

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 44/45 PARLIAMENT STREET, YORK.

A Concise Report on an Archaeological Evaluation.

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Documentary Assessment
3. The Excavation
4. The Finds
5. The Environmental Evidence
6. Conclusions
7. Archaeological Implications

List of Figures (not included in this pdf file)

- Fig.1 Site location
- Fig.2 Intercutting medieval pits
- Fig.3 North east facing section

1. Introduction.

Between 7th and 18th November 1994, York Archaeological Trust undertook an evaluation excavation inside the standing building at 44/45, Parliament Street, (previously Curry's Electrical Store), York, (NGR SE 60445180). The work was commissioned by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners on behalf of Marks and Spencer and was carried out to a specification prepared by John Oxley, Principal Archaeologist for York City Council.

The specification required the survival of archaeological deposits within 2m. of the ground surface to be assessed, in advance of proposals for an extension to the existing Marks and Spencer store.

A single trench, 3m.x3m. (Fig.1), was hand excavated to the depth of 2m. The nature of the deposits encountered allowed much of the material to be removed in spit form, with features being excavated in detail when they were encountered. This may have led to finds from the upper fills of pits being incorporated into layers which were thought to seal the features. However, these possible inaccuracies are not thought to affect severely the conclusions presented in this report.

The standard York Archaeological Trust single context recording system was employed, with finds being recorded by context, and selective environmental sampling being undertaken, following consultation with the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York.

The finds and site records are currently stored with York Archaeological Trust under the Trust and Yorkshire Museum accession code YORYM : 1994.3210.

There have been no recent archaeological evaluations in the immediate vicinity of the site. However, excavations at Lloyd's Bank, Pavement, (approximately 50m. to the south-east), in 1972-4, and observations along the line of Parliament Street sewer, (40m. to the south-west), in 1976, strongly suggest a considerable depth of well preserved deposits of medieval and Anglo-Scandinavian date within the general area. (For both sites see Addyman & Hall, 1991, *Archaeology of York*, 8/3).

2. Documentary Assessment

Parliament Street was created in the 1830's when many buildings were demolished and properties were bisected to link the markets of Pavement and Thursday Market (St.Sampson's Square). The plots affected between St.Sampson's Square and Jubbergate are shown on a plan of 1833 drawn by P.Atkinson and Son. Thus there are no buildings earlier than the 1830's in the street today.

Prior to the creation of Parliament Street, properties ran in a continuous line along the northern edge of Pavement westwards to High Ousegate. Jacob Richard's map of 1683 shows gardens to the rear of these houses although these appear to have been infilled with buildings by the 1830's. The area was bounded to the west and east by Peter Lane and Shambles respectively although a number of smaller lanes gave access to the properties in back yards. The street pattern of Pavement, Jubbergate, Peter Lane and Shambles is seen consistently from the earliest anonymous map of c.1545, through Speeds map of 1610 and in greatest detail on William White's plan of 1782 on which the owners of the various properties were listed. Fronting Pavement, close to the market cross, was group of small traders including a bookseller, baker, hatter, cutler, draper and upholsterer.

Although not recorded until c.1545 the medieval and earlier street plan was probably much the same. One significant difference is hinted at by a reference to St.Swithins Lane in 1436. The precise location of this street and the church to which it presumably led is not known but the discovery of burials in the 19th century suggests that it is somewhere in the vicinity of the existing Marks and Spencer store. The boundaries of the graveyard, finds from which suggest that it was in use between late Saxon times and the 13th century, have never been defined. However, the lack of human skeletal material from deposits of the correct date on this particular site suggests that it is outside the burial ground.

References

Addyman, P.V, R.A.Hall et al., *Lloyds Bank, Pavement, 5-7 Coppergate and other sites*, *The Archaeology of York*, 8/3, (1991)

Raine, A *Medieval York, A Topographical Survey* (London 1955)

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York*, 5: *The Central Area* (1981)

Tillot, P.M. (ed.), *The Victoria County History of Yorkshire: The City of York* (London 1961)

3. The Excavation. (Figs. 2 and 3)

The trench was opened with a concrete floor saw and pneumatic breakers, to remove between 0.60m. and 0.75m of modern material. This consisted of two separate concrete surfaces with a brick rubble base adhering to the under-side of the upper, steel-reinforced, one (1000). A substantial void (up to 0.20m. thick in places), between the rubble base and the lower concrete floor (1001), suggested that this surface had sunk into the underlying deposits. These underlying deposits and features will be described chronologically, from the bottom upwards.

The earliest deposit encountered was a mid-brown clay silt, with lenses of ash, and charcoal, and a characteristically high organic content (1033). This was not excavated since it was located at the 2m. depth limit of the trench at 12.30m.AOD.

Overlying this, except where later intrusions had caused truncation, was a dark-grey clay silt, (1032) up to 0.15m. thick. This also contained ash and charcoal lenses but in greater quantity, and fragments of industrial waste were also present. Off-cuts of antler and horn were found in substantial quantities.

Cut into 1032 were two features (1029, and 1031). 1031 was a shallow 'bowl-shaped' pit, which continued beyond the south-east edge of excavation, and was truncated by a later intrusion to the north-east. The surviving slope suggested a sub-circular shape, with a maximum diameter of 1.25m., and a depth of 0.25m. The primary fill was a yellow-grey clay silt, with large quantities of ash and "cessy" inclusions (1030). This was sealed, filling the cut, by a concreted reddish-brown organic silt (1028) suggestive of cess or manure.

1029 continued beyond both north-west and north-east edges of the excavation and was severely truncated by a later intrusion (1022). The remaining part measured at least 1.70m.x 0.60m. with very steep sides. It was filled with a mid-olive brown clay silt (1027) which was concreted around the edges, loose in the centre, and contained few inclusions. This fill was not fully excavated, due to depth restrictions. The north-west trench section suggested that this pit was originally cut from a higher level and that 1027 was a primary fill, probably cess, and was sealed by a dark-grey clay silt backfill.

Sealing the two pits was a 0.20m. thick deposit of dark-grey clay silt (1026), with a concentration of leather in the east corner, and numerous other inclusions representing refuse (e.g. bone, tile, and shell). This was overlain by a similar deposit, about 0.25m. thick, which contained more bone but less leather (1025).

Two features cut into 1025. The earliest (1024), was very shallow and continued beyond the south-east edge of the trench. This may simply represent a depression, or the start of a slope, in the surface of 1025. It was filled with dark-grey brown silty clay, (1023), with concreted edges, suggesting high organic content. Also cutting 1025 was a major intrusion (1022), which continued beyond the north-east and south-east edges of excavation. It was at least 2.30m. long by 0.35m. wide and was more than 0.70m. deep, when excavation stopped at 2m. below ground level. The fill was a mid-brown grey silty clay (1021) containing quantities of shell and animal bone, suggestive of

domestic refuse.

1021 was sealed by dark-grey clay silt (1016) about 0.20m. thick along the south-east end, and a further dark-grey clay silt (1020), across the majority of the trench. Both contained bone, shell, tile and limestone fragments.

1020 was cut by a semi-circular shaped pit (1019), which was approximately 0.50m. deep and extended beyond the south-west edge of excavation. The fill was a dark grey-brown clay silt (1018), with concreted edges, suggesting cess.

This pit was sealed by a dark-grey clay silt (1017), containing quantities of bone, shell, tile and limestone, similar to earlier layers (e.g. 1020 and 1025). Along the south-east edge of the trench this material was recorded as 1013, due to its separation by later intrusions.

Cut into 1013/1017 were three major pits (Fig.2). 1011, and 1012 were inter-cutting, but the similarity of their fills (1006 and 1007), prevented their precise chronology from being ascertained. 1011 continued beyond the south-east edge of excavation, but was at least 1.00m.x 0.90m. in plan, and 0.40m. deep. It had steep sides, a flat base, and was filled with a mixed yellow-brown clay silt (1006), with lenses of ash and clay, fragments of tile and limestone, and quantities of bone and mortar.

1012 continued beyond the north-east edge of excavation. It was sub-rectangular in shape, measured 1.50m.x 1.60m. and was 0.45m. deep. Like 1011, it had steep sides and a flat base. The fill (1007) was almost identical to 1006.

Pit 1015, cut from the same level, continued beyond the south-west edge of excavation. It was semi-circular in plan, 1.30m.x 0.70m, and 0.55m deep, with an almost vertical north edge and a more gently sloping east edge. The primary fill was a light-grey silty clay (1014), with possible cassy concentrations around the edges. This was sealed by a mixed yellow-brown clay silt (1008), with lenses of ash, clay and charcoal rich silt, together with tile and animal bone.

During the excavation of pits 1011, 1012 and 1015 a substantial quantity of poorly preserved wood (1010) was encountered. This was probably the remains of a major tree-root, which disturbed the stratification, although its date is uncertain.

Sealing the three pits was approximately 0.35m. of mixed dark-grey clay silt (1004, 1005) containing ash, mortar, bone, tile, limestone, shell and clay lenses, all of which suggested that these were dumped or build-up deposits. The surface of 1004 lay directly below concrete surface 1001.

The upper surface of 1001 exhibited a degree of undulation, with the total difference in level being as much as 0.15m. Built into

this surface was a short stub of wall, orientated south-west to north-east, perpendicular to Parliament St. This may represent an internal dividing wall within a building erected along this 19th century street.

4. The Finds

4.1 The site produced a range of material types (see small finds list), all of which have been viewed and assessed. X-rays have been made of all the iron objects. Identifications of all material are based only on initial viewings, not on the result of research.

4.2 Small finds

4.2.1 Coins

There was one possible coin (sf18) from context 1025 but it was badly corroded and illegible. No further information could be gleaned from the x-ray.

4.2.2 Iron

The iron finds consisted mainly of nails and spikes. There was a number of possible heckles (eg sfs 34, 35, 46, 77, 80, 94 and 121). One identifiable tanged blade (sf 101) and one tool (sf 30) of uncertain character were recovered. Two possible needles (sfs 161 and 162) were recovered from context 1025. Other finds include a copper-plated iron strip (sf 29), part of a horseshoe (sf 54), a possible strike-a-light (sf 57), clenched bolts (sfs 72 and 98) and two keys (sfs 93 and 96). One of these, sf 96, is plated and has mineralised organic material (probably textile) adhering to the surface. The recognisable iron objects are all of a type which is consistent with the dating of the site to the 11th-13th century. Other iron recovered includes scraps and fragments and possibly some slag.

4.2.3 Copper-alloy

The copper-alloy was in a poor condition and little information could be gleaned from it. Generally the collection consists of small fragments from industrial processes and one piece (sf 14) was adhering to a fragment of crucible; Sf 82 may be a failed casting (see also moulds below). The only other recognisable object was a possible padlock (sf 61) for which further investigative conservation would be necessary.

4.2.4 Lead

There was a single fragment of folded lead alloy sheeting.

4.2.5 Bone, antler and horn.

The site produced a good collection of sawn antler and horn cores. The horn cores are of particular interest as there is a greater quantity relative to antler than on other sites in the city. Some of the antler was clearly sawn from the skull rather than collected after shedding (eg sfs 153, 149) and all show tool marks and saw cuts. There is a number of antler composite comb tooth-plate blanks (sfs 2, 4, 5 and 6) as well as a bone spindle whorl (sf 3), a toggle (sf 131) and a partly perforated bone fragment (sf 127). The craft evidence (both the antler and the horn cores) from the site is present from the earliest levels (late 11th century); this is interestingly early evidence for horn working which was generally popular in the 13th century and later.

4.2.6 Fired clay

Two mould fragments (sf 118 and 165) were recovered. One of these (sf 165) was used to cast circular objects (possibly a buckle). This is consistent with the other evidence for copper alloy working on the site. An unusual clay object (sf 119) may be some form of bung or possibly a prop for crucibles used in non-ferrous metalworking processes.

4.2.7 Stone

A whetstone or hone (sf120), thought to be made from a micaceous schist, was recovered from context 1004 and a piece of haematite (sf 164) from context 1017.

4.2.8 Glass

A small fragment of window glass was recovered (sf 122) from context 1032 (where it may be intrusive) and a fragment of finger ring (sf 123) from context 1025.

4.2.9 Textile

A quite large piece of textile (sf 1) was recovered from context 1025. This will require further examination.

4.2.10 Leather

A collection of leather in good condition was recovered from a number of contexts (mainly 1008 and 1026). This appears to be largely cobbler's waste although there was a number of straps and other objects including a possible sling.

4.3 Bulk finds

4.3.1 Pottery

Spot Dates

Context	Date
1004	mid 11th - mid 13th
1005	mid 11th - mid 13th
1006	mid 11th - mid 13th
1007	mid 11th - mid 13th
1008	mid 11th - mid 13th
1009	mid 11th - mid 13th
1013	11/12th
1014	11/12th
1016	11/12th
1017	mid 11th - mid 13th
1018	11/12th
1020	mid 11th - mid 13th
1021	mid 11th - mid 13th
1023	11/12th
1025	mid 11th - mid 13th
1026	11/12th
1028	11/12th
1030	11/12th
1032	11th

Twenty contexts produced just over 1200 sherds of pottery, many in large pieces and showing little sign of re-deposition. Overall this is a remarkably good collection of Norman pottery which has no later intrusive material and almost no residual pottery (there were only four abraded sherds of Roman pottery and a few sherds of 10th century wares, a remarkable situation in the deep urban deposits of York which are usually constantly re-worked by pit digging, foundation digging etc.).

The site has great potential for understanding the development of pottery from the middle decades of the 11th century to the middle of the 13th century. It is much more useful than the massive dumps at 16-22 Coppergate which date to this period but which are contaminated by earlier and later material. The assemblage from Parliament Street would be useful to isolate the different types of splash glazed table wares of the 12th century and chart their development into the high medieval period, something which has

always been difficult to do with confidence.

Of particular interest is context 1032 in which imported Stamford wares suddenly appear in quantity (33 sherds - more than 50% of the assemblage in that context, representing several vessels); there are only six sherds from all other context on the site. This sudden influx is a phenomenon which has been noted at other sites in York but never so very markedly before.

Any further excavation on this site is likely to produce material of similarly high quality and would thus provide very valuable archaeological data. A larger sample would validate the developments noted above and an opportunity to investigate the late 10th/11th century deposits to study the chronology and scale of the Stamford ware "horizon" in what appears to be a very clean and unpolluted sequence would be very useful indeed.

4.3.2 Ceramic Buildings materials

Roman material: There are two fragments of Roman building material in the assemblage. One, from context 1004, is a piece of imbrex; the other is a fragment of brick from context 1032.

Medieval material: The medieval material comprises two distinct groups.

Group 1 Curved and flanged roofing. This type of roofing is normally dated to the early 12th century and appears to go out of use by the early 13th century. The sample is dominated by this type and includes fragments with a brown or green glaze. This is a particularly useful collection.

Group 2 Plain roof tile. This type of roofing is thought to date from the 13th century onwards. This assemblage consists entirely of pegged roof tile.

Summary: Further work, in tandem with the stratigraphic and other finds evidence, may well provide a more secure dating for the curved and flanged roofing material in York. The glazing of the roof tile appears to be associated with this early material. In general the type can be dated up to the 13th century so that characterising the fabrics and forms present in this assemblage will contribute overall to a more secure dating sequence; this in turn will benefit ceramic building materials studies in York generally.

ceramic building materials spot dates

context	type	date
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1004	flange, peg, plain, ?plain roof (+glaze and knife-trimmed, imbrex	13th century +
1005	plain, flange, curved, peg	13th century +
1006	plain, peg, flange	13th century +
1007	peg, curved, flange, plain	13th century +
1008	flange, plain	13th century +
1009	peg, plain	13th century +
1014	peg	13th century +
1016	peg, plain	13th century +
1017	flange, plain, curved, ?ridge	13th century +
1020	flange, curved, glazed ?flange	12th-13th cent
1021	plain, peg, ?brick/daub	13th century +
1025	flange, curved, ?glazed flange, curved with glaze, glazed flange	12th century +
1026	flange, curved, glazed curved	12th century +
1028	flange	12th century +
1032	Roman brick	12th century +

4.3.3 Other bulk finds

Miscellaneous material from the site included shell, burned wood, daub, mortar and charcoal in small quantities from contexts 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1030, 1032.

4.4 Finds summary

The finds, pottery and building materials from this excavation form a good, remarkably uncontaminated, Norman to 13th century group. The evidence for a number of industries includes horn, antler and bone working as well as non-ferrous metal working and leather working. This evidence is consistent with that recovered from other sites in this part of York, notably Lloyds Bank, 6-8 Pavement and 16-22 Coppergate. What is notable about this site is the large pieces of pottery and the large surviving fragments of horn (which usually breaks up) which suggest that there has been very little re-working of these deposits and very little contamination from residual and intrusive material. It is, therefore, an important site as it provides a useful reliable sequence for a period where few are available.

5. The Environmental Evidence

Pressure of work at the Environmental Archaeology Unit of the University of York means that only a preliminary assessment of the samples and bone has been possible to date. However, this has been adequate to demonstrate that organic deposits are currently well preserved within the deposits excavated and sampled.

Several of the deposits sampled contained large quantities of organic matter, in some cases in the form of concretions familiar to the researchers from previous excavations as being faecal in origin. Some of the concretions were showing signs of oxidation, with voids and the softer textured areas rather orange in colour. The matrix in which these were contained was soft and spongy in texture, reddish in colour, and would undoubtedly decay to dust very quickly with exposure. Several samples contained wood, and there were four "spot" finds also of wood; this material was generally very soft on the outside with a brittle core which may be the result of mineralisation. Organic material in this condition could not possibly have survived for several hundred years. Deposits in a somewhat similar condition have been seen on a few occasions previously when it was concluded that there had been recent changes in ground conditions allowing the onset of decay. There were also strong similarities to some of the samples from 16-22 Coppergate, which were in good condition when excavated but had become distinctly soft and friable in storage.

Similar conclusions to those available from the pottery are predicted from the environmental material. That is that these are particularly important deposits being little disturbed, closely dated and containing well preserved evidence for environment, diet and industrial processes in this area adjacent to one of the major York markets.

6. Conclusions.

Investigation of deposits was undertaken to a total depth of 2.00m, (lowest level is 12.25m.A.O.D.). Archaeological layers were damp, and exhibited an extremely high degree of organic preservation. There were no major modern intrusions.

6.1 Period Analysis.

6.1.1 Roman and Anglian:

The trench was not excavated to a sufficient depth to encounter any structures, or deposits, of this period. The presence of only a very small quantity of Roman pottery, in residual contexts, suggests that if Roman deposits are present at depth they are likely to have been little disturbed by medieval pit digging.

6.1.2 Anglo-Scandinavian:

The limited depth of excavation also prevented examination of any Anglo-Scandinavian deposits. The proximity of the Lloyd's Bank site and Parliament Street observations would strongly suggest their existence, at a lower level.

6.1.3 Medieval:

A well stratified sequence of medieval dumps and pits was encountered. This contained very large quantities of animal bone, pottery and tile, as well as substantial assemblages of leather, shell and antler and examples of industrial waste, textile, amber, ferrous and non-ferrous metal-work. Artefact preservation was generally very good.

Although most contained domestic refuse, there were indications that at least some of the pits originally functioned as cess-pits. Concentrations of waste material within dump deposits, such as leather (in 1026), and industrial waste (in 1032), highlight the potentially varying craft activities which had contributed towards the rubbish dumped on this site. It may be possible to investigate the changing use of this particular tenement through time after analysis of this material.

6.1.4 Post-Medieval:

Nothing of post-medieval date was found on the site. This may have been partly due to changes in refuse disposal techniques, (hence the lack of intrusions into the medieval deposits), but was also probably the result of truncation for modern constructions. The intrusive tree-root may have been of post-medieval date, suggesting plant growth in the back-yard of the tenement.

6.1.5 Modern:

Two separate modern concrete floors were encountered. The lower one was soft, fairly thin and was below a void, which had apparently been created either by sinkage into medieval deposits, or shrinkage of those deposits. It was slightly disturbed by two later intrusions. The upper floor lay upon a brick rubble base, was steel reinforced, and covered by the tile and carpet floor of the Curry's store.

7. Archaeological Implications

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that well preserved, organically rich, deposits survive close to the surface in those parts of the site which have not been cellared. Lack of residual material from the underlying deposits of Roman and Anglo-Scandinavian date suggests that these deposits are also well preserved at depth. It is thus likely that any disturbance beneath the level of modern intrusions will destroy archaeological evidence of considerable importance.

Perhaps of even greater significance is the possible shrinkage of archaeological deposits recognised as the likely cause of the void beneath the reinforced concrete floor. York City Council's policy of attempting to preserve at least 95% of the recognised archaeological resource rests on the belief that such deposits will be available for future analysis should this be required. The possibility that these deposits might in fact degrade over relatively short periods of time as a result of the impact of particular foundation schemes is worrying since this would clearly undermine the basis of the policy.

The precise means by which certain archaeological deposits retain their organic integrity and the ways in which this integrity might be compromised by modern construction techniques has not been investigated in detail in York to date. A better idea of the mechanisms at work and their impact on the deposits over relatively short periods of time, in archaeological terms, would clearly be of benefit to those framing strategic measures for archaeological deposit protection in York and elsewhere.

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Small finds list (the list is ordered by material and within each type of material it is ordered by small finds number)

Material	SFNO	Context	Simple name
Antler	2	1032	Tooth plate blank
Antler	4	1032	Tooth plate blank
Antler	5	1032	Tooth plate blank
Antler	6	1032	Tooth plate blank
Antler	125	1005	Offcut
Antler	126	1005	Offcut
Antler	128	1006	Offcut
Antler	130	1007	Offcut
Antler	132	1020	Offcut
Antler	133	1025	Offcut
Antler	135	1026	Offcut
Antler	136	1026	Offcut
Antler	137	1026	Offcut
Antler	138	1026	Offcut
Antler	141	1030	Offcut
Antler	142	1032	Tine
Antler	143	1032	Offcut
Antler	144	1032	Offcut
Antler	145	1032	Offcut
Antler	146	1032	Offcut
Antler	147	1032	Offcut
Antler	148	1032	Offcut
Antler	149	1032	Offcut
Antler	150	1032	Tine
Antler	151	1032	Tine
Antler	152	1032	Tine
Antler	153	1032	Antler

Bone	3	1032	Spindle whorl
Bone	127	1005	Object
Bone	131	1017	Toggle
Copper alloy	8	1005	Object
Copper alloy	9	1005	Object
Copper alloy	10	1005	Object
Copper alloy	11	1005	Object
Copper alloy	12	1005	Wire
Copper alloy	13	1008	Object
Copper alloy	15	1018	Object
Copper alloy	16	1023	Object
Copper alloy	18	1025	Coin ?
Copper alloy	19	1025	Object
Copper alloy	20	1025	Object
Copper alloy	21	1025	Object
Copper alloy	22	1025	Object
Copper alloy	23	1025	Object
Copper alloy	24	1025	Object
Copper alloy	25	1026	Object
Copper alloy	60	1007	Object
Copper alloy	61	1007	Padlock ?
Copper alloy	62	1007	Object
Copper alloy	82	1020	Failed casting ?
Copper alloy	83	1020	Object
Fired clay	14	1017	Crucible
Fired clay	118	1026	Mould
Fired clay	119	1005	Stopper
Fired clay	165	1032	Mould
Glass	122	1032	Window glass
Glass	123	1025	Ring
Horn	129	1025	Core
Horn	134	1025	Core

Horn	139	1026	Core
Horn	140	1026	Offcut
Horn	154	1032	Core
Horn	155	1032	Core
Horn	156	1032	Core
Horn	157	1032	Core
Horn	158	1032	Offcut
Horn	159	1032	Offcut
Horn	160	1032	Offcut
Iron	17	1025	Object
Iron	29	1005	Perforated strip
Iron	30	1004	Tool
Iron	31	1004	Object
Iron	32	1004	Object
Iron	33	1004	Object
Iron	34	1004	Heckle?
Iron	35	1004	Heckle
Iron	36	1004	Nail
Iron	37	1005	Nail
Iron	38	1005	Nail
Iron	39	1005	Strip
Iron	40	1005	Object
Iron	41	1005	Nail
Iron	42	1005	Nail
Iron	43	1005	Nail
Iron	44	1005	Nail
Iron	45	1006	Spike
Iron	46	1006	Heckle ?
Iron	47	1006	Object
Iron	48	1006	Object
Iron	49	1006	Nail
Iron	50	1006	Object

Iron	51	1006	Nail
Iron	52	1006	Nail
Iron	53	1006	Nail
Iron	54	1006	Horseshoe
Iron	55	1006	Object
Iron	56	1006	Object
Iron	57	1006	Strike-a-light ?
Iron	58	1006	Object
Iron	59	1006	Object
Iron	63	1007	Object
Iron	64	1007	Object
Iron	65	1007	Nail
Iron	66	1007	Object
Iron	67	1007	Nail
Iron	68	1007	Nail
Iron	69	1007	Nail
Iron	70	1007	Object
Iron	71	1008	Nail
Iron	72	1008	Clench bolt
Iron	73	1009	Nail
Iron	74	1009	Nail
Iron	75	1009	Object
Iron	76	1009	Object
Iron	77	1014	Heckle
Iron	78	1017	Object
Iron	79	1017	Nail
Iron	80	1017	Heckle
Iron	81	1018	Object
Iron	84	1020	Nail
Iron	85	1020	Nail
Iron	86	1020	Nail
Iron	87	1020	Nail

Iron	88	1020	Object
Iron	89	1020	Nail
Iron	90	1020	Strip
Iron	91	1025	Object
Iron	92	1025	Object
Iron	93	1026	Key
Iron	94	1026	Heckle
Iron	95	1026	Object
Iron	96	1026	Key
Iron	97	1026	Object
Iron	98	1030	Clench bolt ?
Iron	99	1032	Object
Iron	100	1032	Object
Iron	101	1032	Knife
Iron	121	1025	Heckle
Iron	161	1025	Needle ?
Iron	162	1025	Needle ?
Lead alloy	7	1004	Object
Leather	102	1004	Shoe
Leather	103	1006	Shoe
Leather	104	1008	Shoe
Leather	105	1008	Shoe
Leather	106	1008	Fragment
Leather	107	1008	Fragment
Leather	108	1020	Fragment
Leather	109	1025	Shoe
Leather	110	1025	Fragment
Leather	111	1025	Fragment
Leather	112	1025	Fragment
Leather	113	1026	Shoe
Leather	114	1026	Fragment
Leather	115	1026	Shoe

Leather	116	1026	Fragment
Leather	117	1030	Fragment
Leather	124	1021	Fragment
Slag	26	1007	Industrial waste
Slag	27	1025	Industrial waste
Slag	28	1032	Industrial waste
Slag	163	1032	Industrial waste
Stone	120	1004	Whetstone
Stone	164	1017	Haematite
Textile	1	1025	Textile