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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a new electricity cable along Bishophill Junior and Lower Priory Street, as part of the redevelopment of 20 Bishophill, York.

The monitored area is located within a very high density of listed buildings and within a conservation area, approximately 5 m to 10 m north-east of the scheduled medieval city walls of York. This phase of archaeological works follows on from previous evaluation trenching, watching brief and geotechnical investigations associated with the redevelopment of 20 Bishophill.

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of a single trench approximately 167 m long, with a width of 0.40 m. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.90 m at road crossings and 0.80 m along the footpath; there is no evidence that medieval or earlier horizons were impacted. The lowest deposits seen within the trench appear to be of 19th-/20th-century date. Finds were recovered in some quantity (approximately 30 kg) from along the cable trench. With the exception of a few medieval items, which were clearly residual, the assemblage was entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely date range of 18th to 20th century, although most if not all could be accommodated within a range of 19th to 20th century.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office under project code **203080** and will be deposited with the York Museums Trust in due course under accession code YORYM:2017.408.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and is grateful to Pete Owen in this regard. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of John Oxley, who monitored the project for City of York Council and to PBU (UK) Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The watching brief was carried out by Gwen Naylor. This report was written by Gwen Naylor and edited by Patrick Daniel, with illustrations by Ken Lymer. The finds were assessed by Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Lorraine Mephram (all other classes). The project was managed by Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Bishophill York Watching Brief 3

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the installation of a new electricity cable along Bishophill Junior and Lower Priory Street, York (NGR 460000 451250 to 459800 451500). The watching brief area is situated within the York Area of Archaeological Importance and lies within the walled city. For most of its course it follows the line of the scheduled medieval city walls, which lie approximately 5–10 m to the south-west.
- 1.1.2 Although the cable installation represented a permitted development, the York City Archaeologist (YCA) required an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken due to the archaeological potential of the area. The watching brief was a part of a programme of archaeological works that includes a desk-based assessment of the Oliver House site, (CgMs Consulting 2015), evaluation trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), and watching briefs on geotechnical/site investigations (Wessex Archaeology 2015b, 2016a, 2016b) prior to determination of a planning application for redevelopment of the site. Following the granting of planning consent, an archaeological watching brief was also undertaken on the final phases of the demolition of Oliver House and construction groundworks associated with the new development (Wessex Archaeology 2017).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief that is the subject of this report was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (CgMs Consulting 2018). The YCA approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken 24th February to 7th March 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located between NGR 460000 451250 and 459800 451500.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels lie at approximately 17.7 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as York Moraine Member (sand, clay and gravel) over Sherwood Sandstone. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A programme of archaeological work has recently been undertaken in relation to the redevelopment of the former Oliver House site on Bishophill Junior, including a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2015). The following is summarised from that report.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 Previous archaeological works include evaluation trenching (2015b) and watching briefs (2015a, 2016 a–b, 2017).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric/Romano-British

There are no prehistoric remains recorded within the watching brief location or within York.

- 2.3.1 York was founded by the Ninth Roman Legion in AD 71 as a legionary fortress located on the north bank of the River Ouse. The later Roman *colonia* (civilian settlement) was founded on the south bank of the River Ouse.
- 2.3.2 The buried remnants of the city's defences, initially earthen with timber ramparts and now topped by the medieval city wall (national reference number 1004910), lie adjacent to the watching brief location.
- 2.3.3 Archaeological investigations close to the watching brief location revealed Roman occupation deposits 2.5 m below current ground level and an archaeological watching brief along the line of a replacement sewer in Fetter Lane, 180 m to the north, identified a three-roomed Roman bathhouse or a Roman house with baths attached.

Saxon/Viking

- 2.3.4 Roman power in Britain collapsed in the 5th century. York appears to have survived as *Caer Ebrauc*, a royal settlement. Very little is known with regard to the layout of the Saxon (Anglian) settlement and the subsequent Viking layout following the city's capture in AD 781.
- 2.3.5 There are no Saxon (Anglian) or Viking remains recorded in the vicinity of the watching brief location, which lies away from the bank of the River Ouse, the probable focus of settlement during this period.

Medieval

- 2.3.6 Medieval remains/buildings lie to the north-west, south-west and south-east of the watching brief location. Generally, the street plan of medieval York conforms roughly to the street grid previously set during the Roman period, apart from within this north-western quadrant of the city, possibly as a result of the foundation of Holy Trinity Priory approximately 100 m to the north-west of the Site.
- 2.3.7 Holy Trinity Priory originally covered seven acres and its south-east boundary conforms roughly to the north side of Bishophill Junior. The original Christ Church was constructed in 1086 but destroyed by fire in 1137. The church was rebuilt by 1180 with chancels added between 1459 and 1466.

- 2.3.8 Located approximately 200 m to the south-east of the watching brief location is The Old Baile (part of Scheduled Monument 100910), a motte and bailey castle constructed by William I (William the Conqueror) between 1068–69. York was unusual in that two castles were constructed within the city walls, the larger castle on the north bank of the River Ouse and The Old Baile on the south bank. The two castles were destroyed in 1069 but the king ordered their immediate reconstruction. In the late 12th century the Old Baile was passed to the Archbishop of York, and in 1466 the castle and its grounds were given to the city.
- 2.3.9 Approximately 60 m to the north of the watching brief location is the Church of St Mary, which has a 10th-century tower.
- 2.3.10 A map of the city dated 1541 depicts the surrounding streets but shows no details of buildings other than the remnant church of the priory to the north-west. The city walls are depicted in crude 3D and show the gateway at Micklegate Bar and a tunnel at Victor Street, both are extant.
- 2.3.11 During the archaeological evaluation of the Oliver House site, a large deposit of medieval garden soil was revealed in the north of the site to a depth of at least 3.4 m BGL (below ground level) (14.87 m AOD), overlain by post-medieval soils and a possible brick and stone garden feature at a depth of 1.5 m BGL (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). The medieval soils appeared to fill a large cut feature, possibly a quarry dug for the construction of the nearby Holy Trinity Priory or 10th-century church of St Mary.
- 2.3.12 **Post-medieval and modern**
- 2.3.13 Rocque's 1750 Plan of the City of York indicates that the watching brief location lay near open gardens with residential areas located to the north-west, north and north-east. Rocque's Plan depicts Trinity Church Micklegate, the remnants of the priory, and St Mary's Bishophill Junior. The current Lower Priory Street is labelled 'Love Lane'.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2018) were:
- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
 - *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation;*
 - *To make available the results of the work.*

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 Continuous archaeological monitoring was maintained during excavation and groundworks associated with the cable installation. Deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator and manual excavation observed by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Deposits were removed in a series of 0.20 m spits. For recording purposes, the monitored area was split into four sections and numbered accordingly.
- 4.2.2 Spoil derived from both machine and hand-excavation was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except for unstratified material of obviously modern date.

Recording

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Representative sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts were in line with those detailed in the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2018). The treatment of artefacts was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b). Due to the date and nature of the deposits encountered, no environmental samples were collected.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The YCA monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. There were no variations to the WSI requiring advice from the YCA.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All deposits exposed in the cable trench appear to be of 19th-century date or later, consist of made ground and levelling layers, many associated with modern footpath and road surfaces, along with modern services.
- 5.1.2 For the purposes of characterising the remains, the cable trench has been divided into four sections, numbered 1 to 4 from north to south.
- 5.1.3 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Section 1

- 5.2.1 Section 1 was the northernmost part of the cable trench and relates to that portion of it that crossed Lower Priory Street. Here the trench was cut to a depth of 0.90 m BGL.



5.2.2 The basal deposit was a black silty layer (18; up to 0.7 m deep). This layer produced animal bone and pottery, with datable finds being of 19th-/20th-century date. This and other overlying deposits had been disturbed by the five utility pipes that were exposed in section 1.

5.3 Section 2

5.3.1 Section 2 ran for 96 m along the south-west side of Lower Priory Street, from Bishophill Junior to Hampden Street. The trench was cut to depth of 0.8 m BGL along section 2.

5.3.2 The deposit sequence for the majority of section 2 comprised a dark red/purple silty layer (23, up to 0.42 m thick) overlaid with a black clinker layer (22 up to 0.50 m thick), which was sealed in turn by brown and yellow deposit (21, up to 0.42 m thick). This lay directly beneath the modern footpath surface.

5.3.3 Finds from these deposits comprised animal bone, clay pipe, glass, pottery, shell, leather and metal artefacts, with the most chronologically distinctive material suggesting a deposition date in the 19th-/20th-century.

5.4 Section 3

5.4.1 Section 3 continued the line of section 2 south-eastwards along the south-west side of Lower Priory Street, before turning to the south-west to run along Victor Street for a short distance. Section 3 was 43.4 m long and was dug to a depth of 0.8 m BGL.

5.4.2 Deposits within section 3 included a basal greyish brown clay (32; up to 0.19 m thick) overlaid with yellowish silty sand hardcore/made ground (31, up to 0.5 m thick). Yellow sand deposits were also exposed (33, up to 0.3 m thick) and are thought to represent fill of service trenches. Finds from these deposits comprised animal bone, clay pipe, pottery, and shell, with the most chronologically distinctive material suggesting a deposition date in the 19th-/20th-century.

5.5 Section 4

5.5.1 Section 4 relates to that portion of the cable trench that crossed Victor Street and ran north-eastwards to the corner of Victor Street and Newton Terrace. This point marked the southern terminal of the watching brief area. Section 4 was 14.2 m long and dug to a depth of 0.9 m BGL.

5.5.2 Two utility pipes were exposed in section 4, one lying beneath the roadway and following its course and a parallel one beneath the Victor Street footpath.

5.5.3 Deposits within section 4 comprise hardcore and made ground deposits similar to those already described, along with fills of the service trenches. This section produced a small assemblage of pottery.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds were recovered in some quantity (approximately 30 kg) from all four sections of the cable trench, from eight separate contexts, including hardcore and made ground deposits. With the exception of a few medieval items, which were clearly residual, the assemblage was entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely date range of 18th to 20th century,

although most if not all could be accommodated within a range of 19th to 20th century. **Table 1** gives the quantities of finds by material type and by context.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The assemblage of 369 sherds (weighing 16,064g) included three medieval sherds (residual in layer 13), but the remainder comprised the expected range of late post-medieval/modern wares. Utilitarian wares (for kitchen and other everyday use) were provided by the redwares (mainly bowls, some internally white-slipped), yellow wares (also bowls) and stonewares (salt-glazed and feldspathic glazed, bottles and jars for foodstuffs and other household goods). There were some containers in refined whiteware, including Keiller marmalade jars (probably supplied by Maling of Newcastle), but otherwise these whitewares were used for tea- and tablewares—plates, cups, saucers, etc, in a range of plain and decorated wares (transfer-printed, sponged, banded). Amongst the transfer-printed wares, Willow Pattern and Asiatic Pheasant pattern were well represented, and two backstamps were recorded (a partial mark from an unknown Burslem manufacturer, and a mark featuring the initials D.W. above the Royal Arms and [PAT]ENT, an unknown maker: see Godden 1964, 715). There was one sherd of monochrome tinglazed earthenware, and one of Staffordshire-type slipware. One sherd of bone china with sprigged decoration was identified, but there may well be more amongst the refined whitewares.

6.2.2 As well as the standard range of kitchen/tablewares, there were a few sherds of what appears to be sanitary ware (one with a waste overflow), a stoneware telegraph insulator, a decorative porcelain figurine, and a smaller figure, possibly a toy; and some unglazed redware flowerpots.

6.2.3 While some of the redwares could pre-date the 19th century, and the Staffordshire-type slipware and the tinglazed earthenware potentially push the date range back to the 17th century, the absence of other datable 18th century wares such as creamware and white salt glaze suggests that the chronological focus of this assemblage lies in the 19th century, possibly extending into the 20th century. In sections 1–3 of the cable trench, basal layers produced this 19th-/20th-century material (roughly two-thirds of the whole assemblage came from clinker layer 22 in section 2); the only sherd from section 4 was an abraded glazed redware from hardcore/made ground layer 41, which cannot be quite so tightly dated.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 This category included roof tile and brick. There were three fragments of (residual) medieval glazed tile amongst the roof tile (clinker layer 22), but otherwise the assemblage is entirely post-medieval/modern. The bricks are machine-made.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

6.4.1 All of the 16 fragments of clay pipe recovered were stems; and included one mouthpiece. These cannot be dated closely, although one stem fragment from clinker layer 22 had the wider bore characteristic of the 17th century. Other pipes are likely to be 18th-century in date or later. One stem carried a maker's mark (C. CROP) stamped on the stem; this can be attributed to the company of Charles Crop & Sons, recorded in directories at various London addresses for the period 1856–1924 (Oswald 1975, 133).

6.5 Glass

6.5.1 Most of the 90 fragments of glass recovered came from clinker layer 22. The assemblage included vessels, waste fragments and a few possible window fragments. Three green wine



bottles of 19th-/20th-century date came from silt layer 23 at the base of the exposed sequence in section 2, and the neck from a Continental-style bottle of similar date from clinker layer 22, but otherwise the vessel fragments appear to belong to bottles and jars of other household use, eg, foodstuffs, ink and pharmaceutical goods. There is nothing here that can be definitively dated earlier than 19th century.

6.6 Leather

6.6.1 Nineteen fragments of leather recovered from clinker layer 22 appeared to consist entirely of shoe fragments, including soles and uppers. One sole was hobnailed, and the footwear is likely to represent working men's footwear.

6.7 Animal Bone

6.7.1 The small quantity of animal bones collected from modern overburden deposits included the following species: sheep/goat, cattle, rabbit, domestic fowl and pig. The largest group of bones came from layer 13 and was mostly composed of sheep/goat foot bones (metacarpals, metatarsals and phalanges). This material may represent butchery or tanning waste; the general character of the rest of the assemblage is consistent with domestic food refuse. Butchery evidence indicates that meat joints were reduced using a blade with a serrated cutting-edge.

6.8 Shell

6.8.1 The shell (18 fragments recovered) consisted entirely of oyster. Both right and left valves were represented, ie, both preparation and consumption waste.

6.9 Other Finds

6.9.1 Other finds comprises two pieces of slag and four iron objects (sheet and strip fragments of unknown function). None of these are datable.

Table 1 All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Shell	Other Finds
13	45/535			6/130	4/20	1 CBM
18	10/60		12/405	67/1230		
21	3/31		4/74	31/3114	1/13	2 slag
22	26/150	12/40	71/2060	228/10140	6/155	8 CBM; 3 iron; 16 slag; 19 leather
23	2/60	2/10	3/590	21/735	2/130	1 iron
31	3/200			3/250	3/230	
32	2/79	2/5		11/405	2/70	
41				2/60		
TOTAL	91/1115	16/55	90/3129	369/16064	18/618	

CBM = ceramic building material

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The watching brief was successful in meeting its aims and objectives. No archaeological remains of any significance were encountered. Instead, all deposits exposed in the cable

trench appear to be of 19th-century date or later, and consist of made ground and levelling layers (many associated with modern footpath and road surfaces), along with modern services. The observed deposit sequence is congruent with expectations given the relatively shallow depth of the cable trench and its position within the city. A relatively large (30 kg) finds assemblage was collected. Due to its modernity, however, it adds little to the understanding of the archaeology of the city.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. York Museum Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **YORYM:2017.408**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by York Museum Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 5 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds which have further research potential, or which fulfil other criteria within the Museum's collection policy.

8.3.2 In this instance, given the nature and date range of the assemblage (commonly occurring and well-documented finds types of relatively recent date), their provenance (poorly stratified within a cable trench), and the absence of items of intrinsic interest, retention for long-term curation is not recommended. The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual



requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context tables

Section 1		
Context	Type	Description
11	Deposit	Dark red brown demolition deposit, crushed bricks, rubble.
12	Deposit	White degraded limestone deposit.
13	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay backfill deposit, crushed bricks, rubble, limestone flecks.
14	Deposit	White degraded limestone deposit.
15	Deposit	Dark red brown silty demolition deposit, crushed bricks, rubble, limestone flecks.
16	Deposit	White degraded limestone with CBM flecks.
17	Deposit	Yellow brown silty clay loam band.
18	Layer	Black sandy silt, mostly clinker.
19	Deposit	White degraded limestone deposit.

Section 2		
Context	Type	Description
21	Layer	Light yellow brown silty demolition, crushed bricks, rubble.
22	Layer	Black silt, mostly clinker.
23	Layer	Dark red black silt, some clinker.

Section 3		
Context	Type	Description
31	Layer	Light Yellow brown silty demolition deposit, crushed bricks, rubble.
32	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay.
33	Deposit	Modern yellow constructors sand.
34	Deposit	Small black tar deposit.

Section 4		
Context	Type	Description
41	Layer	Mid grey brown silty loam demolition deposit, crushed bricks, rubble, limestone flecks.
42	Deposit	Modern yellow constructors sand.
43	Deposit	Small black tar deposit.
44	Deposit	White degraded limestone and yellow sand deposit.
45	Deposit	Dark grey black rubble.
46	Deposit	Light grey rubble.



Appendix 2: OASIS data collection form:

OASIS ID: wessexar1-312798

Project details

Project name	Bishophill Junior
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the installation of a new electricity cable along Bishophill Junior and Lower Priory Street, as part of the redevelopment of 20 Bishophill, York. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of a single trench approximately 167 m long, with a width of 0.40 m. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.90 m at road crossings and 0.80 m along the footpath; there is no evidence that medieval or earlier horizons were impacted. The lowest deposits seen within the trench appear to be of 19th-/20th-century date. Finds were recovered in some quantity (approximately 30 kg) from along the cable trench. With the exception of a few medieval items, which were clearly residual, the assemblage was entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely date range of 18th to 20th century, although most if not all could be accommodated within a range of 19th to 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 06-03-2018 End: 27-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	203080 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	YORYM:2017.408 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE YORK YORK Bishophill Junior
Postcode	YO1 6HD
Study area	70 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 460000 451250 53.900046230948 -1.299843841462 53 54 00 N 001 17 59 W Line



Site coordinates SE 459800 451500 53.900272710801 -1.300144476771 53 54 00 N 001 18 00
W Line

Height OD / Depth Min: 17m Max: 17.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator with advice from County Archaeologist

Project design originator CgMS Consulting Ltd

Project director/manager Andrew Norton

Project supervisor Gwen Naylor

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient York Museums Trust

Physical Archive ID YORYM:2017.408

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Leather"

Physical Archive notes Finds recommended for discard

Digital Archive recipient York Museums Trust

Digital Archive ID YORYM:2017.408

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient York Museums Trust

Paper Archive ID YORYM:2017.408

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Bishophill York Watching Brief 3: Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Naylor, G.



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