23-31 THE VILLAGE, WIGGINTON,
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology North

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CgMs Consulting/McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd

Issue No: 2006-7/605
OA North Job No: L9773
NGR: SE 601 585
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SUMMARY

Prior to a proposed development (planning reference: APP/C2741/A/06/2008620) by McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd on land at 23-31 The Village, Wigginton (NGR SE 601 585), an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CgMs Consulting. This identified a good archaeological potential for the site, on the basis of nearby Roman, Saxon and medieval sites. As a result, the City of York Archaeologist requested that an archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken to further inform the planning process. CgMs Consulting commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the evaluation trenching, which took place over seven days from 6th to 14th November 2006.

The evaluation initially comprised five 2m wide trenches, varying in length between 4.5 and 15m. Significant archaeological remains were found in two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 2, at the northern end of the site) which, following consultation with the City of York Archaeologist, were expanded to a width of 4m and 5m, respectively.

The majority of archaeological remains were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, where a series of pits (***112***, ***114*** and ***206***) were excavated. They produced pottery dating from the twelfth to fifteenth century, together with occasional organic domestic refuse, including a wooden stool from pit ***206***. A possible robber trench, ***200***, was located immediately to the north-east of pit ***206***. It contained a series of water-worn boulders that may be the remains of foundations, and produced fragments of pottery dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth century. Located solely in Trench 1, the remains of a possible midden (layers ***102***-***110***) was identified in the north-west-facing section of the trench. The majority of finds recovered from the upper layers of the midden were ceramic building material (CBM), dating from the thirteenth to sixteenth century, while the lower deposits, namely ***107***-***110***, contained mainly pottery dating from the twelfth to fifteenth century. Trench 3 revealed the remains of possible burgage plot boundaries, ***300*** and ***302=305***, which contained pottery from the twelfth to fifteenth century and delineated the south-western extent of the features within that trench. Two pits, ***405*** and ***407***, identified in Trench 4, date from the twelfth to fifteenth century, and probably relate to minor activities taking place outwith the main settlement. Such burgage plot activities would appear to relate to buildings that would have lain on the site of the extant structures along The Village.

The assessment of the pottery indicated that the majority of the assemblage was of local manufacture, mostly deriving from York and, where definable, comprised domestic vessels. The assemblage has some potential for further analysis in terms of form and fabric. Palaeoenvironmental samples from the site indicated only limited evidence for crop processing, although agricultural weed seeds and edible berries were common; again, there is some potential for further analysis of several samples. Overall, it would appear that activity at the site was restricted to the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, the termination of which may correspond with the nearby construction of St Nicholas' Church in 1424, since it is known that during the post-medieval period the plot of land was an orchard owned by the rectory. The site represents the first piece of archaeological fieldwork within Wigginton and, as such, has the potential to further an understanding of the development of York's surrounding settlements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project and the staff of McCarthy and Stone for their assistance on site. Thanks are also offered to John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist, for his advice on site.

Paul Clark, Kelly Clapperton and Pascal Eloy undertook the evaluation, with Paul Clark and Kelly Clapperton writing the report. The finds were examined by Rebekah Pressler, Jeremy Bradley and Christine Howard-Davis, the environmental samples were assessed by Sandra Bonsall and Elizabeth Huckerby, and the illustrations produced by Marie Rowland and Mark Tidmarsh. Stephen Rowland managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Prior to a proposed development (planning reference: APP/C2741/A/06/2008620) by McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd on land at 23-31 The Village, Wigginton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 601 585; Fig 1), an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Bourn and Dicks 2004), which identified a good archaeological potential for the site, on the basis of nearby Roman, Saxon and medieval sites. As a result, an archaeological evaluation was deemed necessary for the site by John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist, and CgMs duly produced a WSI for such a piece of work (*Appendix 1*). The evaluation aimed to clarify the presence or absence, date, condition and character of any archaeological remains on the site, in order that the need for, and scope of, any mitigation measures could be established. CgMs Consulting commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the evaluation trenching, which took place over seven days in November 2006. This report sets out the results of the evaluation trenching.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The site comprises the properties and rear plots of 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 The Village, Wigginton, located approximately 7km north of York (Fig 1). The roughly rectangular site is approximately 0.7 hectares in extent and is bounded to the west by Church Lane, to the north by The Village, to the east by the gardens of No 21 The Village and to the south by a lane off Church Lane. The northern portion of the site is occupied by a row of three terraced houses and two semi-detached houses. To the rear, gardens extend southwards to an access off Church Lane. The site slopes very gently downwards to the north-east, from 18.6m OD at the south-west boundary, to 17.7m OD at the north-east edge of the site.

1.2.2 The 1:50,000 scale Geological Survey (Sheet 63 1983) indicates that the solid geology of the study site comprises Sherwood Sandstone which is overlain in areas by glacial drift. The soil across the site has been mapped as typical sandy gley soils of the Blackwood series (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 A previous desk-based assessment (Bourn and Dicks 2004) has covered the historical and archaeological background of the site, and it is not intended to fully-reproduce that work here, although some background is provided as context for the results of the present works.

1.3.2 ***Prehistoric:*** there are no sites or finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age within 1km of the site. Flint scatters and individual

finds of stone axes have, however, been recorded at Shipton and Strensall. The site at Shipton (4.5km west of the site) recorded three stone axes, a flint knife and two flint cores, while at Strensall (3km north-east of the site) two stone axes and a mace head were recovered (Bourn and Dicks 2004). Archaeological investigations at Rawcliffe Moor, approximately 2km south-west of Wigginton, identified a small-scale enclosed Iron Age settlement and aerial photographic survey identified an area of cropmarks at Towthorpe, *c* 4km north-east of Wigginton, potentially evidencing Iron Age settlement. However, there are no Iron Age finds or sites recorded within 1km of the development site (*ibid*).

1.3.3 ***Roman:*** during the Roman period the study site lay 7km north of the major Roman town of *Ebvracvm* (York). The land surrounding the town was extensively farmed from small-scale settlements and farmsteads. In the 1920s, archaeological investigations in the area of Earswick, *c* 4km south of Wigginton, recorded a Roman settlement; fieldwalking in the area of Strensall recorded dense scatters of Roman pottery suggesting contemporary settlement (Bourn and Dicks 2004). In addition, aerial photographic survey identified a potential corner of a rectilinear earthwork, suggested to be the remains of a Roman camp *c* 3km south-west of the development site. Although the area appears to be densely settled during the Roman period there is little evidence, however, to suggest occupation within the immediate vicinity of the site (*ibid*).

1.3.4 ***Early medieval:*** the character, extent and detailed location of post-Roman settlement and communications in the immediate vicinity is almost completely unknown. However, the close proximity of York, with its extensive Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian remains, suggests potential for early medieval satellite settlements in the area. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that, prior to the Norman Conquest, Wigginton was held by *Saexfrith* the Deacon (Williams and Martin eds 1992), suggesting the presence of pre-Norman settlement. The survey also mentions that large areas of the parish 'is waste', perhaps as a result of William's Harrying of the North, and that 'there is underwood here' (*ibid*).

1.3.5 ***Medieval:*** later cartographic and documentary evidence suggests the site lay within an area of woodland known as the Galtres Forest which extended from Easingwold in the north to the gates of York in the south. By the mid-thirteenth century the Church of St Peter at York, which is recorded as holding Wigginton since Domesday (Williams and Martin eds 1992), is recorded to have in their possession a chapel and manor at Wigginton (Bourn and Dicks 2004). In 1424 a church and churchyard was dedicated by the Bishop of Dromore to Wigginton, and is likely to have formed the core of the medieval settlement (*ibid*). A rectory at Wigginton was also recorded to have been in the possession of the Church of St Peter, prior to being dissolved in 1547. The current Church of St Nicholas and St Mary, which was built in 1860, occupies the site of the earlier fifteenth century church, as shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping (1854).

1.3.6 ***Post-medieval:*** map regression demonstrates that prior to the division of land to the rear of the houses off 'The Village', the land was owned by the rectory and used as an orchard; a number of old apple trees still stand within the

gardens (Bourn and Dicks 2004). Three houses of an early nineteenth century date stand within the northern portion of the development site (Nos 27, 29 and 31 The Village), but are not listed and are not held to have any historic significance (*ibid*). The date and significance of a building known to have stood within the eastern part of the study site, which was demolished in the mid-nineteenth century, is not known (*ibid*).

1.3.7 ***Previous Archaeological Investigations:*** no previous intrusive archaeological investigations are known within the village of Wigginton (J Oxley *pers comm*).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 The written scheme of investigation (*Appendix 1*) compiled by CgMs, was adhered to as fully as possible, during the site work, with the only exception being the necessary splitting of the most northerly trench into two, to accommodate services. All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.2.1 All five trenches were excavated to the top of natural geology or the top of any archaeological level, whichever was the higher, using a standard toothless ditching bucket fitted to a 5 tonne 360^0 back-acting excavator. All machine work was undertaken under the direct supervision of an appropriately experienced archaeologist, and machining ceased immediately on the discovery of significant archaeological remains.

2.2.2 Those areas of the trench where visual inspection suggested the presence of features were hand-cleaned to ensure sufficient definition, and all discrete features were cleaned adequately to enable identification and recording. Trench excavations were maintained in a safe condition at all times.

2.2.3 Archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. At least 50% (by plan area) of pits, postholes, structural features, and domestic/industrial features and 25% (by plan area) of linear features, including terminals and intersections, were investigated. Selected, sealed deposits were sampled for the assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains.

2.2.4 All information identified in the course of the evaluation was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record to identify and illustrate individual features. The results of the investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes accurate large-scale plans, sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10) and a photographic record. All photographs included a header board detailing site name and code, date, context and north arrow. A scale was also included. All photographs were cross-referenced onto context and trench records, with all trenches photographed from at least one end.

2.3 FINDS

2.3.1 All finds and artefacts were retained for assessment and were treated in accordance with the guidelines set out by the UK Institute for Conservation (Walker 1990), those of the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1991)

and also of the York Museum. A catalogue of all finds recovered can be found in *Appendix 3*.

2.3.2 The assessment of the medieval and post-medieval pottery was undertaken in accordance with the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), using the Medieval Pottery Research Group guidelines (MPRG 2001) and terminology (MPRG 1998). All material was examined with a hand lens, with reference being made to diagnostic sherds to provide details of vessel form. Intrusive and residual material have also been noted

2.4 ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

2.4.1 The material was identified using the OA North reference collection, with data logged within an Access database. All parts of the skeleton were identified where possible, including long bone shafts, skull fragments, all teeth and fairly complete vertebrae. The diagnostic zones used followed those described in Serjantson (1996). Tooth wear and development for mandibular teeth was recorded following Payne 1973 and 1987 for sheep, and Grant 1982 and Halstead 1985 for cattle.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL

2.5.1 Six environmental bulk samples (ranging in volume from 10-40 litres) were taken from secure contexts for the assessment of the potential of charred and waterlogged plant remains to inform about the environment and the economy in and around the site. The samples were hand-floated and the flots were collected on 250 micron mesh and air-dried. The flots were scanned with a Leica MZ60 stereo microscope and the plant material was provisionally identified and recorded using the botanical nomenclature of Stace (2001). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (less than 5 items) and 4 is abundant (more than 100 items; Table 4). The components of the matrix were also noted.

2.6 ARCHIVE

2.6.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (*Appendix 1*) and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited at the County Record Office, Northallerton and the finds archive will be deposited in the York Museum on completion of the project.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The original Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*) required the excavation of four trenches, three measuring 10m x 2m and one 15m x 2m (Trench 3), although live services meant that the most northerly of the proposed 10m x 2m trenches could not be excavated in its original position, cutting across the boundary between No 23 and 25 The Village (Fig 2). This trench was instead excavated in two halves (Trenches 1 and 2; Fig 3), either side of the boundary. Following discussion with the City of York Archaeologist, John Oxley, the archaeological remains revealed within these trenches led to their expansion. A total of five trenches was, therefore, excavated, varying between 5m and 15m in length and between 2m and 5m in width.

3.2 TRENCH 1

3.2.1 This trench (Fig 3; Plate 1) was located within the north-east corner of the development site; it initially measured 7m x 2m, but was extended to 7m x 5m. The current ground surface lay at approximately 18.08m OD, with archaeological features encountered at an average depth of 17.17m OD. Much of the stratigraphy within Trench 1 comprised layers of domestic refuse. The north-west-facing section of the trench was drawn to record the stratigraphy of the site (Fig 4, Plate 2), but this was complicated by the sodden and rather precarious nature of the site, the sandy clay deposits being nearly liquid in consistency and prone to collapse. The section comprised various midden layers, the majority being a humic clay silt (***104***, ***106***, ***109*** and ***111***), and producing medieval and early post-medieval pottery. They were interspersed with sandier layers, ***102***, ***107*** and ***110***. Deposits ***107***, ***108***, ***109*** and ***110*** contained the earliest pottery, dating between the twelfth and fifteenth century. The deposits were contained to the south-west by a modern post, ***116***, and to the north-east by the baulk between Trenches 1 and 2. The midden deposits did not continue to the south-west into Trench 2.

3.2.2 Beneath the midden deposits, a large oval shallow pit, ***112*** (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 3), measuring 2.75m wide by more than 2.75m long, with a maximum depth of 0.28m, was revealed towards the northern end of the trench. Pit ***112*** was filled with ***113***, a medium grey/brown clay sand with orange sand mottling, from which no finds were recovered. Pit ***112*** was truncated by a much deeper pit, ***114*** (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 2), which may be a re-cut of the earlier feature. Pit ***114*** was 2m wide, more than 2.5m long and had an excavated depth of 0.87m. Due to health and safety considerations associated with the instability of the waterlogged ground conditions, its maximum depth was not reached. It was filled with a mottled grey/black humic sandy clay, ***115***, quite sticky in texture and becoming more organic towards the base of the feature. Numerous fragments of CBM and occasional sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

3.3 TRENCH 2

3.3.1 This trench (Fig 3) was located in the northern corner of the site, to the rear of No 25. It was aligned north-east/south-west and initially measured 5m x 2m in plan, but was extended to measure 5m x 4m. The current ground level sloped slightly to the south-west and was at an average height of 18.08m OD; the average depth of archaeology was at 17m OD. The topsoil, ***209***, comprised dark grey sandy silt to a maximum depth 0.54m and overlay two relatively recent land drains and a sewage pipe, all of which truncated the subsoil, ***210***. Subsoil ***210*** had a maximum thickness of 0.42m and comprised light grey silty sand. It overlay a number of features, including pit ***206*** (Fig 6; Plate 6) and possible robber trench ***200*** (Fig 3; Plates 4 and 5). Pit ***206*** was over 3m in diameter and was 1.08m deep. It contained three fills and produced large amounts of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), as well as a number of wooden objects, including a possible stool (Plates 10 and 11). Robber trench ***200*** was north-east/south-west aligned, was up to 1.5m wide and was over 2.9m long, and contained the remains of a possible wall foundation at the north-eastern end. It did not extend into Trench 1. This feature truncated a north-west/south-east aligned linear feature, ***202***, possibly a shallow ditch, which was 0.9m wide and 0.14m deep. This in turn truncated a possible pit or tree bole, ***204***, which was 1m wide, more than 0.5m long and 0.2m deep. The base was very uneven and contained a number of root holes.

3.3.2 A sondage was excavated in the south-east corner of the trench, to identify whether the sandy clay 'natural' had been redeposited. The sondage was dug to a depth of *c* 0.5m, and confirmed that the deposit was natural. The high instance of root disturbance in the first few centimetres of the natural gave the illusion that the material was redeposited.

3.4 TRENCH 3

3.4.1 This trench, aligned north-west/south-east (Fig 7), was located towards the centre of the site, measured 15m x 2m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.03m. The current ground height was 18.04m OD, and archaeological features were encountered at 17.26m OD. The topsoil, ***306***, comprised dark grey sandy silt, to a maximum thickness of 0.41m, and overlay two undated vertically-sided cuts, ***309*** and ***311***, which were only observed in the south-west-facing trench section. The former was 0.6m wide, whilst the latter was 1m wide. The fills of both features were very similar, comprising mixed dark grey sandy silt and redeposited natural sand. Both features truncated the light brown slightly silty sand subsoil, ***307***, which had a maximum thickness of 0.66m. Two ditches, ***300*** (Fig 8; Plate 7) and ***302=305*** (Plate 8), were revealed beneath the subsoil. Ditch ***300*** was aligned north-east/south-west, had a width of over 2.1m and a maximum depth of 0.42m. Ditch ***302=305*** was right-angled, emerging from the north-western end of the trench, on a south-east/north-west alignment, before turning to the north-east. This ditch, which contained medieval pottery, was smaller than ***300***, with a maximum width of 0.69m and a maximum depth of 0.09m. It was exposed for a length of *c* 7m.

3.5 TRENCH 4

3.5.1 This trench (Fig 9; Plate 9), located towards the south-west of the site, was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 10m x 2m in plan. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m, with the height at the level of archaeology being 17.6m OD. Topsoil ***400*** comprised dark grey sandy silt to a maximum depth of 0.58m and sealed a number of features, ***409***, ***411*** and ***413***, which were observed truncating the subsoil, ***401***, in the south-east-facing section. Features ***409*** and ***411*** were relatively shallow and may well represent pits or postholes; no finds were recovered. Feature ***413*** was somewhat larger, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, and probably also represents a pit; again, no finds were produced. The subsoil, ***401***, comprised grey/brown silty sand to a maximum depth of 0.7m and sealed two pits, ***405*** and ***407*** as well as two areas of probable root action. Both the pits ran into the trench edge, and so their dimensions and shapes in plan could not be fully recorded. Pit ***405*** was 0.74m, over 0.55m long and 0.35m deep whilst pit ***407*** measured greater than 1.45m in length, more than 0.94m in width and 0.32m in depth. Pit ***405*** was rectangular in plan and flat bottomed, with straight sides. Pit ***407*** was far more irregular, in both plan and profile, with a number of probable root holes in. Both of these features truncated the natural geology, ***402***, comprising yellowish-orange and white sand. Pit ***405*** produced a number of sherds of pottery dating from the twelfth to fifteenth century, and one probably intrusive fragment dating to the eighteenth century, all located within the upper fill, ***403***. One fragment of York Whiteware, dating to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, was recovered from pit ***407***.

3.6 TRENCH 5

3.6.1 This trench was located at the southern end of the site and was aligned north-east/south-west. It measured 10m x 2m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m, the average level of archaeology being at 17.65m OD. The topsoil, ***500***, in this trench comprised a dark grey sandy silt, to a maximum depth of 0.35m and directly overlay the subsoil, ***501***. This layer consisted of light brown silty-sand, to a maximum thickness of 0.35m, and it sealed the natural geology, ***502***, comprising light yellowish-orange and white sands. A single modern posthole, truncating the topsoil, was the only feature observed within this trench.

3.7 THE FINDS

3.7.1 ***Introduction:*** in total, 286 finds were recovered from the evaluation, including 121 pottery sherds, mostly from York and various other north-eastern potteries, and 137 pieces of ceramic building material. The presence of ceramic building materials, such as tiles and lime mortar, may suggest the presence of structures nearby. A summary of the finds can be found in Table 2 below, with a more complete catalogue in *Appendix 3*.

3.7.2 ***Medieval pottery:*** the quantity and provenance of the medieval pottery is not entirely unexpected within the context of the sites' location, with major

centres of pottery manufacture located around York, Beverley and the Humber. Initial analysis of the medieval assemblage would suggest that most was produced in the hinterlands of York, the dominant fabric being York glazed ware, with a smaller percentage from North Yorkshire (Brandsby-type and Staxton Potter/Brompton) and the Humber region (Humberware). There is a notable lack of imports from both outside the region and from the continent, such as stonewares from the Low Countries and other fabrics from France.

Context	Pottery			Building material			Other				Grand Total
	Med	L med	P-med	CBM	Mortar	Stone	Iron	Slag	Glass	Wood	
100	1										**1**
105	1			8							**9**
106	3			7		11					**18**
107	3										**3**
108	1										**1**
109	2										**2**
110	1										**1**
115	8		1	33					1		**43**
201	18		1	47			1	1			**68**
203	11	5		11							**26**
205	2										**2**
207	26	1		22	2					7	**58**
208	1										**1**
304	1										**1**
306	1		3	1							**5**
307	4			1							**5**
400	2			5					1		**7**
401							1				**1**
403	6		1								**7**
406	3										**3**
500									1		**1**
Topsoil			2								**2**
U/S	14			2							**16**
Grand Total	**107**	**6**	**8**	**137**	**2**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**286**

Table 2: Summary of finds by context and type

3.7.3 Preliminary analysis of the assemblage suggests a date range of between the twelfth and fifteenth century, although the grittyware fabrics may push the dating back to the eleventh century, and possibly earlier. However, a more thorough examination of these sherds would need to be made to determine whether they were part of York grittyware series of fabrics. There were few much later sherds; the appearance of a couple of sherds of purple-glazed Humberware suggests a *terminus post quem* of the late fifteenth to early sixteenth century, particularly given that the absence of such sixteenth-century type-fossils as Cistercian ware would preclude a later date.

3.7.4 The assemblage also exhibited few abraded sherds with any breakages appearing quite fresh. Although there were a few large sherds, the majority were medium-sized and, in general, the sherd count per context was quite low. However, there is an apparent lack of adjoining sherds, suggesting that many individual vessels were represented. The lack of abraded sherds and post-medieval material (the exception being a possible sherd of early blackware from robber trench backfill ***201*** and likely, therefore, to be intrusive) would indicate that the assemblage had remained largely undisturbed and represents a discrete period of activity.

3.7.5 Generally, it would appear that the pottery assemblage from pits ***206*** and ***114*** was earlier, dominated as it was by twelfth- to thirteenth-century York glazed wares, while the presence of Humberwares, for instance within sealing layers ***105-110***, would suggest a date range of the thirteenth to fifteenth century. Furthermore, the presence of purple-glazed Humberware would indicate activity up to the close of the fifteenth century. It is possible, therefore, that may have been a slight hiatus in activity on the site, but it is reasonable to assume that the sealing layers represent activity following on from the pit digging.

3.7.6 Although there were few rim or basal sherds with which to assess the vessel-types being used, the pulled spout from a York glazed ware jug from pitfill ***207*** being an exception, those that could be identified were limited to a few basic, almost utilitarian forms. These forms comprised jugs and jars or cook pots, the latter being recognised by the internal or external sooting. Exceptions included part of a possible chafing dish from robber trench backfill ***201*** and two green-glazed sherds with incised decoration from backfill ***201*** (with applied decoration) and pit fill ***207***.

3.7.7 ***Post-medieval pottery:*** excluding the fifteenth- to sixteenth-century transitional phase purple-glazed Humberware, only eight sherds were of post-medieval date**.** A fragment of lead-glazed earthenware, probably early blackware, from robber trench backfill ***201*** and also a buff-coloured earthenware fragment glazed in yellow and brown from pit fill ***403*** were likely to be of seventeenth-century date**.** A fragment of slip trailed redware recovered from the topsoil was of eighteenth-century date and could be from a number of Yorkshire potteries. A fairly crude redware cup base with a manganese-mottled-type glaze from pit fill ***115*** was probably of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century date and most likely locally made. The remainder comprised pearlware and white earthenware dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

3.7.8 ***Glass:*** the three glass items were of medieval to post-medieval date. A medieval to early post-medieval fragment of vessel glass from pit fill ***115*** was a somewhat unusual find and representational of some wealth. Otherwise, there was a piece of opaque glass (possibly from a post-medieval perfume bottle) from topsoil ***400*** and, from topsoil ***500***, a Victorian bottle with *'Bisurated Magnesia. Bismac Ltd. London'*, a stomach remedy.

3.7.9 ***Ceramic building material (CBM):*** all the CBM was handmade and dated broadly from thirteenth to sixteenth century, comprising both brick fragments

and a quantity of flat roof tile. The latter was particularly common from pit fills ***114*** and ***207***. Four overfired/waster brick fragments from pit fill ***115*** and layer ***105*** can also be considered medieval in date. That they are wasters would suggest that they would not have travelled far, as such bricks are uneconomic to transport and their usage is limited to foundations. Furthermore, it would also indicate that bricks were being manufactured in the area (J Tibbles *pers comm*).

3.7.10 ***Other building materials:*** two fragments of lime mortar derived from pitfill deposit ***207***, whilst eleven pieces of burnt stone from midden deposit ***106*** suggested the potential for fires in the area and perhaps even a hearth.

3.7.11 ***Metal:*** two iron objects were found, including a curious artefact, perhaps a chisel or knife, from robber trench fill ***201***, and also a nail from subsoil ***401***.

3.7.12 ***Industrial residue:*** a small piece of ferrous slag was recovered from robber trench fill ***201***.

3.7.13 ***Wooden stool:*** several fragments of a wooden object, interpreted as a stool, were recovered from pit fill ***207***. The remains of the stool comprise the seat, a single leg, and five unattributed fragments. As it survives, the seat is trapezoidal, although evidence suggests that only in one place is the original edge preserved; it consists of a radially cleft plank, now approximately 315mm by 215mm, and a maximum of 38mm thick. The surviving leg, *c* 215mm long and with an approximate diameter of 30mm, is almost round in section, but shaped from a radially split timber rather than roundwood (Plates 10 and 11). The leg, originally mortised into the seat (now separated), was set at an angle, as might be expected in an arrangement of two or three legs. The deep scratches seen on the upper surface of the stool are probably recent. There are now four, or possibly five, similarly-sized round holes in the top; of these, two intersect, suggesting that one is a replacement for the other. Two of the surviving holes are cut at an angle, and might reasonably be regarded as contemporary, suggesting that, with the badly damaged and thus uncertain hole at one edge, the stood was originally tripod. The wood has been provisionally identified as oak (Elizabeth Huckerby *pers comm*).

3.7.14 Such simple objects are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to date typologically. They are not of specialist manufacture, and were probably made on an *ad hoc* basis, often reusing scrap wood from elsewhere, as may have been the case with this example. Pottery from the same context is medieval in date, and there is no reason to believe that the stool is anything other than contemporary.

3.7.15 The survival of medieval furniture of all kinds is unusual, but of simple household goods such as this, must be extremely rare. It is difficult to find comparators. Without a doubt simple, easily-made low stools such as this were put to all manner of uses, but it has been suggested that the use of a rectangular-seated tripod stool for milking was not widespread until the seventeenth century (Brears and Harrison 1979, 2). In Yorkshire the seat was usually made from elm and the legs from ash (*op cit*, 7), but that does not appear to be the case for the present example, and perhaps reflects a difference

between those made by professional wood-workers and those made domestically when the need arose.

3.8 ANIMAL BONE

3.8.1 A very small collection of medieval animal bone weighing 1.5kg and comprising 30 hand-collected fragments and fourteen from flotation samples, was recovered from the evaluation. The material is quantified by species and context in Table 3 and, as typical of such a small assemblage, was restricted to domesticated taxa. The material is generally of a robust nature, although more than half of the fragments suffered 50%+ surface erosion. The animal bone adds little information concerning the animal husbandry at the site, save noting the presence of these species. Potentially residual animal bone was noted in layer ***115*** and pit fill ***207***, indicated by the differing states of preservation between fragments. Recorded tooth wear aged one cattle mandible from pit fill ***207*** at 1.5-2.5 years at death, whilst single sheep/goat mandibles from pit fills ***201*** and ***203*** were aged 1.5-2.5 years and 4-8 years respectively. The few butchery marks indicated where a sheep/goat tibia from layer ***115*** had been filleted and where the masseter muscle (the cheek) had been removed from a cattle mandible from pit fill ***207***.

Taxon	**Medieval**					**Post-medieval**	**Unphased**	**Total**
	106	***201***	***203***	***207***	***208***	***115***	***303***	
Dog		1						**1**
Horse	1	1		1	1			**4**
Cattle		2	1	3		1		**7**
Pig							1	**1**
Sheep/goat		2	2			1		**5**
Cattle/red deer				2				**2**
Large mammal		4		11				**15**
Unidentified mammal		1		8				**9**
Total	**1**	**11**	**3**	**25**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**44**

Table 3: Taxa by phased context

3.9 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

3.9.1 ***Charred plant remains:*** charred plant remains, including burnt grain and charcoal fragments, were recorded in all six samples (Table 4) but were most abundant in midden layer ***106***, robber trench backfill ***201*** and pit fill ***207***. *Triticum* (wheat) grains were recorded in all three of the above contexts and in pit fill ***113***, *Avena* (oat) in midden layer ***106***, *Hordeum* (barley) in backfill ***201***, and indeterminate cereal grains in pit fill ***207***. One poorly-preserved cereal grain from pit fill ***115*** was tentatively identified as *Secale secale* (rye). The only crop processing waste recorded was a culm node in pit fill ***113***, although arable weed seeds and cultivated legumes were not uncommon, appearing in backfill ***201*** (*Agrostemma* (corncockle)) and particularly in layer ***106*** (including *Tripleurospermum* (mayweed), *Chrysanthemum segetum* (corn

marigold), *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile), *Lamium* sp. (dead nettles) and *Brassica* (cabbages)). The matrix of this latter sample comprised abundant charcoal, with moderate quantities of clinker and coal.

Sample No	Context	Feature	Sample volume ml.	Flot description	Plant remains	Potential
1	***106***	Layer; late medieval/ early post-medieval	1300	Charcoal>2mm (4), small roundwood (3) clinker (3), coal, (2), mammal bone (2), roots2	CPR Cereals(2) inc *.Avena, Triticum,* Seeds (2)*Tripleurosperum Chrysanthemum segetum, Anthemis cotula, Lamium*, WPR (2) R*ubus fructicosus, Juncus*	High
2	***201***	Backfill of robber trench ***200*** Early post-medieval	1100	Charcoal >2mm (4),small roundwood (2), wood (2), clinker (4), insect remains (2)	CPR Cereals/legumes (3) *Triticum, Hordeum*, cultivated legume Seeds (1) *Agrostemma* WPR (5) inc. *Rubus fructicosus, Sambucus nigra, Urtica dioica, Juncus*	High
3	***205***	Fill of pit/tree bole ***204***; medieval	900	Charcoal >2mm (4), charred thorn (1),	CPR Cereals (1) inc.*Hordeum, Avena* WPR (1) *Sambucus nigra*	Low
4	***207***	Fill of pit ***206***; late medieval/ early post-medieval	700	Charcoal >2mm (3), coal (4), clinker (4), modern roots and seeds	CPR Cereals (3) inc Cerealia indet.,*Triticum* Seeds (1)Poaceae, *Chenopodium* WPR (4) inc. *Sambucus nigra, Apiaceae, Rubus fructicosus,*	High
5	***113***	Fill of pit ***112***; medieval - early post-medieval	400	Charcoal >2mm (4),small roundwood (3), clinker(4), industrial waste (1), bone (1)	CPR (1) Cerealia indet. WPR (2) inc. *Apiaceae, Rubus fructicosus, Chenopodium album*	Low
6	***115***	Fill of pit ***114***; medieval-early post-medieval	700	Charcoal .2mm (2), wood (4), Bryophyte fragments (4), insect fragments (4) coal (1), earthworm egg cases (1), toad/frog bone, Daphnia ephippia	CPR (1) *Secale* WPR (4) inc. *Rumex obtusifolius, Cannabis sativa, Urtica dioica, Polygonum lapathifolia, Carex lenticular, Ranunculus repens, Prunus domestica/ins.*	High

Table 4. Results of the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains. CPR = Charred plant remains. WPR = Waterlogged plant remains

3.9.2 ***Waterlogged plant remains:*** waterlogged remains of various wild and possibly cultivated plants were abundant in pit fill ***115***, including seeds of *Rumex obtusifolius* (broad-leaved dock*), Urtica dioica* (common nettle),

Cannabis sativa (hemp), *Persicaria lapathifolia* (pale persicaria) and *Ranunculus sardous* (hairy buttercup). This sample also contained abundant wood and bryophyte fragments, together with small quantities of insect remains. Waterlogged plant remains were abundant in backfill ***201*** and pit fill ***207***, more moderate from layer ***106*** and pit fill ***111***, and less common from pit/tree bole fill ***205***; all contained either, or both, seeds of *Rubus fructicosus* (blackberry) and *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry). Pit fill ***111*** also contained seeds of *Apiaceae* (cow parsley sp.) and *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), whilst layer ***106*** contained *Juncus* (rushes) seeds.

3.9.3 ***Environmental discussion and potential:*** both charred and waterlogged plant remains were preserved in the environmental bulk samples. The assemblage of waterlogged plant remains from pit fill ***115*** suggests that there was a mosaic of damp ground, grassland, waste and cultivated land in or around the contemporary settlement. The assemblages from three features, layer ***106***, backfill ***201***, and the pit ***200*** (fill ***207***) do suggest possible cereal cultivation and/or processing although, unlike common arable weed seeds, very little chaff was identified. The presence of hemp seeds may suggest that it was being grown for fibres, oil-seed or for its narcotic properties.

3.9.4 ***Dating potential:*** all the samples contained enough material for AMS radiocarbon dating if this was thought desirable.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 ***Introduction:*** the evaluation has successfully demonstrated the presence of well-preserved remains of settlement activity dating to the medieval and early post-medieval period. As demonstrated by the results of Trenches 1-3, this activity seems most intense towards the frontage of The Village, suggesting that, as now, this was the original settlement focus, with the intensity of activity diminishing to the south-east, as implied by the absence of archaeological features within Trench 5. With the exception of the boulders found within robber trench ***200***, in any case more likely to relate to a garden wall than a building, no structural remains were encountered, with the majority of excavated evidence relating to burgage plot activities. This would again imply that the associated structures lay along the street frontage, beneath the present buildings.

4.1.2 ***Burgage plots:*** evidence of burgage boundaries was uncovered in a number of trenches; it seems probable that substantial ditch ***300*** defines the southern extent of the burgages, particularly considering the more limited results from Trench 5. It is of interest that an irregularly-shaped boundary is shown in a similar location on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map (1854) and which, by the time the OS first edition 1:2500 map was published in 1893, had been removed. Ditch ***302=305*** is smaller and, whilst it could represent a division between adjacent plots, its shape may pertain to an internal division or a drainage function, as would smaller ditch ***202***. Other evidence of burgage plots was more indirect; although no physical division was found (which could conceivably have lain beneath the dividing baulk, which followed a modern boundary), the distinct difference between the archaeology within Trenches 1 and 2, including differing waste disposal patterns and the limitation of robber trench ***200*** to Trench 2, strongly suggested such activities were associated with different tenants. Considering the post-medieval history of the site, it is perhaps fortuitous that the present fenceline between Trenches 1 and 2 (reinstated during the twentieth century) coincides with a putative medieval boundary. The pits identified in Trench 4 probably relate to minor activities taking place outside of the main settlement focus; and the lack of features in Trench 5 suggests that it is outside the main settlement area.

4.1.3 ***Refuse disposal:*** the majority of excavated features were associated with domestic refuse disposal. These included the substantial pits in Trenches 1 and 2 and, in Trench 1, the series of extensive refuse layers forming a midden that may have been deposited within a cut confined between modern post ***116*** to the south-west and the baulk between Trenches 1 and 2 to the north-east. Although the fill of Pit ***114***, context ***115***, was reasonably homogeneous, it did become more humic towards the base, whilst containing substantial quantities of CBM, but little else, in the upper half. This would suggest the use of the pit for the disposal of organic debris over a relatively long period of time, before a more rapid backfilling perhaps associated with a period of repair or rebuilding to nearby structures. The pit was then sealed by the midden deposits,

indicating a change in waste disposal practices. Pit ***206*** was more substantial, the fill of which (***207***) contained large amounts of domestic waste, including pottery, bone, the wooden stool (Plates 10 and 11) and also fragments of roof tiles, suggestive of repairs to nearby structures. The amount of pottery from fill ***403*** of pit ***405*** indicates that it had been backfilled with refuse, but the small size of this feature, and the distance from any structures, would suggest that it had originally been cut with a different purpose in mind.

4.1.4 ***Other features:*** pit ***112*** (Figs 3 and 5; Plate 2) is more difficult to interpret, but seems not to be associated with refuse. It is very wide yet shallow, and no finds were recovered from the fill, ***113***, which is lighter and more sandy than those of the other pits across the site and may represent the backfill of a quarry pit. The same may be true of pit ***204***, in the northern corner of Trench 2. Several other, smaller pits, particularly those observed in Trench 4, produced very little in the way of refuse and, like pit ***405***, may have been dug for a purpose other than waste disposal.

4.1.5 ***Economy and status:*** the results of the assessment of the finds, palaeoenvironmental samples and zooarchaeological remains would suggest that the medieval inhabitants of the associated settlement were generally of low status, and likely to be involved with agriculture rather than with any industrial or craft activities. Although the majority of the pottery was confined to utilitarian cooking pots and jars, and imports and exotics were absent, the presence of sherds of a chafing dish and more decorative vessels from Trench 2 may indicate that the corresponding tenant was a little better off than their neighbours. Their back yards seem to have been used for horticulture, with evidence for beans and cow parsley being grown onsite and, in all likelihood, blackberries and elderberries too, although these could have derived from local hedgerows and been deposited in cess.

4.1.6 ***Site chronology:*** the limited range of vessel forms and absence of temporally distinct types, particularly imports, means that it is difficult to closely-date activity at the site within the medieval period. Although it is possible that more extensive analysis of the grittywares could push occupation into the eleventh century, the majority of evidence would, however, indicate a period of activity between either the twelfth or thirteenth and late fifteenth centuries. Whilst it is tempting to associate the commencement of this activity with the mid-thirteenth-century reference to a chapel and manor at Wigginton (*Section 1.3.5*), it is highly likely that these high status installations (and by inference, associated low status settlement) had been in place since Domesday, if not before (particularly if *Seaxfrith*, the pre-Norman incumbent, was Deacon of St Peter's (ie, York Minster), the estate simply passing into the hands of William's Archbishop). As such, it seems likely that the burgage plots of the present development site are somewhat later in date than those to the immediate east of the manor house, at the western end of Wigginton.

4.1.7 On the 1854 and 1893 OS maps, burgages to the west of the development site are depicted as lying either side of the high street and bound to their rears by labelled back lanes in a manner typical of many planned medieval linear villages. There is then a distinct dogleg to the back lane as it passes to the rear of the development site, which is further separated from those burgages to the

west by a field vennel. This, combined with the fact that any burgages defined by ditch ***300*** would only be half the length of those to the west, lends credence to the premise that the burgages of the present development site represent a slightly later extension of the village.

4.1.8 The absence of post-medieval activity within the area investigated by the trial trenches may in part be associated with the construction of St Nicholas' church to the south-west. The peripheral location of this church, to the rear of the medieval burgages, would indicate that it occupied a different site to that of the original chapel and probably relates to the Bishop of Dromore's fifteenth-century dedication. Since the surrounding burgages appear to have been acquired for the associated rectory, with that of the development site used for an orchard (Bourn and Dicks 2004), it is not inconceivable that any burgages on the site were dissolved at this point. Any post-medieval activity seems to be restricted to the narrow strip fronting The Village, occupied by the extant nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings.

5. IMPACT AND POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

5.1 IMPACT

5.1.1 The level of impact on the site is very much dependent on the nature of the proposed development. Considering the excellent state of preservation of remains relating to medieval occupation encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, and extending as far as Trench 4, any sub-surface development within the northern two thirds of the current gardens will have an adverse effect on the archaeological remains known to be present. The significance and density of the archaeology increases towards the street frontage, implying that the more complex and important remains are in the area of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings on the site. Any development within this area would have a serious impact on any archaeological remains that had survived truncation associated with the construction of the extant buildings on the site.

5.2 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

5.2.1 ***Fieldwork:*** the evaluation has demonstrated the potential for the preservation of archaeological remains within the as yet uninvestigated area of the extant buildings fronting The Village. Following the demolition of these structures, and particularly during the removal of any foundations or floor surfaces and the insertion of new structural elements, there is excellent potential for archaeological excavation to identify the presence of earlier features of archaeological significance, such as medieval buildings. Furthermore, there is excellent potential for the recovery of further archaeological data through scientific excavation should the development involve deep groundworks within the area of archaeological potential identified within the garden.

5.2.2 ***Finds:*** further work on the medieval assemblage would benefit from access to additional reference material to identify and date more precisely the grittywares. Generally, the wealth of the materials found leaves further potential for analysis and investigation. The material found is significant both locally and to the wider area. The Iron knife or chisel, although likely to be secondarily redeposited, is quite probably of medieval date and should be x-rayed. Following conservation, the wooden stool would benefit from detailed archaeological illustration.

5.2.3 ***Animal bones:*** the animal bone should be retained as part of the material archive. It has been recorded in a Microsoft Access application, to be included as part of the digital archive, but there is no potential for further analsysis.

5.2.4 ***Environmental:*** four samples, comprising layer ***106***, backfill ***201*** and pit fills ***207*** and ***115*** have the potential for further analysis due to the quantity of plant remains present. The results of such analysis would inform about the economy and environment of the site. There is a lack of archaeobotanical evidence in the north of England for the medieval and post-medieval periods, a time of enormous change within the region and, therefore, samples in which plant

remains are preserved are extremely important (Huntley and Stallibrass 1995). The sample from pit fill ***115*** also has good potential for further study of the insects remains within it.

5.2.5 ***Publication:*** the results of the evaluation have excellent potential for inclusion within a publication report. The high level of organic preservation, the wider significance of the finds recovered, and the fact that this was the first intrusive archaeological investigation to take place in Wigginton, places some importance on the discovered archaeological remains, which provide information on rural medieval settlement within the immediate vicinity of contemporary York.

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 FIGURES

7.2 PLATES

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd.

1.2 It presents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation of land at The Village, Wigginton, North Yorkshire situated within a built area of Wigginton.

1.3 In connection with the consideration of the site for development an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken (Bourn and Dicks 2004). The desk study concluded that because of the number of Roman, Saxon and Medieval sites locally, that the site had a good archaeological potential.

1.4 This specification has been prepared following initial consultations with Mr John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist.

1.5 The specification details a trench-based archaeological evaluation that aims to clarify the presence/absence, date, condition and character of any archaeological remains in the currently accessible parts of the site, in order that the need for and scope of any mitigation measures can be established.

1.6.1 Additionally, the specification serves as the Written Scheme of Investigation required by the conditional planning permission. If appropriate, a Supplementary WSI will detail mitigation measures to be integrated ahead of and into the development programme.

2.0 SITE DETAILS

2.1 The site, also referred to here as the application site, is approximately 0.7 hectares in extent and is bounded to the west by Church Lane, to the north by The Village, to the east by the gardens of No.21 The Village and to the south by a lane off Church Lane. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and is centred at National Grid Reference SE 601 585 (Fig 1).

2.2 The site was inspected on 11th November 2004. The northern portion of the study site is currently occupied by three terraced houses and two semi-detached houses (No's 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 The Village). The central and southern parts of the study site are occupied by gardens attached to the rear of these houses. The southern portion of the garden to the rear of No. 23 is occupied by three large outbuildings and the areas between the buildings are covered in concrete hard standing. In addition, there is a garage at the southern end of the garden attached to No.31. Figure 2 shows the site details.

3.0 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale Geological Survey (Sheet 62 1981) indicates that the solid geology of the study site comprises of Sherwood Sandstone which is overlain in areas by glacial drift which comprises Sand and Gravel with some Clay and Till.

3.1.2 To date no geotechnical investigations have been carried out on the site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The northern portion of the study site is occupied by a row of three terraced houses and two semi-detached houses which front The Village. To the rear of the houses, gardens extend

southwards to an access off Church Lane. Within the study site levels rise from the north-eastern edge of the on The Village at c.17.7m (AOD) to the south-western boundary on an access off Church Lane at c.18.6m (AOD). Therefore, the study site slopes north-eastwards towards the River Fosse c.1.5km west of the study site.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 As outlined above, an archaeological desk based assessment of the site was completed in 2004 has been lodged with the City of York Archaeology. This section therefore seeks to provide only a summary of the findings of that assessment.

4.2 Prehistoric Background

4.2.1 There are no sites or finds dating to the Palaeolithic within 1km of the study site. The topography of the study site and the area generally is likely to have been subject to solifluction, which will have transported soil, rock and any artefactual material down slope. Therefore, Palaeolithic artefacts may be recovered from within the Glacial Sands and Gravels that are present in across the site. However, generally Palaeolithic material is spread sparsely across the landscape and, as a result, a low potential for evidence of this period is identified on the study site.

4.2.2 Here, as elsewhere in lowland Britain, Mesolithic sites tend to occur close to rivers or other water sources. The location of the study site away from the River Ouse and Fosse suggests a low potential for evidence of this period. There are no sites or finds dated to the Mesolithic period within 1km of the study site thus, supporting this model.

4.2.3 Regional assessments indicate that there is limited settlement evidence dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age within the region. There, are no sites and finds within 1km of the study site. Although, flint scatters and individual finds of stone axes have been recorded at Shipton and Strensall. The site at Shipton recorded 3 stone axes, a flint knife and 2 flint cores (c. 4.5km west of the study site) and the site at Strensall recorded 2 stone axes and a mace head (3km north-east of the study site). As a result, due to the lack of evidence locally a low potential for sub-surface remains and a similar low potential for lithic material is identified for the study site.

4.2.4 Archaeological investigations at Rawcliffe Moor identified a small-scale enclosed Iron Age settlement c: 2km south-west of the study site and aerial photographic survey identified an area of cropmarks at Towthorpe, potentially evidencing Iron Age settlement c.4km north-east of the study site. However, there are no finds or sites recorded within 1km of the study site.

4.2.5 Overall, there are no of sites or finds dated to the Prehistoric period within or in the vicinity of the study site, as a result, a low potential is identified for sub-surface features and for the presence of lithics dated to this period on the site.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 During the Roman period the study site lay 6km north of the major Roman town of Ebvracvm (York). The land surrounding the town was extensively farmed from small-scale settlements and farmsteads. Archaeological investigations in the area of Earswick in the 1920's recorded a Roman settlement c.4km south of the study site and fieldwalking in the area of Strensall c.3km north-east of the study site recorded dense scatters of Roman pottery suggesting Roman settlement. In addition, aerial photographic survey identified a potential corner of a rectilinear earthwork, suggested to be the remains of a Roman camp c.3km south-west of the study site. Although, the area appears to be densely settled during the Roman period there is little evidence to suggest occupation within the study site. Accordingly, a low potential is identified for settlement evidence and a low potential for stray finds and evidence of agricultural activity within the study site.

4.4 Saxon – Early Medieval

4.4.1 The character, extent and detailed location of post-Roman/Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity is almost completely unknown. The settlement and communication pattern that replaced the Roman one remains obscure. Later cartographic and documentary evidence suggests the study site lay within an area of woodland known as the Galtres Forest which extended from Easingwold in the north to the gates of York in the south. Accordingly, a low potential is identified for this period within the study site.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records land held by *Saex Frith* the Deacon of St Peter at York. The survey also mentions that large areas of the parish 'is waste' and that 'there is underwood here'. However, by the mid 13th century the Church of St Peter at York is recorded to have in their possession a chapel and manor at Wigginton. In 1424 a church and churchyard was dedicated to Wigginton by the Bishop of Dromore. A rectory at Wigginton was also recorded to have been in the possession of the Church of St Peter, prior to being dissolved in 1547. The current Church of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, which was built in 1860, occupies the site of the earlier church (built in the 15th century). The Ordnance Survey of 1854 shows the location of the earlier church prior to its demolition (not shown here). It is likely that the Medieval settlement of Wigginton centred around the church. Therefore, because of the proximity of the study site to the church (c. 20m) a moderate potential is identified for Medieval settlement evidence.

4.6 Post Medieval

4.6.1 The map regression exercise undertaken as part of the desk study (Bourn & Dicks 2004) demonstrates that prior to the division of land to the rear of the houses off 'The Village', the land was owned by the rectory and used as an orchard. A number of old apple trees still stand within the gardens. Three houses of an early 19th century date stand within the northern portion of the study site (No's 27, 29 and 31 The Village). These buildings are not listed and do not have any historic significance. However, the date and significance of the building within the eastern part of the study site which was demolished in the mid 19th century, is not known. Overall, a low potential is identified for Post Medieval remains of historic importance within the study site.

5.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

General aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

Site specific aims:

- To clarify the impact of Medieval/Post-Medieval ploughing and horticultural activity and Post-Medieval to 20th century developments and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

- To clarify the presence and character of any Roman, Saxon and Medieval settlement related features.

5.2 Research Framework

5.2.1 The evaluation aims to test the model of archaeological potential constructed in the desk-based assessment and based on the available SMR evidence. Particularly, it seeks to clarify the presence and character of any Roman Saxon and Medieval activity on the site.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) form a requirement of this specification.

6.2 TRIAL TRENCHING

6.2.1 This WSI is concerned with land off The Village, Wigginton. Figure 3 shows the trench locations. Three trenches will be 10m by 2m and one trench will be 15m by 2m.

6.2.2 Trench positions may be varied slightly in the light of ground conditions (see especially paragraph 6.3) and the location of live services. In addition to those trenches shown on Figure 3 contingency of 20m, will be allocated as necessary to further explore areas where the evaluation trenching locates archaeological features.

6.2.3 All trenches will be excavated using a standard toothless ditching bucket fitted to an appropriate hydraulic tracked or wheeled machine, such as a JCB or 360^0Hymac.

6.2.4 The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.

6.2.5 All machine work will be undertaken under the direct supervision of an appropriately experienced archaeologist, machining will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.

6.2.6 Machine excavation is to be taken down to the top of 'natural' or the top of any archaeological level, whichever is the higher. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, CgMs Consulting and the City of York Archaeologist will be informed immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits, but the primary objective is to establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.

6.2.7 If the machine has to re-enter the trench, care will be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft ground conditions. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.

6.2.8 Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a “window” into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.

6.2.9 Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in-situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration. Whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.

6.2.10 Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under the terms of an appropriate Home Office licence (S25 of the Burial Act 1857) and with due regard for environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981.

6.2.11 Those areas of the site where visual inspection suggests the presence of features or possible features will, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan.

6.2.12 All discrete features will be cleaned sufficient to enable identification and recording.

6.2.13 Trench excavations must be maintained in a safe condition at all times.

6.2.14 Archaeological features should initially only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. However, at least 50% (by plan area) of pits, postholes, structural features, and domestic/industrial features and 25% (by plan area) of linear features including terminals and intersections should be investigated. Care should be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.

6.2.15 Additional excavation, up to complete removal, may be required should excavated samples fail to provide any datable evidence. If required, this will only be applied to a few selected features and in the event of obviously similar features these requirements will be relaxed following on site discussion with the City of York Archaeologist.

6.2.16 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site should be agreed with an environmental consultancy, in advance of the project (see *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*: English Heritage/Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002): the sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Opportunity should be afforded for an environmental specialist to visit the site during the evaluation and to discuss the strategy.

6.2.17 On completion of recording, trenches are to be backfilled.

6.3 Provisional Programme

6.3.1 Subject to the prior approval of this Specification, it is anticipated that the evaluation will be undertaken during August/September 2006.

6.4 Monitoring

6.4.1 The City of York Archaeologist will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement of work on site of the start date and supervisor/project manager's name.

6.4.2 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the City of York Council and the City of York Archaeologist, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

6.5 Recording Systems

6.5.1 The recording system used must be fully compatible with that used elsewhere in the City of York. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

6.5.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the City of York. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.

6.5.3 The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid, preferably by EDM or theodolite, and located on to the 1:2500 map of the area.

6.5.4 Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale.

6.5.5 All trench positions are to be accurately tied in to the site and national grid.

6.5.6 All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards.

6.5.7 Plans of archaeological features on the site should be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature.

6.5.8 All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

6.5.9 Other plans will include a site location plan, a general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern. These will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.

6.5.10 A photographic record of the project is required. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames. Digital images are acceptable.

6.5.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level and beyond if justified shall take place in the year following the evaluation. A copy of the final publication report as well as the full archive report shall also be supplied to an appropriate Museum.

6.6 Finds and Samples

6.6.1 A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained.

6.6.2 Assessments of artefacts should be made by appropriately qualified named specialists.

6.6.3 All finds and artefacts will be retained for assessment. No finds will be discarded prior to assessment and, once assessed, any discard policy should be agreed with the specialist and with the recipient museum curator.

6.6.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.

6.6.5 On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the landowner will consent the deposition of artefacts and archive in an appropriate Museum or similar repository agreed with the City of York Archaeologist.

7.0 REPORT PREPARATION, CONTENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

7.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artifacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 A report should be prepared to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives.

b) An introduction which should include

- the site code/project number
- planning reference number and SMR Casework number
- dates when the fieldwork took place
- grid reference

c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.

d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics. (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench.

e) A specialist assessment of the artifacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

Assessment of artefacts must include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds*. Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following the English Heritage documents, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather*, and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.

f) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.

Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, must be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during the excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in *Environmental Archaeology and archaeological evaluations*, or existing local guidelines, until national guidelines are available. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

Assessments for any technological residues should be undertaken. Samples for dating must be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

g) The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences must be included in the Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. They should include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specifications/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.

h) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.

i) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.

j) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.

k) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.

l) References and bibliography of all sources used.

It is proposed that within 3 weeks of the completion of site work the archaeological contractor will produce a draft report, copies of which are to be provided to CgMs. Once approved, 1 unbound and 6 bound copies will be supplied to CgMs for distribution to relevant parties

7.5 A brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork.

8.0 SITE ARCHIVE

8.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).* On completion of the project the archive is to be deposited in a Museum or similar repository to be agreed with the City of York Archaeologist.

8.2 In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992.

9.2 Machinery should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and safety boots are to be used by all personnel as necessary.

9.3 No information is currently available concerning live services on the site. Nevertheless, the contractor appointed to undertake this project must verify this information on site and, if necessary reposition trenches. Therefore all trench positions will be scanned with a CAT Scanner prior to and during soil removal. Extreme care should be taken to ensure that any services located are avoided.

9.4 A Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Method Statement must be completed prior to the commencement of any site work.

10.0 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Archaeological Contractor

10.1.1 The archaeological contractor will have a proven track record in undertaking field evaluations and investigations on urban sites.

10.1.2 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

10.1.3 The archaeological contractor will be a body on the IFA Register of Archaeological Organisations.

10.1.4 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with CgMs Consulting.

10.2 Copyright

10.2.1 It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the evaluation report rests with the originating body. However, CgMs Consulting and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

10.2.2 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice are to be adhered to where relevant:

a) All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work *etc* Act 1974;

b) The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct;

c) The Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology; and

Any finds believed by the archaeological contractor to fall within the statutory definition of Treasure shall be advised immediately to CgMs and notified to the relevant Coroner's Office.

Variations - Variations to the specification or project design that the contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by CgMs and the Archaeological Advisor.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench Number	Depth/Thickness	Description
100	1	0.4m	Topsoil
101	1	0.45m	Subsoil
102	1	0.09m	Sand layer
103	1	0.28m	Sandy clay layer
104	1	0.16m	Sand layer
105	1	0.1m	Sandy clay layer
106	1	0.1m	Silty/clay layer
107	1	0.1m	Sandy layer
108	1	0.2m	Sandy clay layer
109	1	0.34m	Sandy clay layer
110	1	0.1m	Sandy clay layer
111	1	0.08m	Sandy layer
112	1	0.3m	Cut of pit
113	1	0.3m	Fill of ***112***
114	1	0.85m	Cut of pit
115	1	0.85m	Fill of ***114***
116	1	0.4m	Cut of posthole
117	1	0.4m	Fill of ***116***
200	2	0.52m	Robber trench cut
201	2	0.52m	Fill of ***200***
202	2	0.14m	Ditch cut
203	2	0.14m	Fill of ***202***
204	2	0.2m	Pit/tree bole
205	2	0.2m	Fill of ***204***
206	2	1.08m	Pit cut
207	2	0.78m	Fill of ***206***
208	2	0.44m	Fill of ***206***
209	2	0.54m	Topsoil
210	2	0.42m	Subsoil
211	2	0.23m	Fill of ***206***
300	3	0.42m	Ditch cut
301	3	0.42m	Fill of ditch ***300***
302	3	0.09m	Ditch cut
303	3	0.09m	Fill of ditch ***302***
304	3	0.08m	Fill of ditch ***305***
305	3	0.08m	Ditch cut

Context Number	Trench Number	Depth/Thickness	Description
306	3	0.41m	Topsoil
307	3	0.66m	Subsoil
308	3	0.65m	Fill of ***309***
309	3	0.65m	Pit cut
310	3	0.65m	Fill of ***311***
311	3	0.65m	Pit cut
312	3	17.26m OD	Natural
400	4	0.58m	Topsoil
401	4	0.7m	Subsoil
402	4	17.54m OD	Natural
403	4	0.27m	Fill of pit ***405***
404	4	0.08m	Fill of pit ***405***
405	4	0.35m	Pit cut
406	4	0.32m	Fill of pit ***407***
407	4	0.32m	Pit cut
408	4	0.19m	Fill of ***409***
409	4	0.19m	Pit cut
410	4	0.16m	Fill of ***411***
411	4	0.16m	Pit cut
412	4	0.4m	Fill of ***413***
413	4	0.4m	Pit cut
500	5	0.35m	Topsoil
501	5	0.3m	Subsoil
502	5	17.65m OD	Natural

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

Context No	OR No	Material	Date	Description	Frag Count
100	24	Pottery	C12th-15th	Humberware jug handle	1
105	42	CBM	?	CBM fragment	1
105	29	Pottery	C13th-15th	Splash-glazed redware handle - possibly Humberware?	1
105	52	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	1
105	52	CBM	C13th-16th	Handmade brick	1
105	52	CBM	C13th-16th	Tile fragments	2
105	56	CBM	Med	Over-fired brick	2
105	52	CBM	Med/post-med	Unidentifiable CBM fragments	1
106	46	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware	1
106	46	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	6
106	46	CBM	C13th-16th	Unidentifiable CBM	1
106	46	Pottery	Med	Partially reduced jug base	2
107	15	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware; heavily sooted cook pot	3
108	26	pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware	1
109	19	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced York grittyware rim fragment	1
109	19	Pottery	C13th-14th	Staxton/Potter Brompton rim fragment	1
110	10	Pottery	C13th-15th	Partially reduced green-glazed grey fabric. Humberware?	1
115	47	Pottery	C12th-13th	Badly abraded York glazed ware with sooting	1
115	47	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced green-glazed grittyware body sherd	2
115	47	Pottery	C12th-13th	Green-glazed grittyware body sherd	1
115	47	Pottery	C13th-14th	Partially reduced pink/buff coloured fabric with dark green pitted glazed	1
115	54	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	3
115	47	Pottery	C16th-17th	Manganese mottled redware cup base	1
115	55	CBM	Med	Over-fired brick	2
115	50	Glass	Med	Medieval glass fragment	1
115	54	CBM	Med	Unidentifiable CBM fragments	28
115	54	CBM	Med	Brick/tile fragment with gritty inclusions	3
201	32	Fe	?	Slag	1
201	49	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware with incised and applied decoration	1
201	49	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced York glazed ware body fragment	1
201	49	Pottery	C12th-14th	Partially reduced redware body sherd	2
201	5	Pottery	C13th-14th	York partially reduced whiteware. Includes a body and base sherd	6
201	5	Pottery	C13th-15th	Redware handle	1
201	49	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware, redware, including possible drinking jug handle	4
201	53	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	4
201	53	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	14
201	5	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware, including basal sherd	2
201	5	Pottery	C14th-15th	Fully reduced green-glazed chafing dish fragment	1
201	5	Pottery	C17th-19th	Lead glazed earthenware. Possibly early blackware?	1

Context No	OR No	Material	Date	Description	Frag Count
201	25	Fe	Med	Iron object - possibly a chisel	1
201	53	CBM	Med	Unidentifiable CBM fragments	14
201	53	CBM	Med	Unidentifiable CBM fragments	14
201	8	CBM	Med/post-med	Tile fragment	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	Unglazed York whiteware body fragment, cooking pot.	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed or grittyware body fragment	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed/grittyware base	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	York ?grittyware (cooking pot)	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	Body sherd of green-glazed grittyware	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced grittyware	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	Fully reduced York glazed ware	1
203	35	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced York glazed ware	1
203	35	Pottery	C13th-14th	York glazed ware	1
203	35	Pottery	C13th	York splash-glazed grittyware	2
203	35	Pottery	C15th-16th	Partially reduced purple-glazed Humberware	1
203	35	Pottery	C15th-16th	Humberware	4
203	21	CBM	C15th-18th	Handmade tile. Late medieval to post-medieval.	7
203	21	CBM	?	CBM fragments, probably tile	4
205	30	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware, including glazed and incised decorated sherd	2
207	38	Wood	?	Wood fragments	2
207	36	Pottery	C12th-13th	Green-glazed fully reduced fabric; Humberware? including basal sherd	4
207	36	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware body sherds; two partially reduced and a pulled spout	14
207	45	Pottery	C12th-13th	Incised decorated York glazed ware	1
207	45	Pottery	C12th-13th	Green-glazed York glazed ware	2
207	45	Pottery	C12th-13th	Splash-glazed grittyware	2
207	36	Pottery	C13th-14th	Reduced Brandsby ware	2
207	37	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	1
207	37	CBM	C13th-16th	Flat roof tile	1
207	45	Pottery	C14th-15th	Reduced green-glazed Humberware	1
207	27	CBM	C15th-16th	roof tile; pale red fabric	5
207	27	CBM	C15th-16th	Handmade pan tile, some ridged; dark red fabric	6
207	27	CBM	C15th-16th	Pan tile; pale red fabric	1
207	45	Pottery	C15th-16th	Purple-glazed Humberware	1
207	27	CBM	C15th-18th	Handmade roof tile; dark red fabric	5
207	48	Building material	?	Lime mortar	2
207	27	CBM	?	Unidentifiable	3
207	58	Wood	Med	Stool	1
208	33	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced green-glazed York glazed ware.	1
304	31	Pottery	C12th-13th	York grittyware	1
306	2	Pottery	C12th-13th	Partially reduced grittyware	1
306	2	Pottery	C19th	Pearlware	1
306	2	Pottery	C20th	White earthenware	2
306	1	CBM	Med/post-med	Tile fragment showing signs of burning	1

Context No	OR No	Material	Date	Description	Frag Count
307	28	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware - pinkish-white fabric; two body, two base fragments. Two fragments (one body, one base) show blackening.	4
307	22	CBM	C15th-18th	Incised tile fragment. Medieval? Beverley	1
400	16	CBM	?	CBM fragments	2
400	23	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware	1
400	16	CBM	C15th-17th	CBM fragments	1
400	16	CBM	C15th-18th	Brick frags; early post-medieval?	2
400	20	Glass	C19th		1
400	23	Pottery	Med	Unglazed redware. Probably medieval - external sooting	1
401	13	Fe	Med/post-med	Either medieval or post-medieval nail	1
403	44	Pottery	C12th-13th	Coarse sandyware/grittyware	1
403	44	Pottery	C12th-13th	York grittyware body sherd	1
403	44	Pottery	C12th-14th	York ware with splashed green glaze	1
403	44	Pottery	C13th-14th	Partially reduced medieval fabric	1
403	44	Pottery	C13th-14th	Staxton/Potter Brompton base sherd	1
403	44	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware	1
403	34	Pottery	C18th	Buff-coloured earthenware with yellow/brown glaze.	1
406	6	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware	3
500	4	Glass	C19th	Glass bottle with 'Bisurated Magnesia. Bismac Ltd'	1
Topsoil	11	Pottery	C18th	Trailed slipware of metropolitan-type. Yorkshire	1
Topsoil	11	Pottery	Late C19th-20th	Transfer-printed pearlware	1
U/S	43	Pottery	C12th-13th	York glazed ware handle and body sherd	2
U/S	43	Pottery	C12th-13th	Splash-glazed York Grittyware	1
U/S	43	Pottery	C12th-13th	Green-glazed grittyware cook pot.	1
U/S	3	Pottery	C12th-14th	Fully reduced fabric with a mid green glaze. Saintonge? York glazed ware?	1
U/S	43	Pottery	C13th-14th	Staxton/Potter Brompton rim sherd	1
U/S	43	Pottery	C13th-15th	Humberware	7
U/S	3	Pottery	C13th	Partially reduced grittyware with splashed inner glaze	1
U/S	57	CBM	Med/post-med	Tile	2

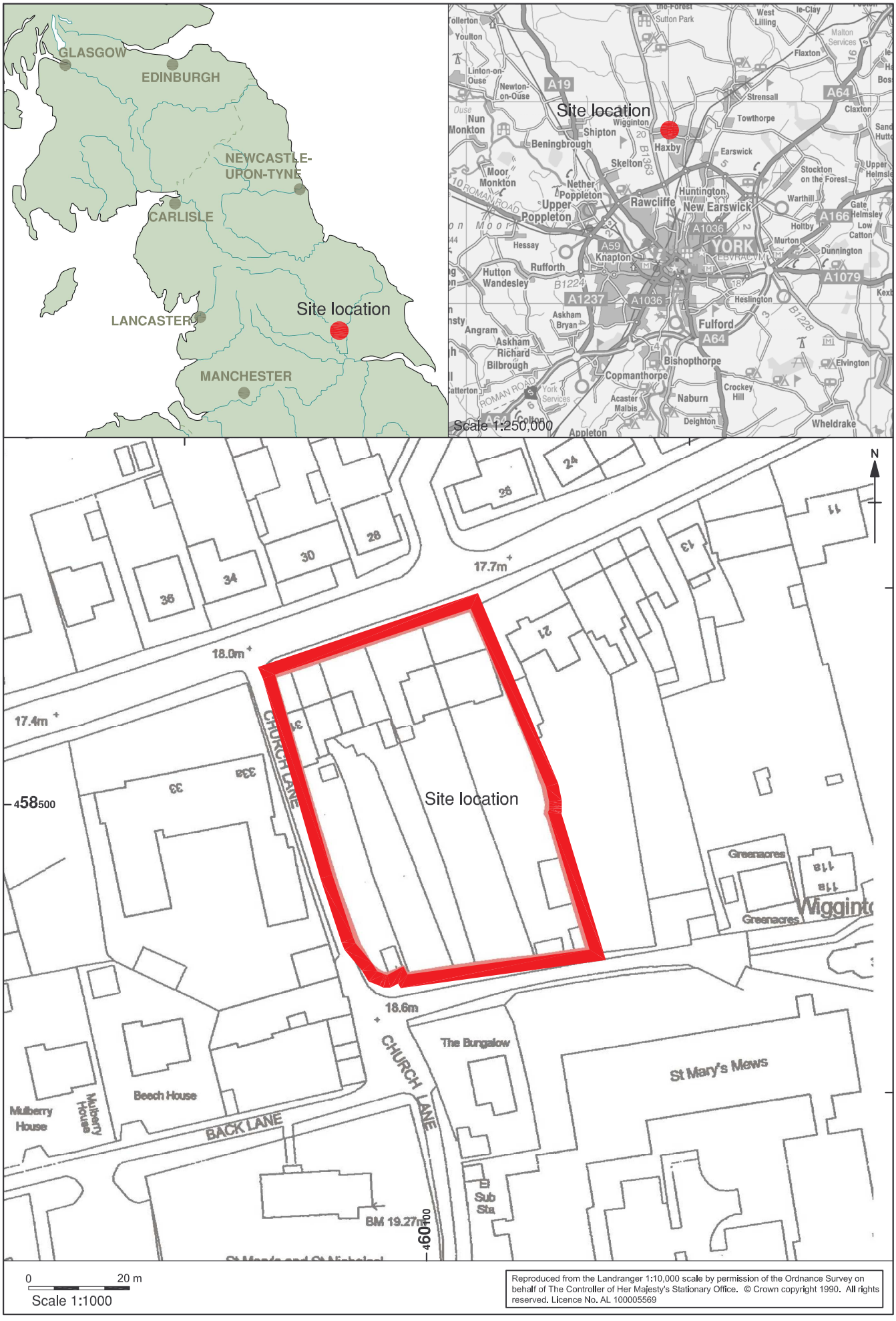

Figure 1: Site Location

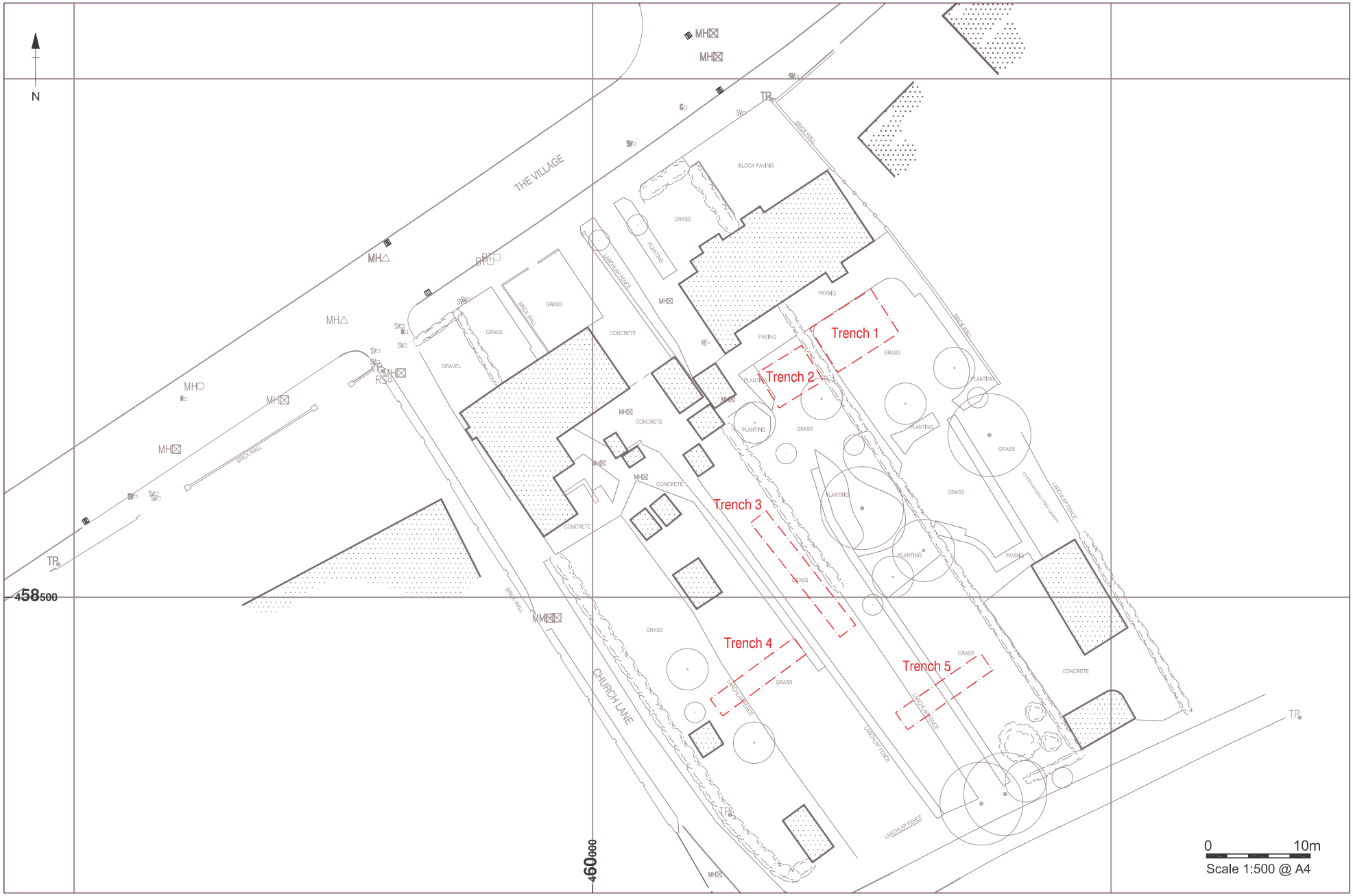

Figure 2: Trench location plan

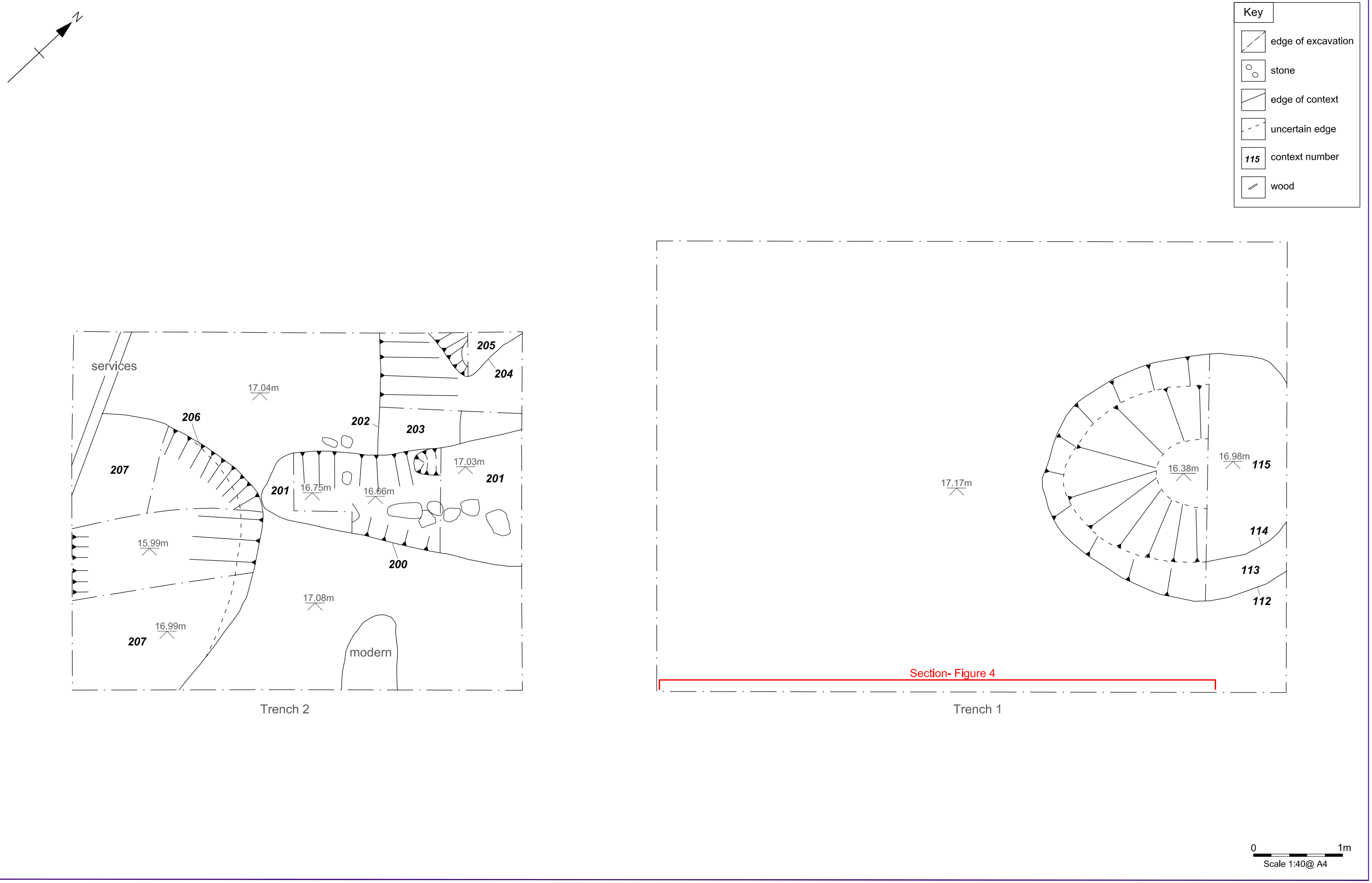

Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

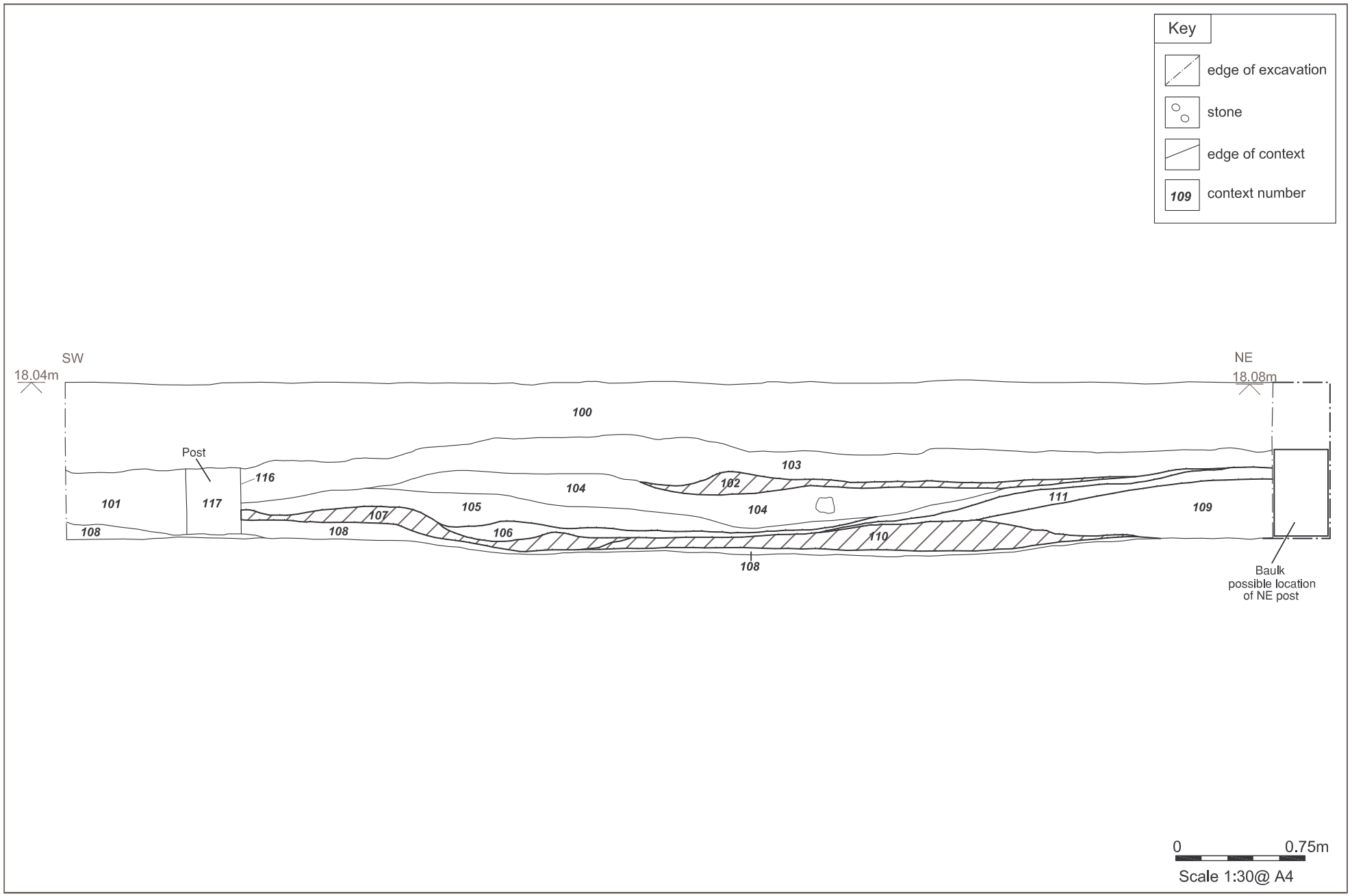

Figure 4: North-west-facing section of Trench 1

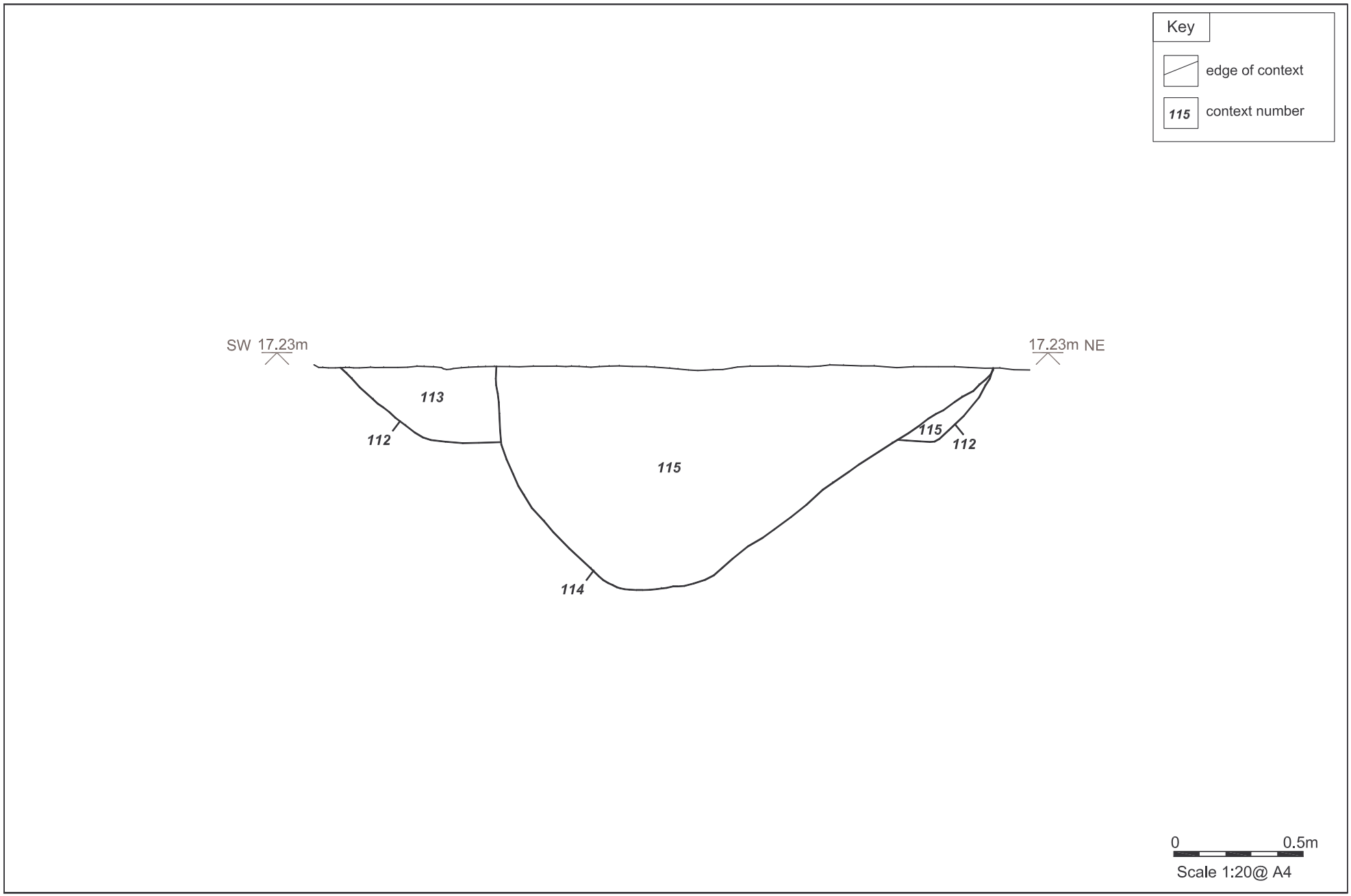

Figure 5: North-west-facing section of Pits ***112*** and ***114***, Trench 1

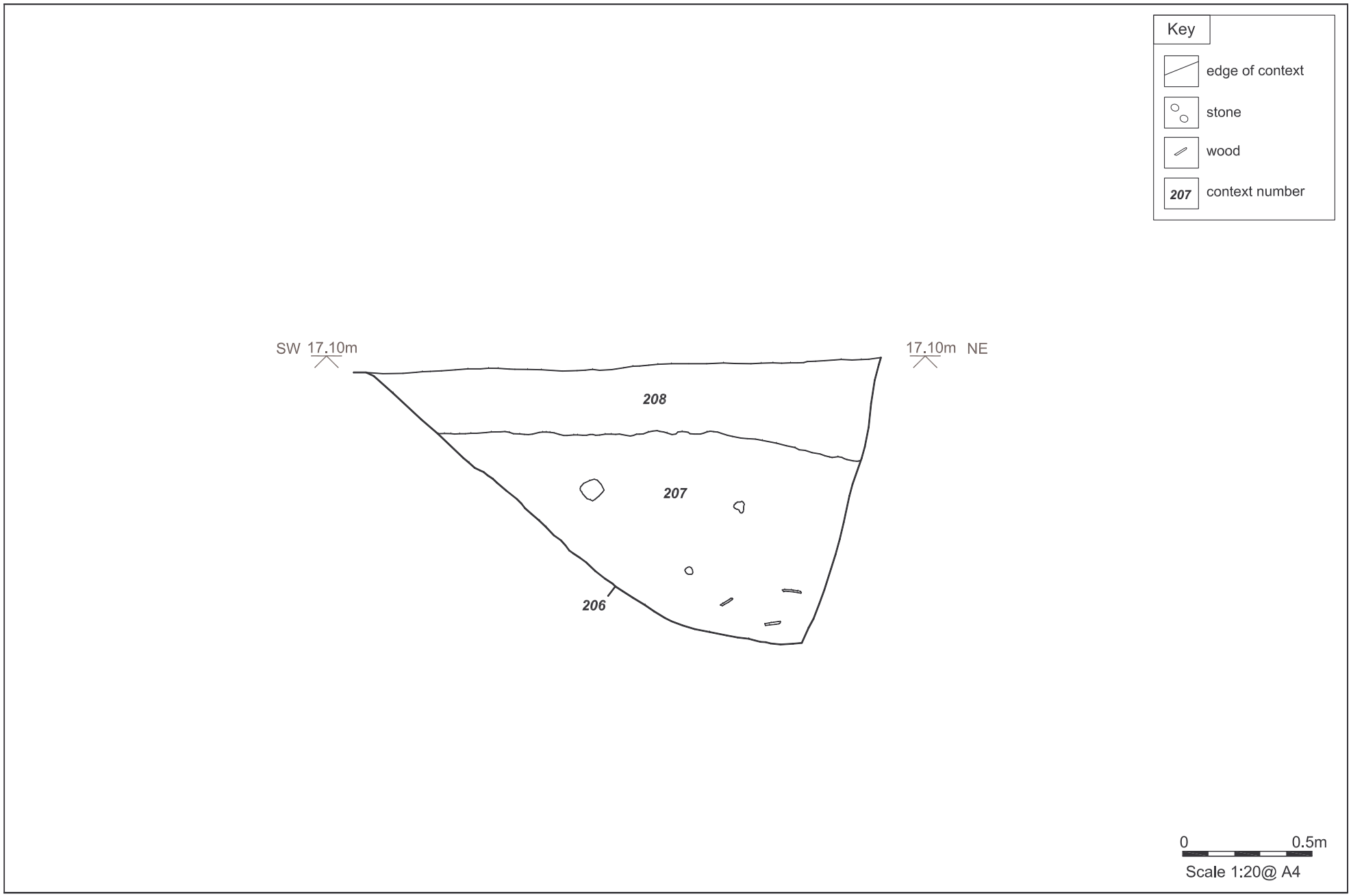

Figure 6: West- facing section of Pit ***206***, Trench 2

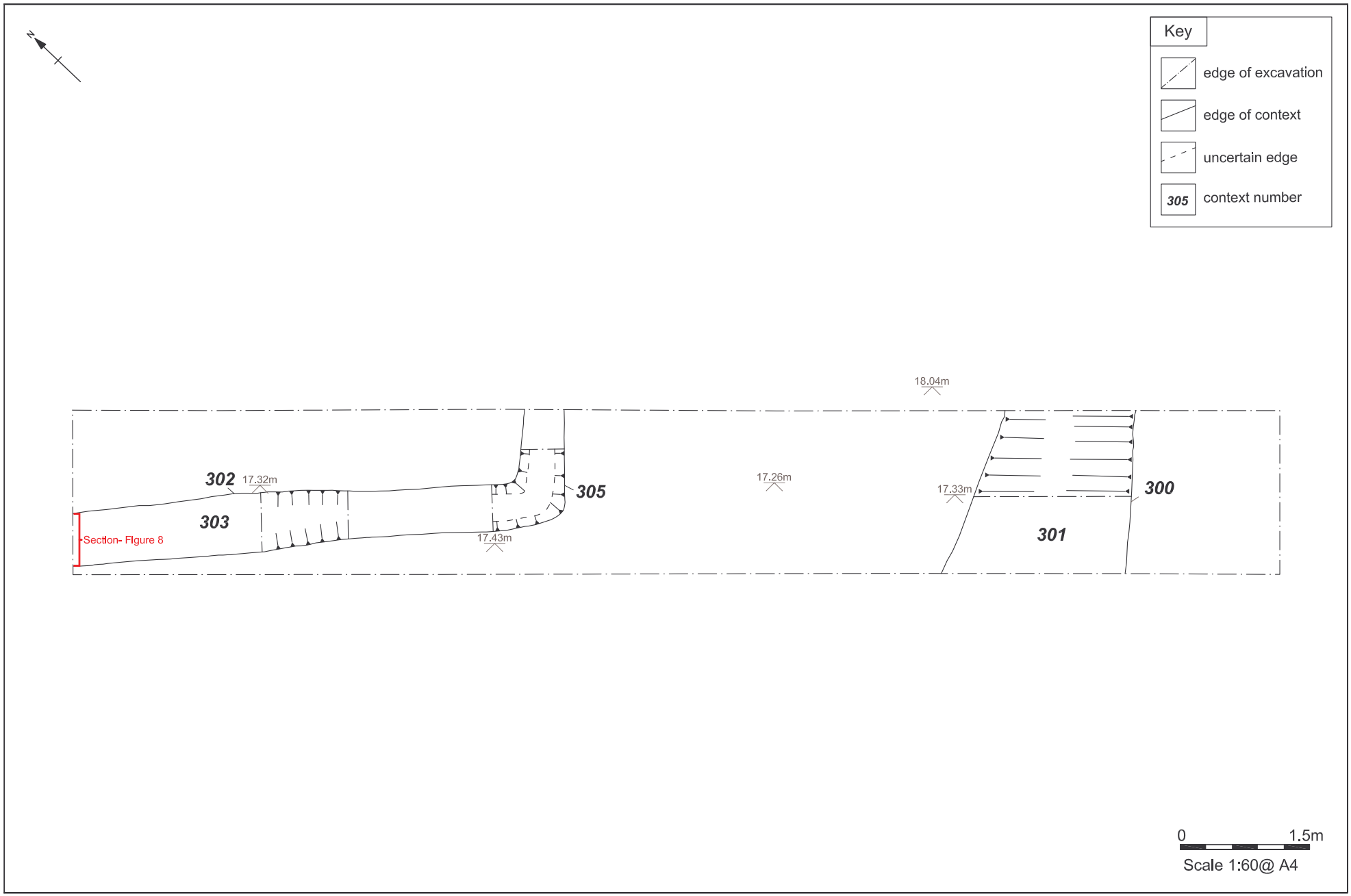

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3

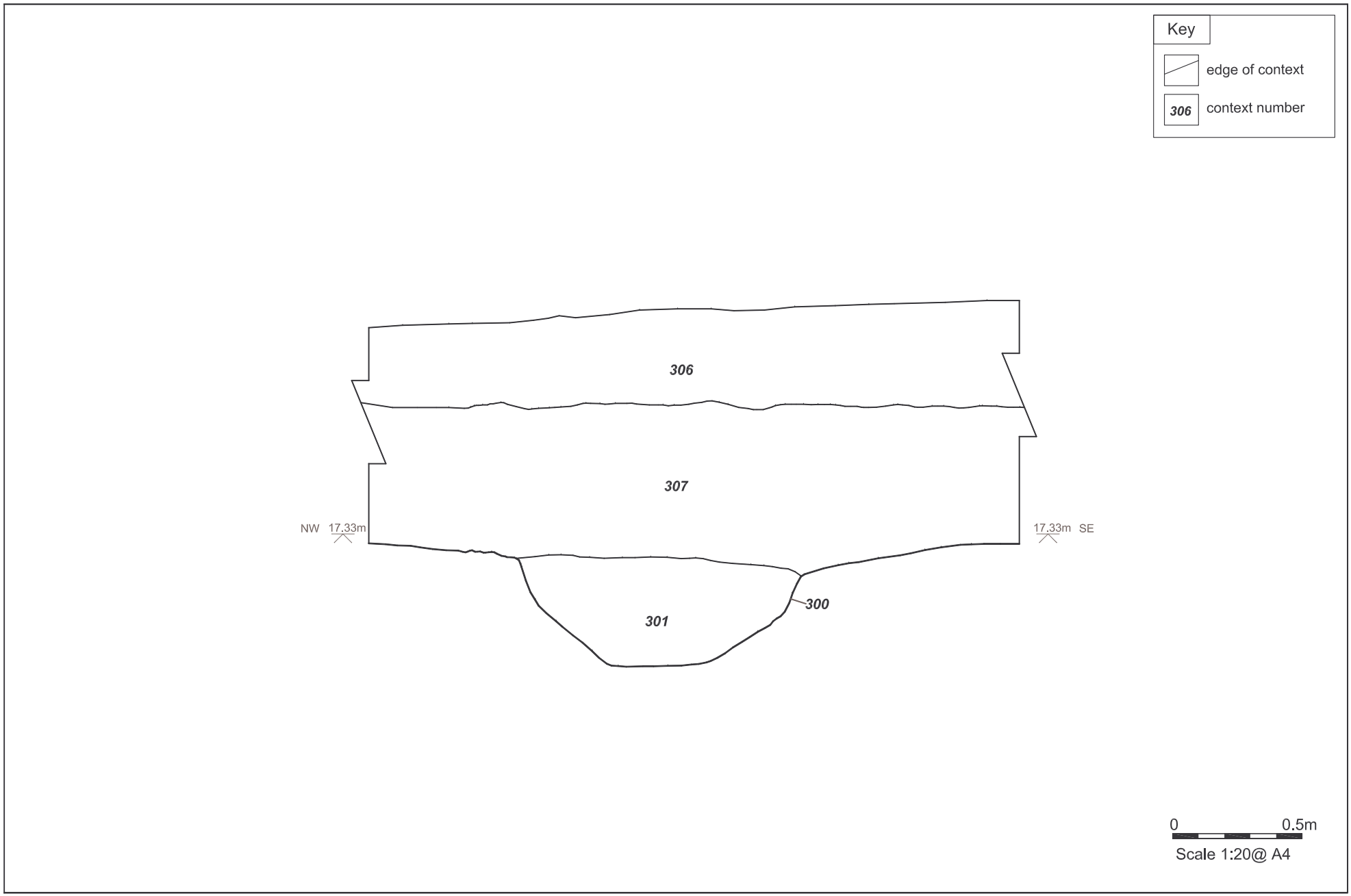

Figure 8: South-west-facing section of Ditch ***300***, Trench 3

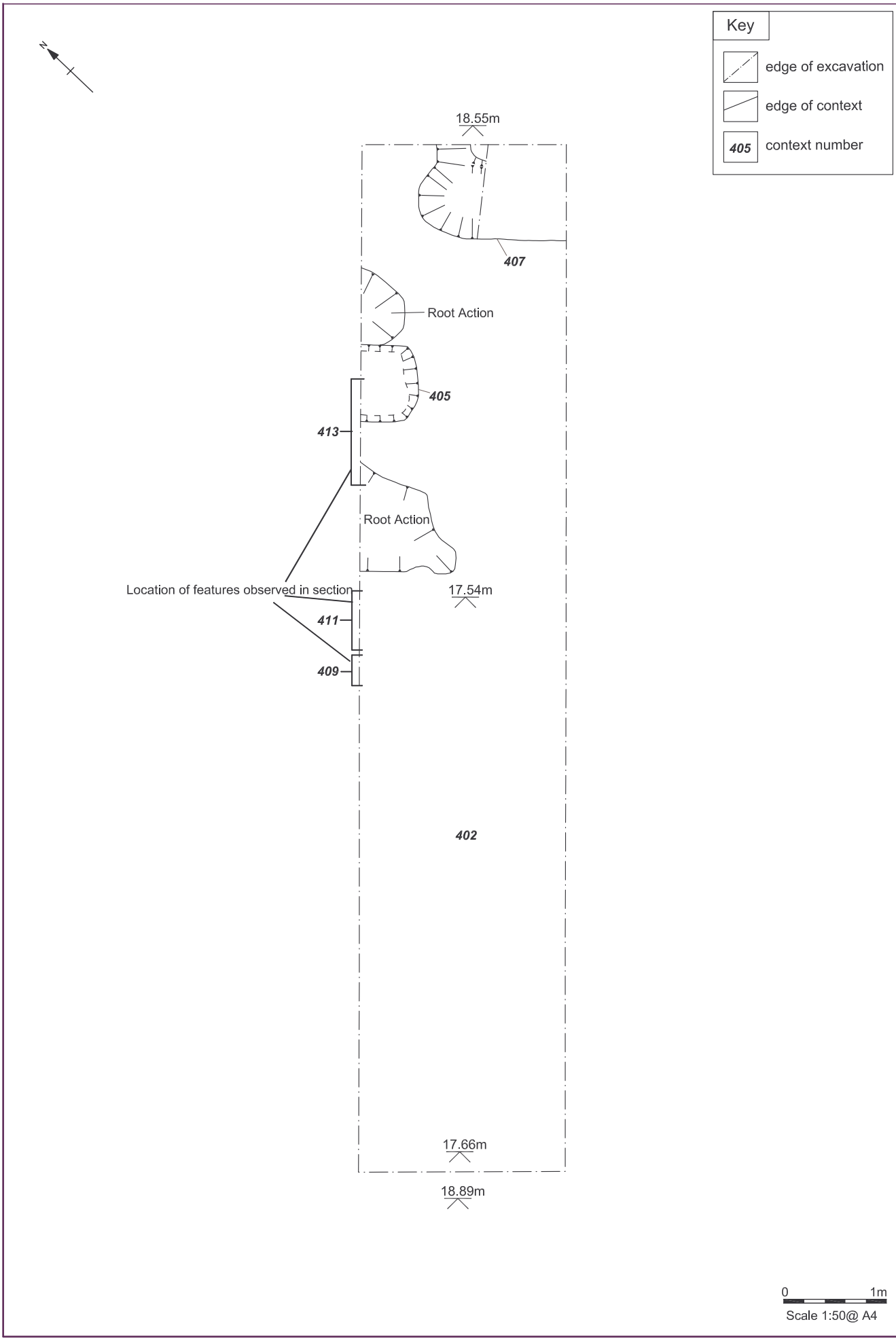

Figure 9: Plan of Trench 4

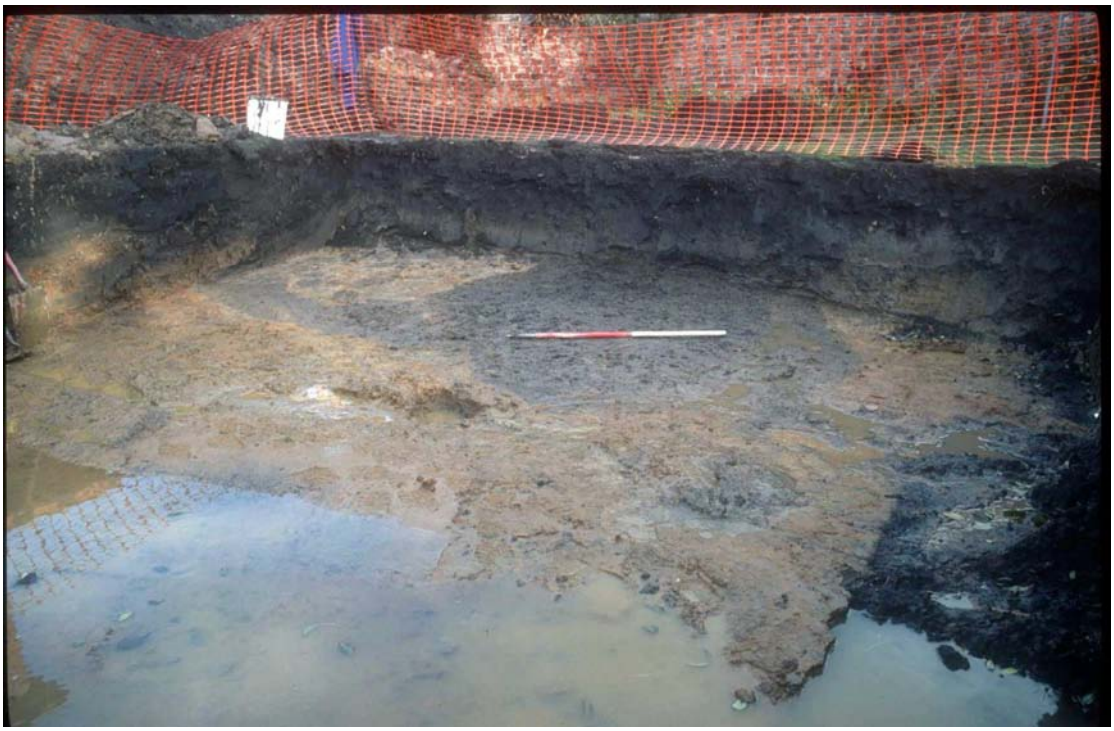

Plate 1: Trench 1, pre-excavation, looking north-east

Plate 2: Trench 1, pits ***112*** and ***114***, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 1, eastern section looking north-east

Plate 4: Trench 2, robber trench ***200***, looking south-east

Plate 5: Trench 2, robber trench ***200***, looking south-west

Plate 6: Trench 2, pit ***206***, looking east

Plate 7: Trench 3, ditch ***300***, looking north-east

Plate 8: Trench 3, ditch ***305***, looking north

Plate 9: Trench 4, pre-excavation, looking south-west

Plate 10: Component parts of wooden stool from ***206***, Trench 2

Plate 11: Wooden stool from ***206***, Trench 2