

16 Park Lane, Holgate, York

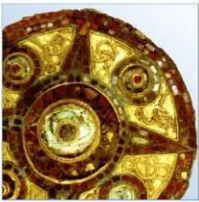
Archaeological Watching Brief Report

AOC Project No: 51768

Planning Application No: 15/02148/FUL

NGR: SE 58652 51295

Date: December 2017



16 Park Lane, Holgate, York

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report

On Behalf of: Cooper & Westgate, CO. LTD
16 Park Lane
Holgate
York
YO24 4JQ

National Grid References (NGR): SE 58652 51295

AOC Project No: 51768

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

Contents	ii
1 Introduction	1
2 Site Location and Description	1
3 Archaeological Background	1
4 Aims and Objectives	2
5 Methodology	2
6 Results	2
7 Conclusion	3
8 Archiving	3
9 Bibliography	3

Figures

Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Location of Pits 1-7

Figure 3: Sections

Plates

Plate 1: NE facing view of the development site during striping.

Plate 2: East facing view of context (1003) and foundations for (1002) and (1005).

Plate 3: East facing view of foundation footings showing context (1003).

Appendix 1: Context Summary Table

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

Non-Technical Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Cooper and Westgate co. Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new property at No. 16 Park Lane, Holgate, York. The watching brief involved monitoring groundworks associated to the underpinning of the existing property, no. 15. Park lane, as well as the monitoring the foot print for the new foundations.

The works revealed evidence for consolidation of land during the construction of the properties on Park Lane. The nature of the ground and the material evidence recovered from it suggest a late 19th century date, which is supported by the maps of the area at the time. As the site for the proposed development used to be farm land, the ground may have been raised and stabilised slightly to deal with ground water issues. No evidence of earlier archaeological features was noted during excavation.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Cooper and Westgate Co. Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the construction of a new property at 16 Park Lane, Holgate, York.
- 1.2 The watching brief was managed in accordance with the standards laid down in Historic England's publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2006), and the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008). The project also adhered to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment').

2 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site was situated at the southern end of no. 15 Park Lane, Holgate, York, south of the railway station and approximately 300m from Holgate windmill (Grade II listed building). The site comprised an empty lot, used as a parking bay at the Southern end of no. 15 Park Lane (Figure 1). Planning permission was granted for the construction of the new property; No.16 Park lane (Planning Ref: 15/02148/FUL).
- 2.2 The site lies just within the York Area of Archaeological Importance as well as Archaeology York Central Historic Core Conservation Area, Character Area 24: The Mount.
- 2.3 The solid geology of the area consists of Triassic and Permian sandstones from the Sherwood Sandstone Group (formerly known as Bunter and Keuper sandstone). These are overlain by clayey sands and gravels of the vale of York Formation (Geology of Britain Viewer 2017). The local soils are loamy and clayey with slow permeability (*Soilscapes* 2017).

3 Archaeological Background

- 3.1 No prehistoric remains are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the development site. However, it lies near two Roman cemeteries. One lay immediately to the South West of the site at NGR SE 58385109 where two Roman stone coffins were uncovered and the other approximately 500m to the East that consisted of an extensive cemetery excavated in the 18th century. Excavations carried out by the York Archaeological Trust in 1993 and 1995 at the nearby Holgate primary school (YAT 1995) found evidence of Roman field boundaries.
- 3.2 The site was situated between the medieval boundaries of the townships of York and Holgate. Evidence for medieval activity in the area was present in the form of ridge and furrow plough mark located all around the site. No other medieval activity is noted in the vicinity.
- 3.3 Most of the settlement evidence in the area dates from the late post medieval period. The 1842 Ordnance Survey map shows that the most northern houses on park lane had been built by this point and that there was a path heading southwards towards open arable land, where the site is located. This path sits on what would become park lane however there is no mention of the name of this path. By 1891 the Ordnance Survey map shows that Park Lane has been fully constructed all the way up to number 15.
- 3.4 The 1931 Ordnance Survey map show the opens fields running southwards from Park lane have begun to change and a new row of houses (Beech Lane) has been constructed. The development of this area of York continues and by the 1950 it takes on the modern plan of the area.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by the development, and to inform further archaeological mitigation strategies should they be necessary.
- 4.2 The specific aims were to:
- Locate, record and characterise any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains within the site
 - Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
 - Provide an assessment of the potential significance of any identified archaeological remains in a local, regional and (if relevant) national context
 - Produce a comprehensive site archive and report, together with a photographic and digital archive of the work.

5 Methodology

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.1 All ground-breaking within the footprint of the new property was carried out under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The excavated area was hand cleaned, where appropriate, and any features, deposits and finds were recorded
- 5.2 Site drawings were produced at scales of 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans and were tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All recording was undertaken to meet the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (MOLAS 1994).
- 5.3 Photography was undertaken using digital photography at a resolution of a least 10 megapixels.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts were collected, bagged and retained by context. No deposits were encountered that were suitable for environmental analysis.

6 Results

- 6.1 The archaeological monitoring focused on two areas; the seven underpinning foundation blocks running under the existing (Pits 1 to 7) and the footing for the foundations for the new property. Pits 1 to 7 were excavated by hand, to a depth of 0.5m below present ground level, and were approximately 0.7m in width and length. The foundation trench for the new property was machine and hand excavated to an average depth of 0.5m, with the trench itself being C-shaped in plan and measuring 3.9m x 7.3m x 2.5m long (Figure 2).
- 6.2 The earliest deposit (1003) was present in Pit 1 to 7 and the foundation trench. This deposit was a mix of redeposited natural clays and silts (Plates 2 and 3). The deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m however the full depth was unknown and lay below the formation level of the new property's foundation. Deposit 1003 contained fragments of animal bone, pieces of ceramic building material and 19th Century utilitarian pottery. This deposit may have originated when the footprints for the row of terrace houses on Park Lane were excavated during construction and then re-deposited shortly afterwards. It also contained small amounts of mixed garden soil.
- 6.3 A slightly higher concentration of animal bones was present Pits 2 and 7 (Figure 2). A brief analysis of the bones showed the standard domesticates (cow, sheep and pig) were present as well as some

domesticated fowl, deer, rabbit and horse. Most of the bones showed butchery marks and likely represent kitchen waste.

- 6.4 The foundation trench excavated for the footing of the external wall of the new property also contained Deposit 1003 to a depth of 0.5m.
- 6.5 Deposit 1004 was present in Pit 4 and appeared to be a small lens of rubble (Figure 2). It was located beneath the foundations (1001) and was 0.09m thick. It was most likely deposited at the same time as Deposit 1003 to act as a bedding level for the foundations. No salvageable fragments of CBM were recovered from the rubble.
- 6.6 The foundations for the external wall of the pre-existing property (Context 1001) truncated Deposit 1003. The foundation consists of three courses of handmade 19th brick bonded with lime mortar. They had an average depth of 0.36m. The wall set atop the foundations was joined with lime mortar and followed the Flemish stretcher bond pattern. It was not possible to tell whether the bricks were frogged.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The watching brief identified that the ground under the foundation of the new property was a unified layer of re-deposited natural silty clay. This material may have initially been deposited when the 19th century terrace houses were constructed. The ceramic material recovered during the watching brief was assessed and shown to be 19th and 20th century in date. The bone assemblage consisted of a variety of animal species including cow, sheep/goat, deer, horse as well as different types of fowl. The assemblage was likely to represent kitchen waste with most showing signs of butchery.

8 Archiving

- 8.1 A full site archive will be produced which will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including the finds (if required by the receiving institution). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent, and will be deposited at the appropriate local museum.
- 8.2 The archive will be assembled in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (PPN3) (2008), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).
- 8.3 An OASIS form has been completed and uploaded for this project and a copy of this is provided in Appendix 2.

9 Bibliography

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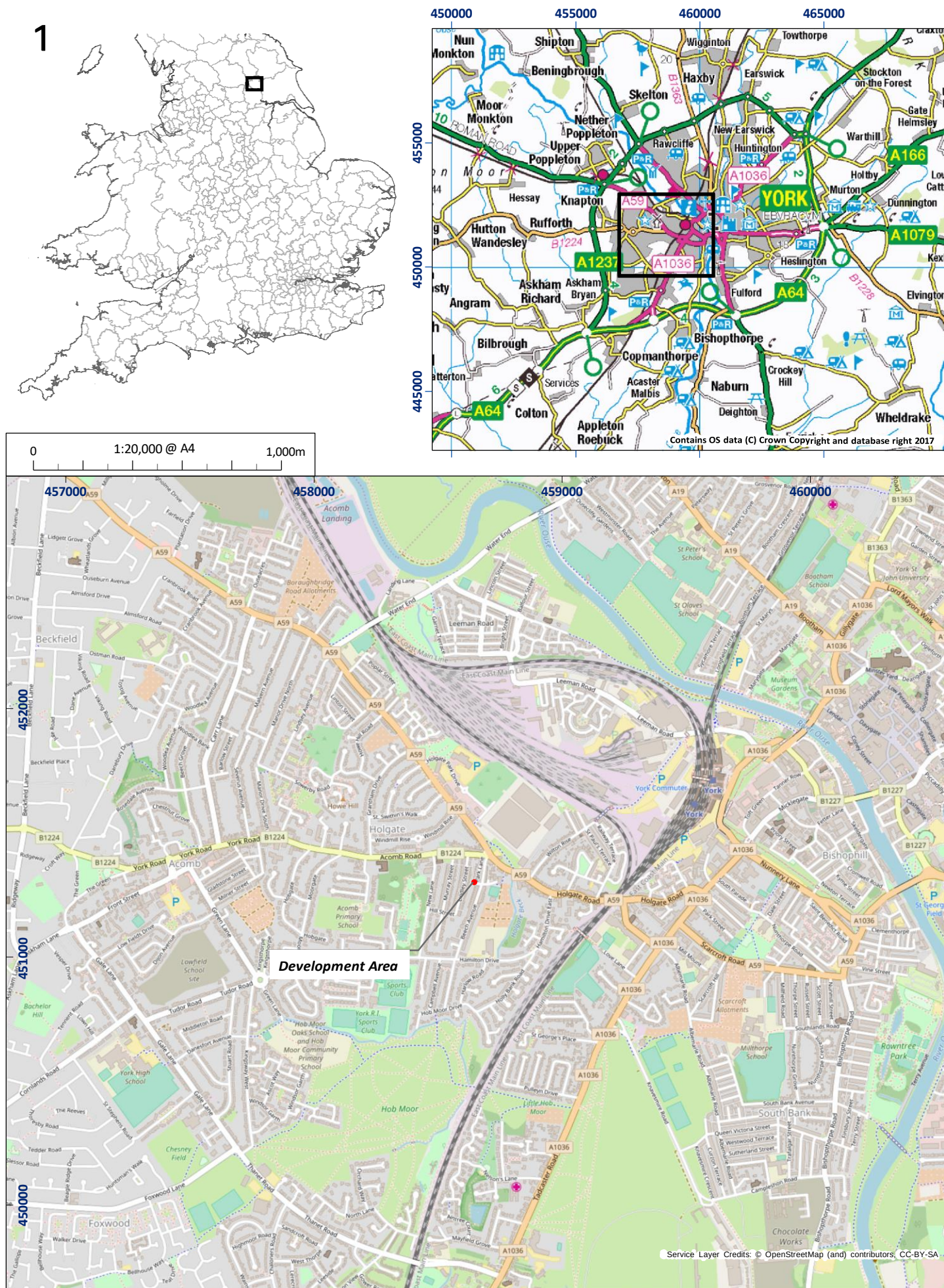


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/51768/REP/01/01

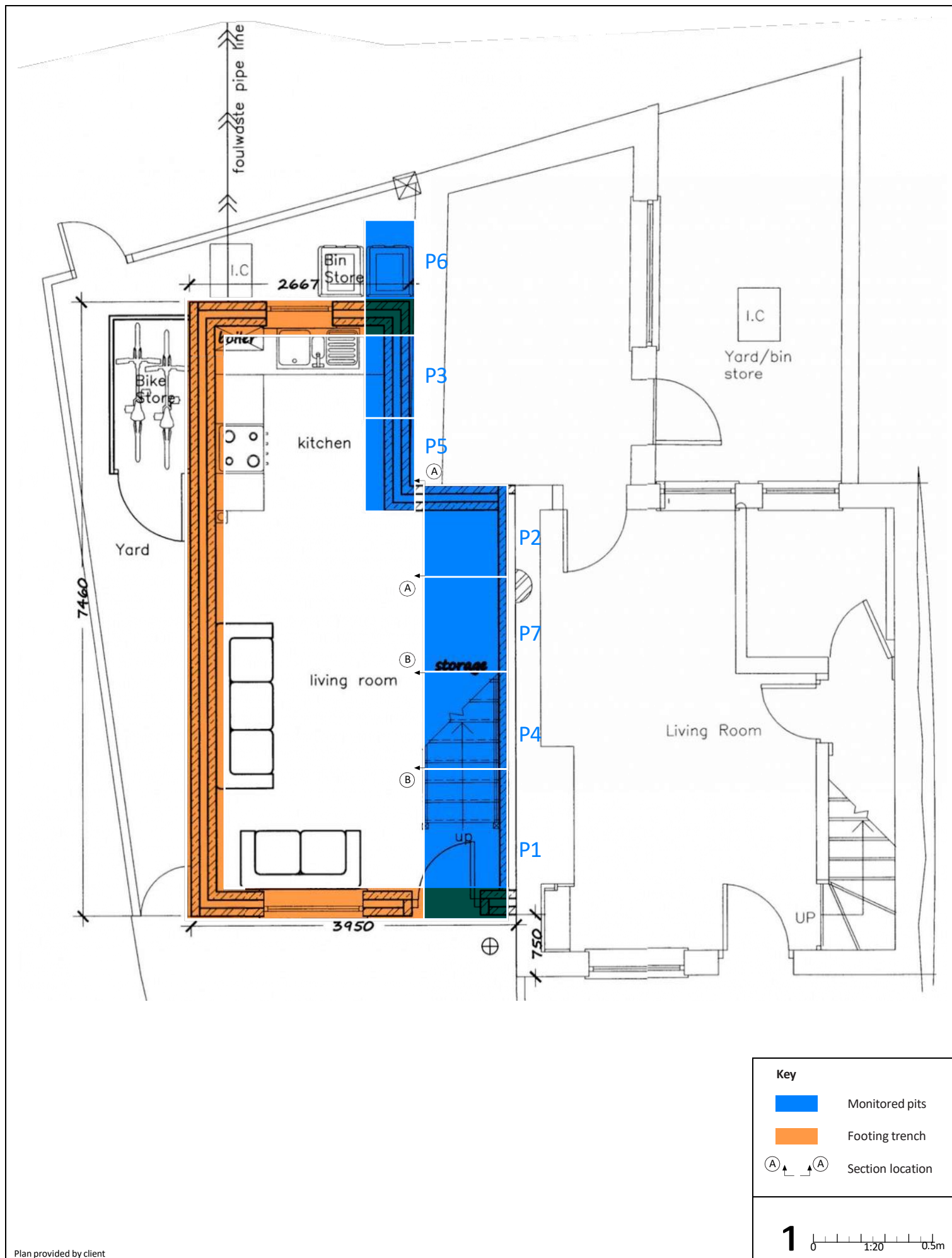
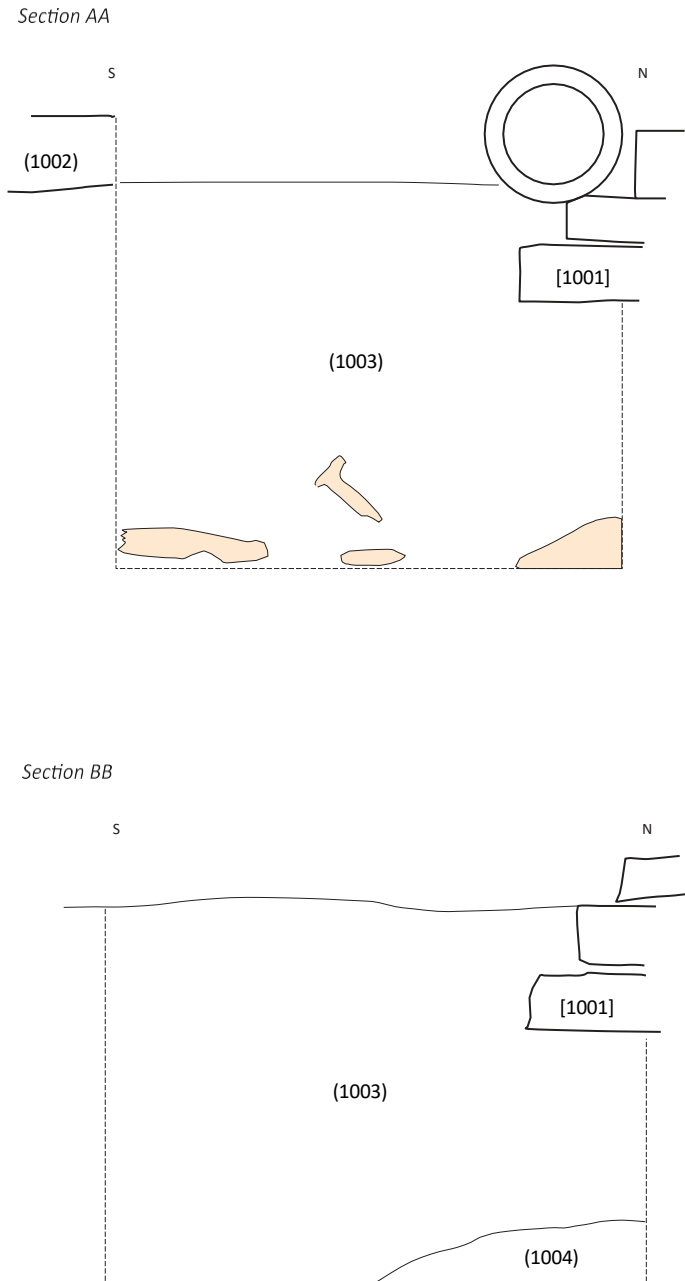


Figure 2: Location of Pits 1 - 7



Key



Animal bone

1

0 1:10 0.25m

Figure 3: Sections

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Plates



Plate 1: NE facing view of the development site during stripping



Plate 2: East facing view of context (1003) and foundations for (1002) and (1005)



Plate 3: East facing view of foundation footings showing context (1003)

Appendix 1

Context Summary Table

Context	Classification	Description	Depth
1001	Wall foundations	3 courses of handmade 19 th C brick, buried beneath the modern surface, forming the foundations for the building.	0.36m
1002	Building rubble	Mixed modern building rubble , containing; CBM, clinker, mortar, cement, glass and some building sand	0.1m
1003	Foundation layer for 19 th c building	Mid grey brown sandy silty clay, (redeposited natural) containing animal bone CBM and pottery	0.5m as ex
1004	Possible lens of building material	Mixed dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of lime mortar and fragments of broken CBM. Some 19 th century pot found within.	0.09m as ex
1005	Wall Foundation (modern)	2 courses of machine made brick forming the foundations for the extension to the existing property.	0.15m
1006	Cut for modern foundation walls	Cut for the foundations of modern extension.	0.22m
1007	Fill of Modern foundation cut	Grey mid brown sandy silt. Containing modern building material and cement.	0.22m

Appendix 2

OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: aocarcha1-304766

Project details

Project name	Park Lane, Holgate, York
Short description of the project	AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new property at 16 Park Lane, Holgate, York. The works revealed evidence for consolidation of land during the construction of the properties on Park Lane. The nature of the ground and the material evidence recovered from it, suggest a late 19th Century date, which is supported by the maps of the area at the time. As the site for the proposed development used to be farm land, the ground may have been raised and stabilised slightly to deal with ground water issues. No evidence of earlier archaeological features was noted during excavation.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2017 End: 25-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE YORK YORK 16 Park Lane, Holgate, York
Postcode	YO24 4JQ
Site coordinates	SE 58652 51295 53.954222752169 -1.106109286682 53 57 15 N 001 06 21 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	No formal brief issued

Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Stephen Potten
Project supervisor	Sam Briscoe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cooper & Westgate Co.Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Yorkshire Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Yorkshire Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

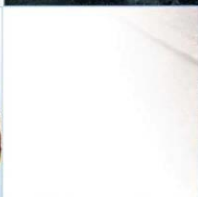
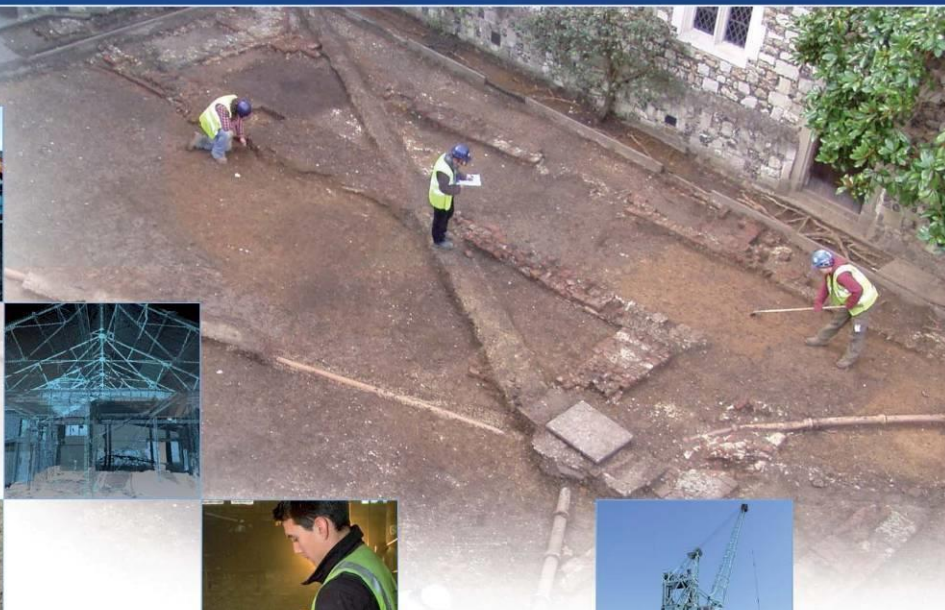
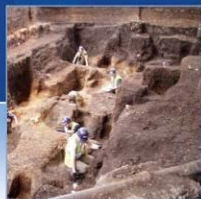
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	16 Park Lane, Holgate, York: Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brisco, S.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	York
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Entered by	Stephen Potten (stephen.potten@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	22 December 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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