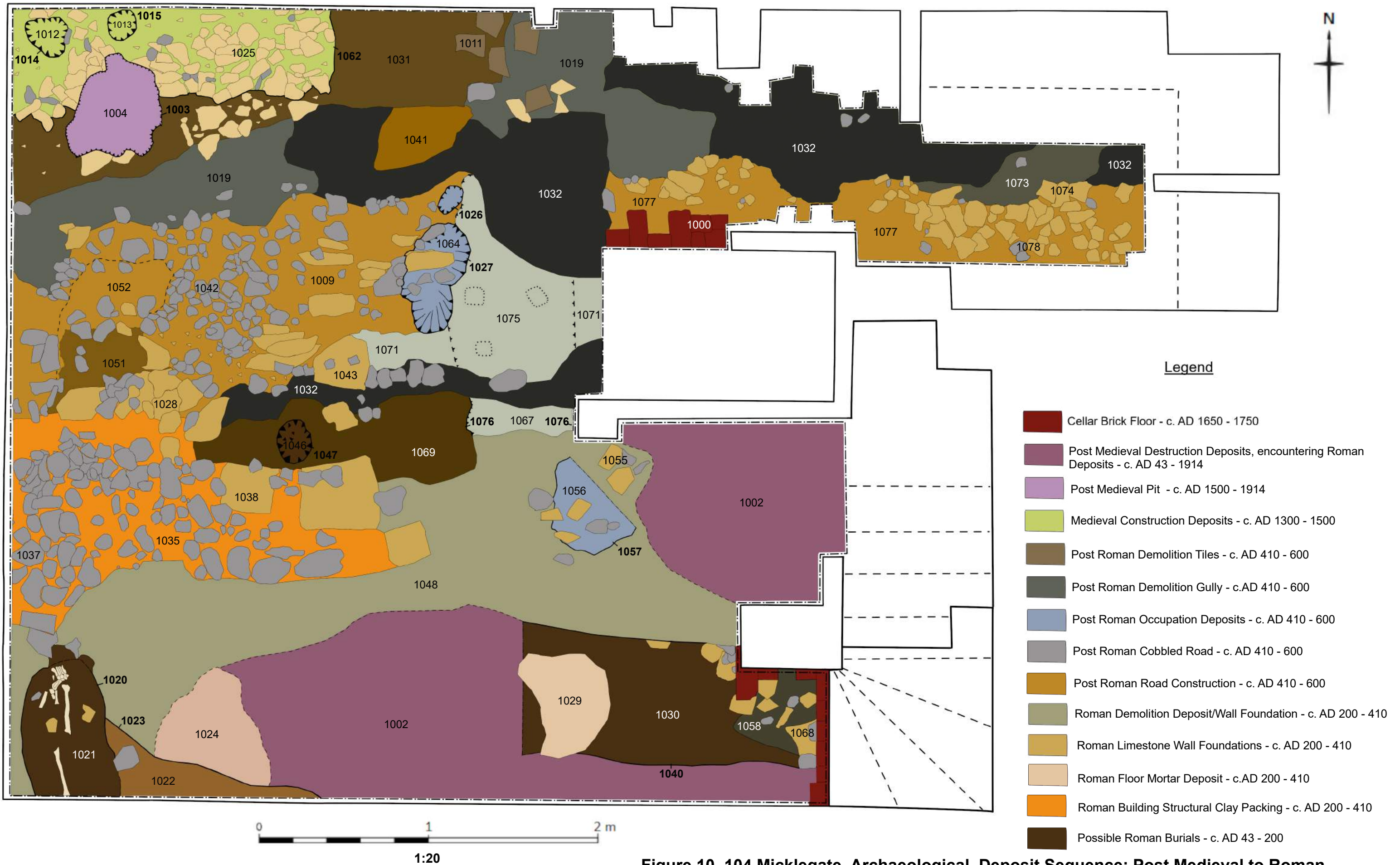


Figure 10. 104 Micklegate. Archaeological Deposit Sequence: Post Medieval to Roman. Illustrated by E.Boast 2024.

