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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 2A TRENTHOLME DRIVE, YORK

By J.M. McComish

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2015/14 April 2014



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

CBM	Ceramic building material
OD	Ordnance Datum
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 31st March-2nd April 2015 at 2a Trentholme Drive, York. A trench 1m x 2m in size and three test pits roughly 0.6m² were excavated to determine whether any burials from a Roman cemetery known to exist in the area survived. One burial was present in the garden to the rear of the property, while the remaining three trenches contained deposits interpreted as the backfill of archaeological excavation trenches dating to the 1950s.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	2a Trentholme Drive, York
YAT Project No.	5841
Report status	Draft
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Mr. M. Nicholas
Planning Application No.	NA
NGR	SE 59280 50792
Nearest postcode	YO241DJ
Museum Accession No.	YAT – archived as project 5841
OASIS Identifier	Yorkarch1_208714

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1 INTRODUCTION

From 31st March to the 2nd April 2015 one evaluation trench and three test pits were excavated at 2a Trentholme Drive, York (NGR SE 59280 50792, Figures 1-2). The work was undertaken on behalf of the property owner, Mr. M. Nicholas, and was monitored by Mr. J. Oxley, the City of York's Principal Archaeologist.

Burials from a known Roman cemetery were found during the construction of the house at 2a Trentholme Drive in the late 1950s, with further burials being located in archaeological excavations in both the front and rear gardens of the property (Wenham 1968). The purpose of the evaluation was to determine whether or not any burials relating to this cemetery survived, thereby informing on the likely impact on archaeological remains, should planning permission be sought for re-development of the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

Following a conversation with J. Oxley prior to the commencement of the work, it was agreed to excavate three 1m x 2m trenches either to a depth of 1m, or to the top of burials, or to the top of natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. In addition, it was agreed that should burials/cemetery remains be encountered they would be left *in situ*. It was agreed to position a trench within the rear garden to determine whether any burials still survived in the area archaeologically excavated in 1957. The remaining two trenches were to be excavated immediately adjacent to the house, with the long axes of the trenches arranged at right angles to the house. It was hoped that these two trenches would cross a thin strip of land surrounding the house which, according to Wenham's plan (*ibid.*, Figure 3), had not been excavated in 1957-58.

Trench 1 was excavated in the garden as intended. The area to the immediate rear of the house had paving slabs above a 0.25m thick layer of concrete, which proved impossible to break out by hand. It was also clear that a drain ran adjacent to the immediate front of the house; this drain and its associated cut would have removed precisely the area shown as unexcavated in Wenham's publication (*ibid.*, Figure 3). Furthermore the paving in this area was also bedded onto thick concrete which it would have been impossible to remove by hand. These factors resulted in the repositioning of the second and third trenches.

Following consultation with J. Oxley it was agreed that the second and third trenches would be replaced by three test pits, numbered Trenches 2-4, which were located within flower beds, which provided the only easily accessible areas. Trenches 2-3 were located abutting the southern edge of the paved area south of the house, while Trench 4 was in a flower bed within the paved area to the north of the house. The test pits were roughly 0.6m² in size, and up to 0.7m deep. These three test pits were positioned to assess the nature of the surviving deposits and the depth of the adjacent concrete.

All excavation was by hand. The site was recorded in accordance with the YAT recording manual, with appropriate context cards, 1:20 plans and digital photographs being taken.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located on the southern side of Trentholme Drive, close to the junction with Mount Vale. It is approximately 1.7km south-west of York Minster. The site is bordered on the north-eastern side by Trentholme Drive, by houses on the north-western and south-eastern sides and by the car park of the Newington Hotel on the south-western side. The site is broadly level, with the heights ranging from approximately 11.5-11.7m OD.

The underlying bedrock is Sherwood sandstone with superficial deposits of York moraine sand, clay and gravel, though superficial deposits of Elvington glaciolacustrine clay are also present to the immediate south of the site in the area of the Newington Hotel (British Geological Survey).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It has long been known that Roman burials are present outside the *colonia* walls along both sides of the Roman road from York to Tadcaster (RCHM 1962, 92-3). Roman cemeteries are known in the area of Nunnery Lane, The Crescent, Park Street, The Mount, Albermale Road, and Trentholme Drive, and in addition to the cemeteries, there have been numerous finds of burials, grave goods, tombstones, lead coffins and vaults to either side of the present Blossom Street/The Mount/Mount Vale (RCHM 1962, Figure 70). Burials have also been found in the Dringhouses area (RCHM 1962, 107; Macnab 1997, 29; McComish 2003, 9-10).

The burials at Trentholme Drive form an important element of this pattern of burial. When the sewers were excavated for Trentholme Drive in 1935 numerous finds were made including seven skeletons, disarticulated bones, and artefacts including lamps, coins, pottery urns and a glass bead, some of which were deposited with the Yorkshire Museum by one of the labourers involved in the works (Wenham 1968, 18).

During WWII a water tank was inserted on the south side of the junction of Mount Vale and Trentholme Drive, the trench for the tank was dug using a bucket excavator and the resultant spoil was placed in a semi-circular mound (*ibid.*, 6). The water tank was removed in 1946 (*ibid.*, 6). In 1951 children playing on, and tunnelling into, the mound found disturbed human remains, and proceeded to dig holes across the site to recover bones and pottery; one of the children reported his findings to the Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum and within two weeks the Ministry of Works had organised an excavation (*ibid.*, 6, 8). This ultimately resulted in the excavation of thirteen trenches, the location of which is shown on Figure 3.

The Roman cemetery that was uncovered by the excavations came into use in the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period and continued in use until at least the first two decades of the fourth century. The excavated cemetery deposits contained at least 53 cremations in funerary pots and the remains of at least 350 inhumations, including one cist burial and one burial in a stone sarcophagus. Numerous artefacts were present relating to the use of the cemetery including three cinerary grave groups, some 2,300 coffin nails and coffin brackets, fragments of roof tiles which may have acted as the lids of funerary pots, abundant pottery, fragments of glass vessels, and animal bones from offerings, including game birds buried in pots (*ibid.*, 26-28, 33, 39, 47).

Trenches 1-4 were excavated in 1951 and the remains of numerous inhumation burials, cremation burials and associated artefacts were recovered (ibid., 10-12).

Trenches 5-8 were excavated in 1952 on an undeveloped building site. Trench 5 contained the remains of debris from the crematorium for the cemetery (the *ustrina* or burning area), such remains are rare, and this find was therefore of considerable importance (ibid., 21). The layer of burnt debris was present over half the area of Trench 5, and at its thickest, closest to Trentholme Drive, this deposit was up to 0.38m deep (ibid., 21). The burnt deposit varied in consistency across the trench, which may indicate it was the result of the spreading of debris from several phases of *ustrina* use (ibid., 21). Among the burnt debris were fragments of wood, burnt human and animal bones, coal, coal ash, over 500 iron nails presumed to be from coffins or biers, pottery sherds of late 1st to late 2nd century in date, bronze objects (including a ring, part of a bronze mirror and a bracelet), a jet bracelet, four coins of late 1st to late 2nd century date, iron objects, and 500 fragments of iron pan thought to derive from the corrosion of iron objects (ibid., 21, 23, 25). Fragments of at least nine glass vessels of 1st to 2nd century date and a glass vessel of 3rd to 4th century date were present, all of which were distorted by heat (ibid., 25). Samples of the coal were submitted for analysis and were found to have originated from the Leeds area (ibid., 24). Twenty burials were also recovered in Trench 5; fifteen of these were above and therefore post-dated the burnt deposit described above (ibid., 25). The burials were concentrated closest to Trentholme Drive, and thinned out towards the north. Trench 6 was an extension to Trench 5, necessitated by the discovery of a stone cist burial (ibid., 12-14). The area of Trenches 5-6 had been subjected to 17th-19th century dumping and disturbance (ibid., 12-14).

Trenches 7-8 were excavated to determine whether the cemetery continued to the north and south-east of Trenches 5/6, but the results were inconclusive. In the case of Trench 7 the Roman deposits contained some Roman pottery, a bone handle and an iron object interpreted as a stylus, with no human bone present. This trench was sealed by 17-18th century dumping. Trench 8 contained four disarticulated human bones, animal bones and pottery (ibid., 14-15).

Trench 9 was excavated in 1952 following on from a find of Roman pottery by the house-owner of 147 Mount Vale. Five articulated burials were present, together with scatters of human bone, iron nails and Roman pottery. The area of trench 9 showed that there had clearly been considerable disturbance following the Roman period, notably in the 19th century (ibid., 15). It should be noted that similar finds were made when 147 Mount Vale was first built in 1823 (ibid., 16-7).

Trenches 10-12 of the 1950s excavations directly relate to the present works. The house at 2a Trentholme Drive was built in 1957 and during the excavation of the foundations two fairly complete skeletons were found, together with scatters of human bone, iron nails, cinerary urns, a jar, a flagon, a brooch, Samian ware pottery and coarse ware pottery (ibid., 15). It would seem that these finds were made by the builders, rather than being archaeologically excavated, and consequently there is no plan in Wenham's publication to show precisely where these finds were located. The area of the house at 2a Trentholme Drive was classed as Trench 10 in Wenham's publication.

Trench 11 was a three-month long excavation undertaken in 1957 in the back garden of 2a Trentholme Drive. Twenty-four skeletons were recovered, together with disturbed bones,

abundant pottery including complete vessels, iron and lead nails, a jet ring, two coins, animal bones and a metal working mould (ibid., 15-16).

Trench 12 was excavated in 1958 in the front garden of 2a Trentholme Drive. The excavation was undertaken by pupils from St John's College, the Bar Convent and Nunthorpe Grammar School. Ten skeletons and eight cinerary urns were recovered together with 46 bone counters, abundant nails, an iron ring, a complete imbrex, some tegulae fragments, seven coins, animal bones, a gold ear-ring, a clay marble, a bronze stud, a copper nail, two unidentified bronze objects, and sherds of both Samian ware and coarse ware pottery (ibid., 16).

Trench 13 was excavated in 1959, and yielded some human bones, a cinerary urn and sherds of Roman pottery (ibid., 16).

In addition to the excavations described above, a coin was found in the garden of 137 The Mount, and a coin and pottery jar were uncovered in 1959 during the building of sewers for 145 Mount Vale (ibid., 19).

4.1 Burial practices within the Roman cemetery

The earliest burials at the Trentholme Drive cemetery were cremations, there then followed a period in which both cremation and inhumation burials were present, while all the burials post-dating the last quarter of the third century were inhumations (ibid., 27, 33). The gradual change from cremation to inhumation seen at Trentholme Drive occurred across the Roman world from the mid-2nd century onwards (ibid., 26). There was no indication of Christian burials at the site, indeed the presence of some inhumations with coins in their mouths, and of the presence of grave goods suggests that the cemetery was pagan (ibid., 45).

There was no evidence for deliberate planning within the Trentholme Drive cemetery; the inhumation burials were arranged haphazardly on many differing alignments, rather than being in neat rows, and there was no evidence for the presence of paths within the cemetery (ibid., 33-4). Furthermore there were numerous examples of the intercutting of burials, a practice which resulted in abundant disarticulated bone being spread across the site (ibid., 34-36). No traces of surface monuments were found, with the exception of a cairn of water-worn cobbles above the grave of a child in Trench 5 (ibid., 33-4). It is possible that the lack of surface markers contributed to the disorderly layout of the cemetery (ibid., 34).

Analysis of the skeletal remains showed that they were of all ages and both sexes, though male burials outnumbered females by 4:1 (ibid., 37, 147). The adult inhumations were in a wide array of burial positions, some of which seemed to be the posture in which they died with rigor mortis having set in before any formal laying out of the body had taken place (ibid., 38). In contrast, most of the children were buried on their sides in crouched positions (ibid., 38). Two male burials had been laid on top of one another face to face and two further bodies were in a shared grave laid head to feet and back to back (ibid., 38-9).

Grave depth was arbitrary, though many graves were exceptionally shallow (ibid., 33-4). The sheer number of coffin nails at the cemetery implies that coffins were the norm for the inhumation burials, and in four cases clear evidence of coffins in the form of *in situ* nails or brackets were present (ibid., 39-40). One burial was doubled up implying that it had been buried in a sack (ibid., 38-9). The sarcophagus recovered from the site contained the burial of a 14 year old boy encased in gypsum (ibid., 40-1). The walls of the cist burial were built from 170

oolitic limestone fragments seven courses high, the base comprised three undressed blocks (one of gritstone and two of limestone), while the lid was made from two dressed slabs of gritstone; the cist contained an adult male, aged 35-40 years old, buried in a wooden coffin of which the nails survived (ibid., 42-43).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plate 1) was a 1m x 2m sized trench aligned with the long axis north-east to south-west. The earliest deposit seen was sand with occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal (Context 1010). The presence of charcoal flecks within the deposit suggests that it was not naturally occurring. This deposit was not excavated so as to avoid disturbing a burial which was cut into the upper surface of 1010.



Plate 1 Trench 1 facing south-west. Scale unit 0.1m.

Context 1010 was truncated by a shallow rectangular cut (Context 1006), which continued beyond the limits of excavation on the north-western side. Cut 1006 was aligned with the long axis north-east to south-west, and it was 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep. Within the cut was an articulated burial, of which only the skull and neck were present within the excavated area (Context 1005, Plates 1-2). The skull was badly damaged, with only the back of the head and lower jaw being present. The backfill of the grave (Context 1004) comprised gravelly sand containing an upturned grey-ware jar and an associated rim-sherd (Plates 1-2). The grave was sealed by a deposit of sand up to 0.13m thick (Context 1003), which was of identical

composition to context 1010. A single fragment of disarticulated human tibia was present at the base of this deposit (visible on Plate 1 mid-way along the left-hand side of the trench).



Plate 2 Trench 1 Roman burial, Contexts 1004-06 facing west. Scale unit 0.1m.

Sealing 1003 was a deposit of silty sand up to 0.16m thick (Context 1002) that was clearly of modern date as it contained a machine-made glass meat-paste jar, modern window glass sherds, modern brick fragments and a fragment of Welsh roof slate. One sherd of residual medieval green-glaze pottery was also present within this context. Above 1002 was a deposit of silty sand up to 0.1m thick (Context 1001) containing abundant building debris including modern brick and mortar fragments.

Context 1001 was truncated by a linear cut (Context 1009) on an almost north-south alignment (diagonally across the trench). This cut was in excess of 1.2m wide and continued beyond the limit of excavation on the north-western, north-eastern and south-eastern sides. This cut contained a modern ceramic services pipe (Context 1008) and an associated backfill deposit (Context 1007). Contexts 1007-9 are visible running diagonally across the bottom of the trench in Plate 1. This service trench had removed all earlier deposits in the northern portion of the trench. The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 was the topsoil and turf of the present garden, which was up to 0.2m thick (Context 1000).

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 0.3m x 0.5m in area, and 0.65m deep, with the long axis aligned north-west to south-east. The earliest deposit was sand with occasional charcoal flecks in excess of 0.06m thick (Context 2002). This was identical in composition to Context 1003 to the south-west.

Context 2002 was sealed by silty sand up to 0.28m thick (Context 2001) which contained 19th century pottery sherds and was identical to Context 1002 to the south-west. The uppermost deposit was the topsoil of the present flower bed (Context 2000) that was up to 0.3m thick.

The north-eastern side of the trench abutted the concrete of the present patio to the south of the house. This concrete was 0.25m thick, beneath paving slabs 0.05m thick (Plate 3).



Plate 3 Trench 2 facing north-east. Scale unit 0.1m.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plate 4) was 0.45m x 0.6m in area and 0.7m deep, with the long axis aligned north-west to south-east. The earliest deposit (3005) was sand over 0.12m thick with occasional charcoal flecks, Roman pottery and disarticulated human bone fragments. This was identical in composition to Contexts 1003 and 2002 to the south-east.

Context 3005 was sealed by silty sand up to 0.3m thick (Context 3004). This was in turn sealed by a deposit of silty sand 0.12m thick (Context 3003).

Cutting 3003 was a vertical sided cut (Context 3002) that continued beyond the south-eastern limits of the trench, and continued beyond the depth limit of the excavation. The un-abraded nature of the cut edge suggests that this cut was not open for any length of time. The cut was backfilled with sandy silt containing fragments of Roman pottery and human bone (Context 3001). The uppermost deposit was the topsoil of the present flower bed, up to 0.14m thick (Context 3000). The north-eastern side of the trench abutted the concrete of the present patio to the south of the house. This concrete was 0.15m thick, beneath paving slabs 0.05m thick.



Plate 4 Trench 3 facing south-east

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Plate 5) was 0.65m² in area and 0.7m deep. The earliest deposit was sandy silt in excess of 0.58m thick (Context 4002) that contained a sherd of Samian ware, a sherd of medieval splash-glazed ware and three badly damaged fragments of animal bone.



Plate 5 Trench 5 facing North-west

The uppermost deposit was the 0.12m thick topsoil of the present flower bed (Context 4000). The south-western and south-eastern sides of the trench abutted the concrete of the present paved area to the north of the house. This concrete was 0.15m thick, beneath paving slabs 0.05m thick (visible in the left hand side of the trench on Plate 5).

6 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Period-by-period summary

Roman

The earliest deposit seen was pebbly sand with charcoal flecks (Context 1010), the uppermost surface of which was at 0.58m below the present ground level. While the overall composition of this deposit is similar to the naturally occurring glacial sands of this area of York, the presence of charcoal within the deposit is indicative of human activity at the time of deposition. This deposit is therefore interpreted as a cemetery soil, comprising redeposited natural mixed with a small quantity of charcoal resultant from the cremation of bodies in the vicinity.

A grave relating to the Trentholme Drive cemetery was present in Trench 1 (Contexts 1004-6). This grave was cut into the upper surface of Context 1010. Although this burial lay largely beyond the limits of excavation, it clearly comprised an articulated, supine inhumation with an associated grey ware pottery jar adjacent to the skull. The uppermost edge of the grave cut was 0.58m below the present ground level. The grave was exceptionally shallow, being just 0.09m deep. Shallow graves are a common feature of the Trentholme Drive cemetery (Wenham 1968, 33-4). It should be noted that Trench 1 was located within Wenham's Trench 11; the presence of the Trench 1 burial clearly indicates that Wenham's excavation did not entirely clear this area of burials.

Sealing the burial was a further deposit of sand with pebbles and charcoal flecks (Contexts 1003, 2002 and 3005). This was interpreted as a cemetery soil comprising disturbed natural mixed with a small quantity of charcoal resultant from the cremation of bodies in the vicinity. Both Context 1001 and 3005 contained fragments of disarticulated human bone, which probably resulted from the spreading of bones disturbed by the constant intercutting of graves within the cemetery.

The uppermost surface of the deposits interpreted as relating to the Roman cemetery were 0.48m below present ground level in Trench 1, 0.59m below present ground level in Trench 2 and 0.58m in Trench 3.

Modern

Trenches 1-3 were located within Wenham's Trench 11, while Trench 4 was located within Wenham's Trench 12, and deposits 1002, 2001, 3003-3004 and 4001 probably represent the backfilling of Wenham's trenches.

The vertically sided cut in excess of 0.55m deep seen in Trench 3 (Context 3001-2) is of uncertain function (Figure 3).

Context 1001 contained abundant building rubble and probably represents a dump of material associated with the construction of the house at 2a Trentholme Drive. This deposit post-dates the infilling of Wenham's Trench 11 and may represent an attempt to firm-up the area above the trench. This dump was truncated by a modern service trench (Contexts 1007-9).

The uppermost deposit in each trench related to the garden of the present house (Contexts 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000).

6.2 Recommendations

The main aim of the evaluation was to determine whether any burials relating to the Roman cemetery survived, and if so at what depth.

With regards to the back garden, 24 burials were recovered in Trench 11 of the 1950s excavations. It is clear that Trench 11 of the 1950s excavations did not result in the total removal of cemetery derived deposits, as an articulated burial was found in the back garden during the present works. It is possible therefore that further burials survive within the area of the 1950s excavations. It should also be noted that not all the back garden was excavated in the 1950s. No excavation took place in a roughly 1m wide strip immediately adjacent to the south-western wall of the house, or in a narrow strip of land adjacent to the south-eastern property boundary, or in the south-westernmost quarter of the garden: Undisturbed cemetery deposits could therefore survive in these areas.

Given that the uppermost surface of the cemetery deposits in the back garden are anything from 0.48-0.59m below the present ground level, any future development in this area to such depths would incur the risk of uncovering further burials.

In the case of the front garden, 10 burials and eight cinerary urns were recovered in the 1950s excavations. A narrow strip of land 1m wide, immediately adjacent to the north-eastern wall of the house was not excavated in the 1950s, this area has also almost certainly been heavily damaged by a modern drainage trench adjacent to the house. It was impossible to determine from the present Trench 4 whether any burials survived to the front of the house or not.

As it was not possible to investigate below the present house there remains the possibility that burials survive directly beneath it. This area has never been excavated archaeologically, but burials and artefacts were recovered by builders constructing the present house in 1957. Wenham's publication does not record if the entire interior area of the house was excavated to sufficient depth to uncover burials, or whether just the footings for the house walls were of sufficient depth for such disturbance to occur. Wenham noted that only two burials were recovered during the building of the house in 1957 (*ibid.*, 15). Given that 24 burials were recovered from the 1950s excavations in the back garden, with a further 10 burials and eight cinerary urns from the front garden, a greater density of burial would have been expected in the area of the house had the entire floor area been excavated to any depth. The implication is, therefore, that only the footings for the walls were excavated to sufficient depth in 1957 to disturb burials. A future development in the area of the house therefore carries with it the risk of uncovering further burials, and possibly areas of undisturbed graveyard.

Any burials uncovered by future development would require full archaeological excavation, analysis and publication, with the associated costs.

LIST OF ON-LINE SOURCES

British Geological Survey at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed on 3/4/2015

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Site staff A. Johnson and J.M. McComish

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Table 1 Index to archive

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	21
Levels register	1 sheet A5
Photographic register	Within report
Sample register	NA
Drawing register	NA
Original drawings	3 sheets
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	NA
Colour slides (films)	NA
Digital photographs	32
Written Scheme of Investigation	NA
Report	PDF document

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Table 2 Context list

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	1000	The uppermost 0.05m is turf, beneath which is friable dark grey brown sandy silt. With occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal, and occasional pebbles.
1	1001	Soft mid-dark brown silty sand. With frequent mortar and modern brick fragments., moderate charcoal flecks, CBM flecks and fragments, moderate pebbles and occasional cobbles and roof slate fragments.
1	1002	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks, moderate pebbles, occasional CBM fragments and occasional cobbles.
1	1003	Soft mid orange-brown sand with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and CBM flecks.
1	1004	Soft mid to light brown sand. Contains an inverted grey ware jar and grey ware rim sherd. Occasional gravel.
1	1005	Inhumation burial, largely beyond limits of excavation, Comprising rear of skull, jaw and uppermost part of vertebral column. Badly shattered.
1	1006	Linear cut aligned NE-SW largely beyond limit of excavation, 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep. Concave sides and flat base.
1	1007	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled orange. Frequent flecks fragments of CBM, moderate flecks of mortar, moderate cobbles and pebbles. Occasional roof slate.
1	1008	Ceramic drain pipe aligned NW-SE. Two adjoining pipes, the end of one slotting into a collar on the adjacent pipe. Pipes 110mm wide and 160mm wide at the collar.
1	1009	Linear cut aligned NW-SE, 1.15m wide and in excess of 0.48m deep. Not fully excavated.
1	1010	Soft mid orange-brown sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.
2	2000	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, flecks of charcoal and flecks of CBM.
2	2001	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with moderate pebbles, and small cobbles, and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of CBM.
2	2002	Soft mid grey brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.
3	3000	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM, charcoal flecks and pebbles.
3	3001	Friable mid to dark brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal, small fragments of CBM and lenses of brown sand.
3	3002	Linear cut aligned NE-SW largely beyond the limits of excavation, 0.25m wide within the trench and in excess of 0.7m deep. Vertical sides, base not reached.
3	3003	Soft mid orange brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks, occasional fragments of degraded limestone
3	3004	Soft mid brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and pebbles.
3	3005	Soft mid brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, roman pottery and disarticulated human bone.
4	4000	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles and CBM fragments, and occasional charcoal and mortar flecks.
4	4001	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles, lenses of yellow sand and CBM fragments.

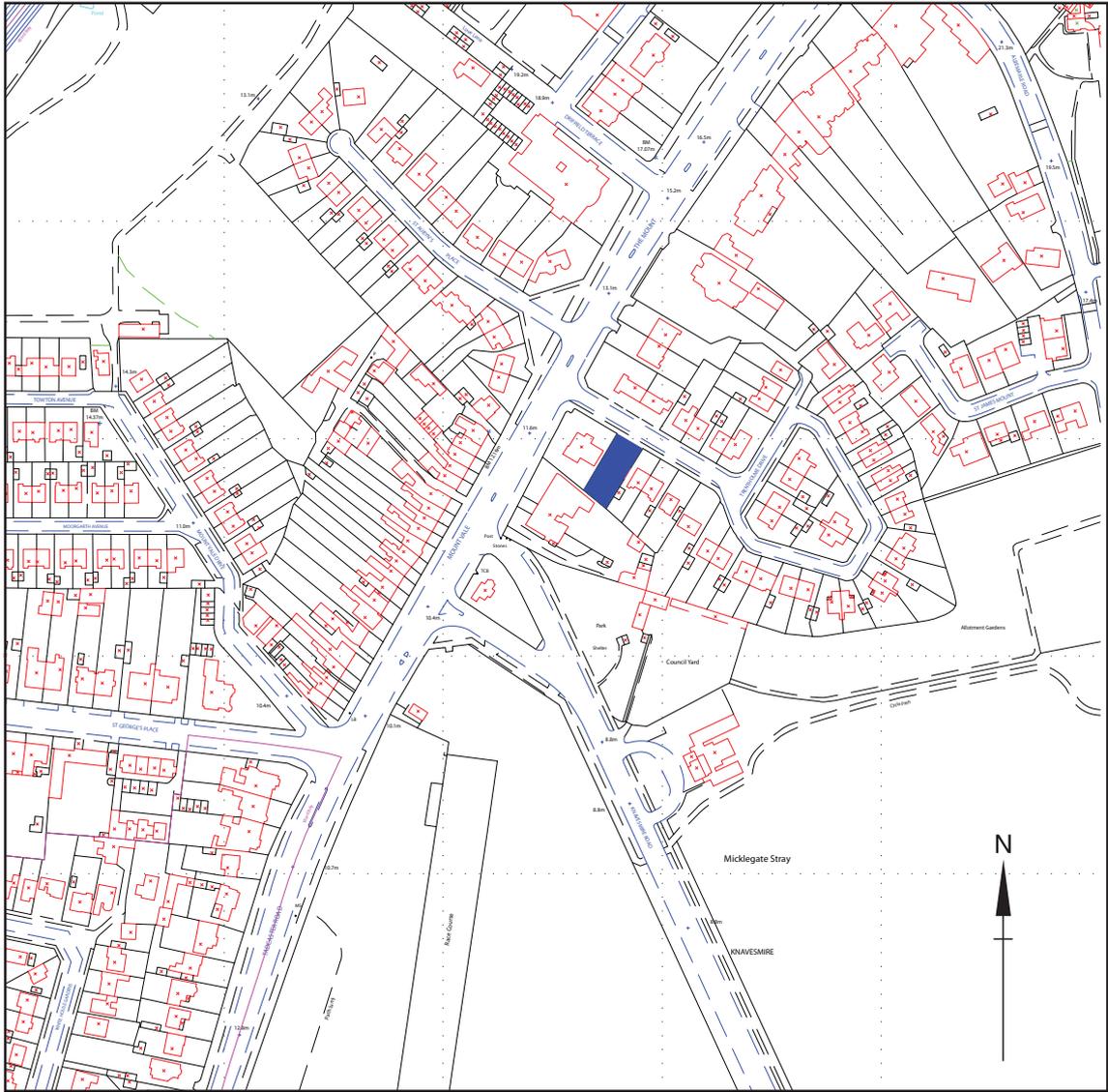
APPENDIX 3 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

In the following list THD stands for Trentholme Drive, and all compass directions have been abbreviated.

- THD 001 Trench 2 facing SW
- THD 002 Trench 2 facing SW
- THD 003 Trench 1 facing N
- THD 004 Trench 2 facing SW
- THD 005 Trench 4 facing NW
- THD 006 Trench 2 facing NE
- THD 007 Trench 3 facing SW
- THD 008 Trench 3 facing SW
- THD 009 Trench 3 facing SW
- THD 010 Trench 3 facing WSW
- THD 011 Trench 3 facing SE
- THD 012 Trench 3 facing SW
- THD 013 lifted paving slabs facing S facing SW
- THD 014 lifted paving slabs facing S facing SW
- THD 015 Trench 1 SE facing section
- THD 016 Trench 1 SE facing section
- THD 017 Trench 1 facing SW
- THD 018 Trench 1 facing SW
- THD 019 lifted paving slabs facing S facing NW
- THD 020 Trench 1 burial facing NW
- THD 021 Trench 1 burial facing NW
- THD 022 Trench 4 infilled facing NW
- THD 023 Trench 4 infilled facing NW
- THD 024 Trench 1 infilled facing NE
- THD 025 Trench 3 infilled facing NE
- THD 026 Trench 3 infilled facing NE
- THD 027 Trench 1 infilled facing NW
- THD 028 Trench 2 infilled facing NW
- THD 029 paved area facing NW

THD 030 Trench 1 drain facing NE

THD 031 Trench 1 facing NW



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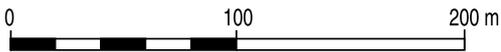


Fig. 1 Site location (in blue)

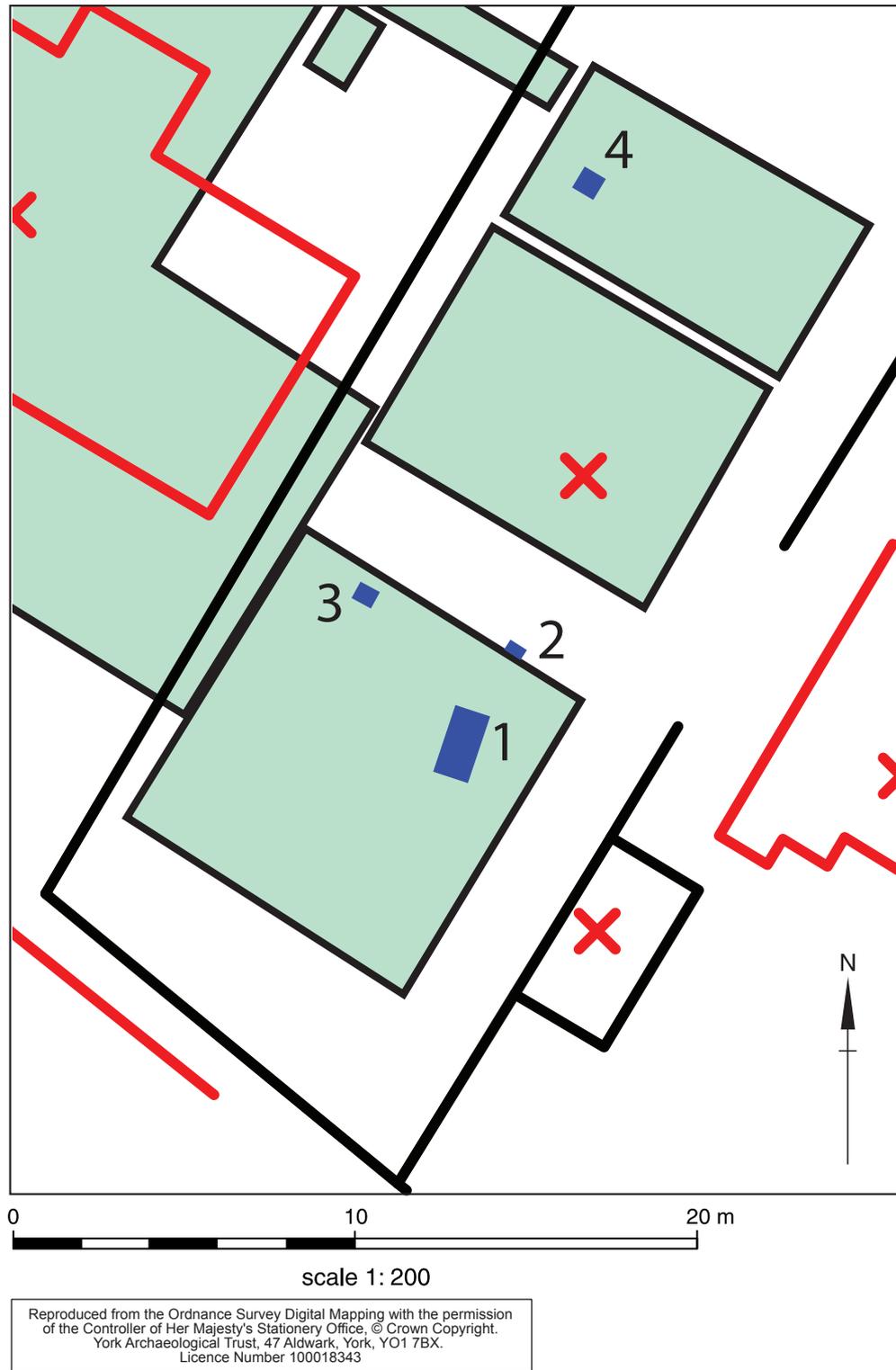


Fig. 2 The location of the Trenches in blue with the 1950s Trenches in green



scale 1:1250

Fig. 3 The location of the 1950s excavation trenches

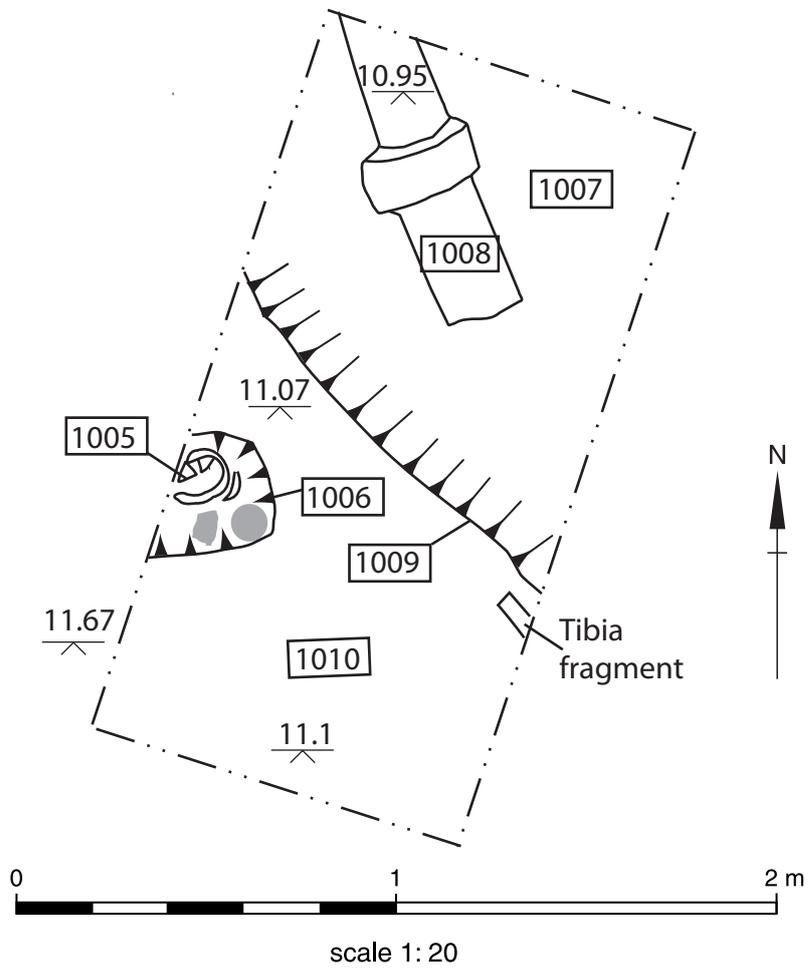
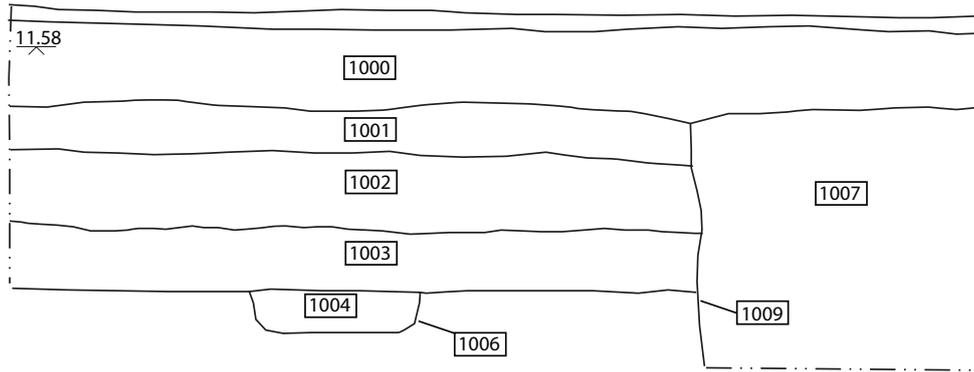
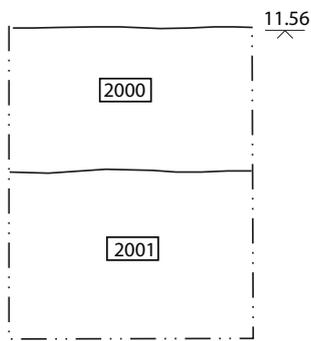


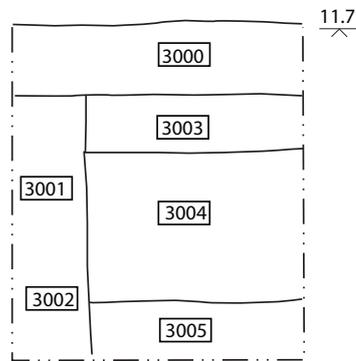
Fig. 4 Plan of Trench 1



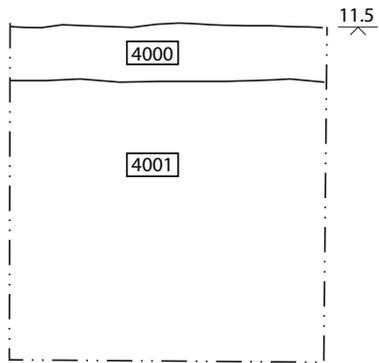
Trench 1 South-east facing section



Trench 2 North-east facing section



Trench 3 North-east facing section



Trench 4 North-east facing section

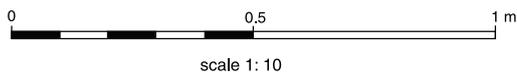


Fig. 5 trench sections