



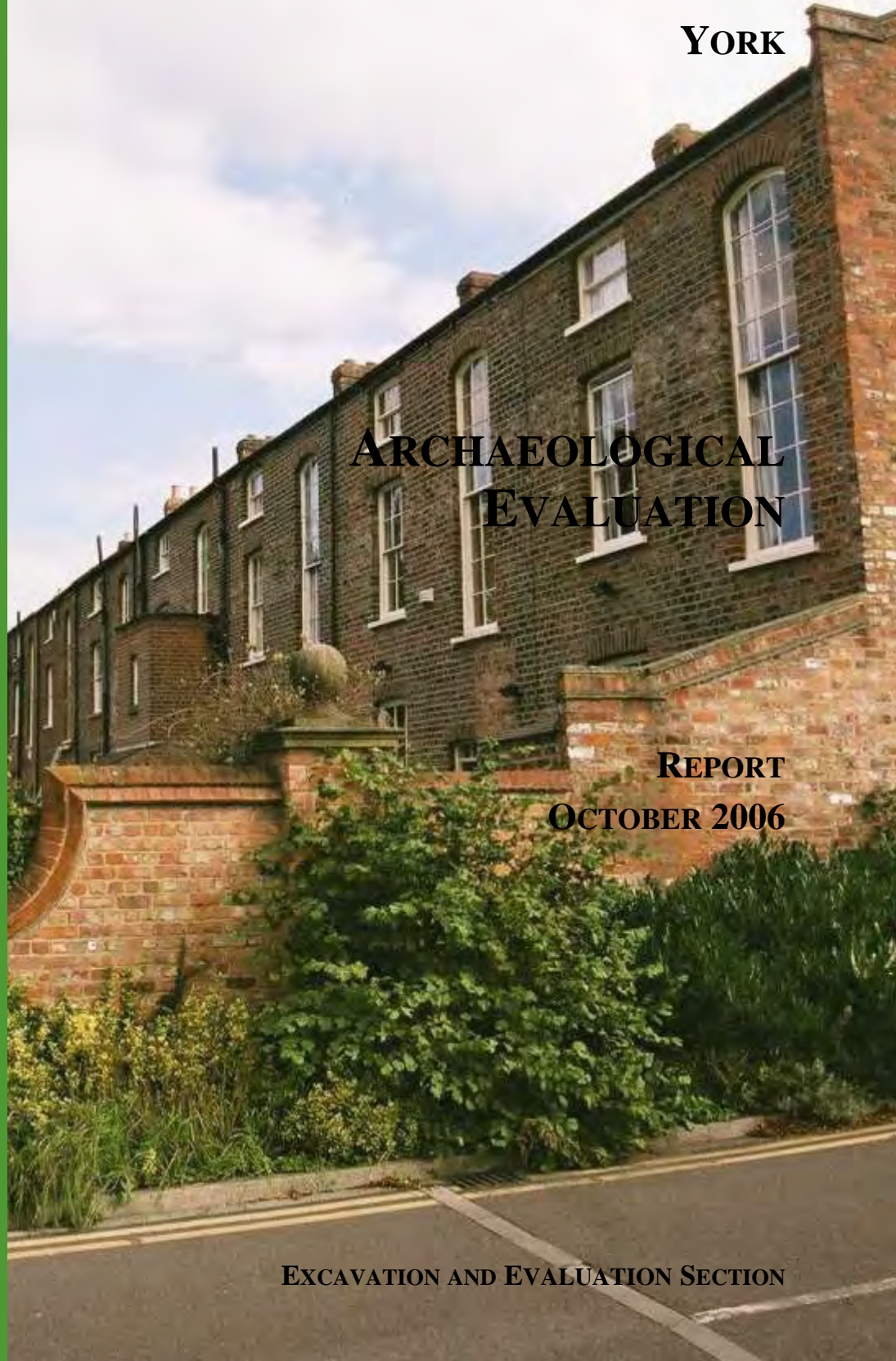
UNION TERRACE CAR PARK

YORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

REPORT
OCTOBER 2006

EXCAVATION AND EVALUATION SECTION





ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
UNION TERRACE CAR PARK
CLARENCE STREET
YORK

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REPORT
November 2006



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Summary

This document reports on a two-phase archaeological investigation, consisting of an archaeological desk-based appraisal (Phase 1) and a scheme of archaeological evaluation (Phase 2), undertaken at the site of Union Terrace Car Park, Clarence Street, York. The investigation was designed to inform redevelopment proposals for a new homeless centre for the York Arc Light Project. The desk-based appraisal, which has been reported independently, used historical, cartographic and documentary sources to assess the potential for archaeological remains at the site. Four 3.0m x 3.0m evaluation trenches were then excavated, as a means of characterising and recording the deposits on the site. The outcome of the desk-based appraisal was largely borne out by the evaluation, which encountered up to 2.40m of stratigraphy overlying subsoil, dating from the Roman period to the modern day.

During the evaluation, layers of Roman date were encountered in three of the four evaluation trenches, at depths of over 1.70m, apparently representing levelling or landscaping of the site. The medieval period was represented by homogenous clay layers of 12th to 13th century date, which have been interpreted as made ground. The post-medieval period, saw the occupation of the southern part of Union Terrace Car Park site by St Peter's School; during the evaluation, no archaeological features or layers were identified which could be securely assigned to this period, and the site appears to have remained open ground throughout. In the early 19th century, the site was developed, drains were constructed, and Union Terrace was established, comprising brick-built, cellared terraced houses. The remains of these buildings were encountered in three of the interventions, beneath thick pack of rubble relating to their subsequent demolition in 1972. Following the demolition of the houses, the site was given over to a car park, and remains as such.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists would like to thank John Oxley, Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council, for his advice prior to the preparation of this report. We are also grateful to the staff of the City of York Council for their kind assistance in organising the site investigation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a two-phase programme of archaeological investigation consisting of a desk-based appraisal and archaeological evaluation, undertaken at Union Terrace Car Park, Clarence Street, York on behalf of York Housing Association. The desk-based appraisal (Phase 1), involved the investigation of historical, cartographic and archaeological sources, and was undertaken prior to the onset of fieldwork, as a means of characterising the nature and extent of archaeological deposits likely to be encountered on the site. This was followed by archaeological evaluation (Phase 2), which involved the excavation of four trenches across the site, providing information on the nature and depth of deposits. The preparation of the desk-based appraisal was undertaken between the 18th and 22nd September 2006, and fieldwork between the 20th September and 9th October 2006.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

Union Terrace Car Park lies to the north of the walled medieval city of York, and occupies a roughly rectangular area of land, on the northwestern side of Clarence Street (Figure 1; NGR SE 6026 5204). The site is bounded to north and east by a metal fence and shrubs, and a wooden panelled fence divides the site from terraced housing to the south. To the west, a 1.8m high brick wall marks the end of the site, beyond which is Bootham Park Hospital. The area is surfaced with tarmac, and marked with car parking spaces (Plate 1).



Plate 1 Site of Intervention 1 to 4

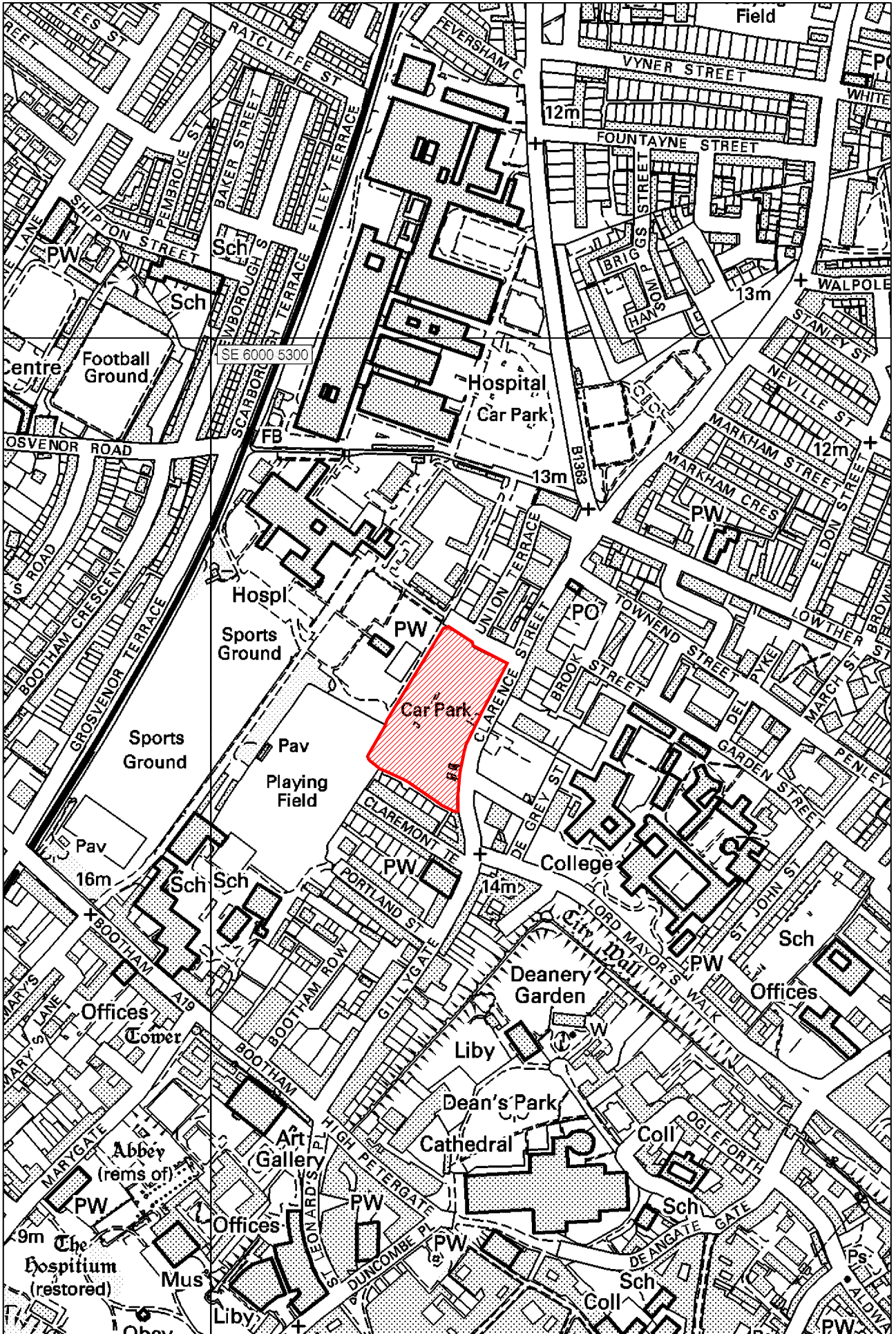
The Union Terrace site is divided into a coach park, bordered to the south and west by a roughly L-shaped car parking area. The two areas are divided by a short wooden fence with neat shrubs and immature birch trees forming a boundary. The current evaluation is focussed on the northern part of the car park.

The site is situated on an area characterised geologically by drift deposits of boulder clay, overlying solid geology of Triassic sandstone.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed construction of a new homeless centre for the York Arc Light Project. Work was undertaken in two phases. Phase 1 consisted of an archaeological desk-based appraisal, which sought to assess the archaeological potential of the site using existing sources of information. The report generated for the desk-based appraisal (FAS 2006) has been subsumed into the current document, which should be regarded as the final report on the investigation.

Phase 2 consisted of archaeological evaluation, undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by the City of York Council (Appendix A). The evaluation aimed to address specific questions raised by earlier



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Location of site	Scale 1:5000		Figure 1
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investigations, since the site has been subject to considerable levels of archaeological intervention in the past. Namely, the profile of natural deposits had never been attained in previous investigations, and information on their depth and character was sought. Evidence for Roman activity, while hinted at in earlier work, has never been demonstrated conclusively at the site, and the presence and character of any such archaeology, which may have included burials, required further investigation. Likewise, the presence and depth of post-Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy was in need of characterisation and recording.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

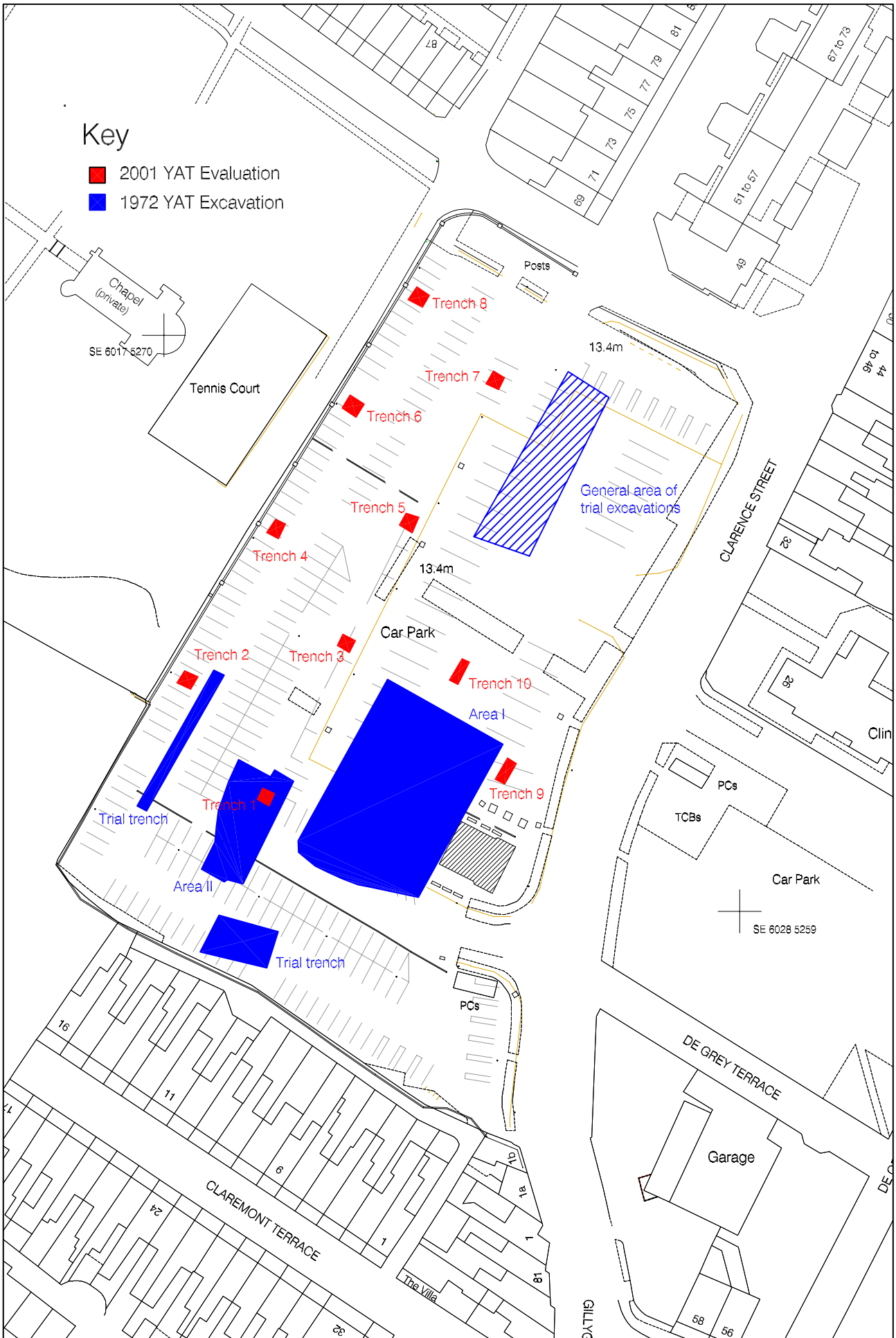
Union Terrace Car Park lies within the medieval suburbs of the City of York, and historical sources dating from the 13th century onwards allow the changing use of the site and the surrounding area, to be charted to the modern day. This can be integrated with the results of a number of archaeological investigations on the site, to assess the potential for remains of different date, and their likely character, across the site.

2.1 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE AREA

Union Terrace Car Park has been subject to two previous archaeological investigations (Figure 2), the most extensive of which was a large, open area excavation and trial trenches carried out by York Archaeological Trust in 1972 (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989), which encountered a sequence of structural remains dating from the 12th century to the modern day. Two non-productive watching briefs have also been undertaken at Union Terrace, within the car park in 1978 (YAT Gaz. 1978.1018) and at the site of the Grand Cinema in 1989 (YAT Gaz. 1989.1016). More recently, in 2001, YAT undertook a two-phase evaluation of the Union Terrace Car Park (YAT 2001a; 2001b). A series of eight trenches were excavated across the site in Phase 1 (Trench 1 to 8), and a further two trenches were excavated as Phase 2 (Trench 9 and 10). The results of these investigations, in particular Trench 5 to 8 of Phase 1, are directly relevant to the present investigation, since the current evaluation trenches were placed directly over these previous interventions.

In the wider area, archaeological work has been undertaken at Clarence Street and Gillygate. An evaluation and watching brief was carried out by FAS at 26 Clarence Street, immediately opposite the Union Terrace Car Park in 1998 (FAS 1998). The remains related primarily to modern building activity, reflecting the results of an earlier watching brief on the site (YAT Gaz. 1976.1007). An evaluation and watching brief in Clarence Street and Lord Mayor's Walk in 2001 (YAT 2001c) saw the monitoring of boreholes in the vicinity of the Union Terrace site, and revealed significant quantities of made ground overlying homogenous buried soils and subsoil.

More substantial remains have been encountered in various investigations slightly further afield along Gillygate. At 31-37 Gillygate, remains of 12th to 17th century features were recorded (Coll 1989), while at 45-47 Gillygate, evidence for Roman activity was encountered (Evans 1992). During roadworks on Gillygate, Roman occupation and medieval layers were observed beneath modern surfaces (YAT Gaz. 1975.10), while work in Lord Mayor's walk revealed post-medieval activity in the form of a clay pipe firing site (YAT Gaz. 1982.1027).



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Location of previous investigations

Scale 1:1000



Figure 2



2.2 PREHISTORY

No prehistoric remains have been encountered in the immediate vicinity of the site, and as with much of York, the nature of activity in this area prior to the Roman period remains largely unknown. York is known to have been situated in a nodal position within prehistoric communication routes, by land and by water, but remains of prehistoric date are confined largely to spot finds and rare lithic material. Recent fieldwork at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss recovered Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic material indicative of prehistoric activity along the river, at the breach of the glacial moraine (Spall and Toop 2005). Similarly, prehistoric finds have included a hoard of Bronze Age flint tools and weapons, found in 1868 during construction of gasworks close to the confluence of Holgate Beck and the River Ouse. Closer to the site, but still at some distance a 'Beaker' pottery vessel, perhaps from a prehistoric burial, was found in 1840, and assigned an unspecified location on Bootham (Hall 1996, 25).

2.3 ROMAN PERIOD

There is limited evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity, but the available evidence suggests the possibility of extramural activity in this area from the 1st century onwards. The site lies between two of the main approach routes to the legionary fortress, although some distance from both. However, evidence uncovered in the 19th century suggests that this was an area used for burial, and possibly occupation, and must presumably have been served by some form of infrastructure, and there may have been a more minor road in the vicinity.

A small inhumation cemetery, represented by about a dozen burials, was uncovered at the junction of Wigginton Road and Haxby Road in 1833 (Hargrove in RCHM 1961, 71). At the western side of Clarence Street, a single inhumation in a coffin was encountered in 1839 (RCHM 1961, 71), together suggesting that this area formed one of the many extramural cemeteries surrounding the legionary fortress. During investigation at Union Terrace in 1972, a single burial was encountered cutting a layer which produced quantities of Roman pottery, and a Roman date was assigned albeit tentatively (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 12), suggesting that the cemetery extended potentially into the current site.

Evidence for occupation in the area is ephemeral, but has been noted. During investigations at Union Terrace, beam slots and posts, although undated, have been assigned cautiously to this period (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 13). At 45-47 Gillygate (Evans 1992), Roman deposits were noted 1.50m below ground level, representing postholes and pits of early Roman date, preceding a NE-SW aligned ditch which was created in the 2nd century, and recut some time in the 3rd. A third phase of activity has been interpreted as evidence for a timber-built structure and associated cobble surface.

2.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

As with much of the surrounding area, little is known of early medieval activity in this area. A single sherd of Anglian pottery was the only evidence for early medieval activity at the Union Terrace site (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 12), and no remains of this date have been encountered in archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

During the medieval period, however, evidence becomes much more prolific. Numerous documents attest to activity in the area, and the excavations at Union Terrace in 1972 revealed significant remains of buildings at the site. The medieval remains encountered at Union Terrace have been assigned to three periods: Period 2 (late 12th to 13th century), Period 3 (14th to mid-15th century), Period 4 (mid-15th to mid-16th century). These have been interpreted as the remains pertaining to the Carmelite Friary and St Mary's Hospital.

2.4.1 The Horsefair

Union Terrace lies in an area which, from medieval times, was used as the Horsefair, and which retained this label into the 19th century. The 1850 Ordnance Survey map of the area depicts the Horsefair in the angle formed by the roads to Wigginton and Haxby, but in medieval times, this is likely to have been much more extensive (Raine 1955, 271), and is considered to have extended from Gillygate, where it merged with the area known as Bootham, to the north and the Haxby/Wigginton junction.

The two main thoroughfares through the Horsefair would have brought heavy traffic, unable to cross Assell Bridge (a predecessor of Yearsley Bridge), into the City, and as with all medieval fairs, would have been marked with a cross (*Cal Pat Rolls* Edw IV 1461-7, 118; Raine 1955, 271). The constant traffic caused damage to the road, which is documented in several sources: in 1576, the Mayor and Commonalty were presented for 'not mending the hieway and calsey leading from Gelygate ende to the Moore yate'; and later in the same year, complaint was made that 'ye calsey leading to the Forrestgate is not repaired to the great noyance of all travellers and passengers coming and going' (Raine 1955, 271).

A few years later the roads were stopped up for a time and on 23rd June 1598, a petition was made:

'whereas the inhabitants of Clifton, Haxby, Huntington and Wigginton have by ther peticion requested that the hie street betwixt Boxon howse at the farr ende of Gillygate and the ponds at the hither end of the Horsefaire, whiche hath bene a common way for them and all others with cart and carriage until of late yeares, that the same being newly repaired hath bene stoped with staiks and rayles so as wains cold not passe, may be laid open and maid for waynes to passe onto Fosse feld'

(YCHM XXXI, 363; Raine 1955, 271)

2.4.2 Carmelite Friary

The earliest documentary reference to the site occurs in 1253, and refers to the Carmelite friary on the site, when Henry III granted the community six oaks for the building of their church, and a further five oaks in 1255 (Donaghey 1989, 6). In 1258, after an enquiry *ad quod damnum* by the mayor and bailiffs of York, he granted them a plot of land:

'six perches in length by four perches in breadth, without the wall of their court towards the stone cross at York, for the enlarging of their court' (*Cal Pat* 1247-58, 653)

The king subsequently granted two marks towards expenses when a provincial chapter was held at the friary in 1261 (*Cal Lib* 1260-7, 27). References to the community in the following twenty years or so demonstrate that this was a 'well-established, thriving community' (Donaghey 1989, 6).

The community did not, however, continue at this site; in 1295, William de Vescey, before departing for Gascony, gave the friars a messuage in Stonebow Lane, York (*Reg Rotherham*, 202; Raine 1955, 63; Page 1974, 291). The new city centre location was more convenient ultimately for the friars, who then abandoned their site in Horsefair.

During excavations at Union Terrace, Period 2 was allocated to remains of 12th to 13th century date which have been interpreted as the remains of part of the Carmelite Friary. The main evidence consisted of a large east-west aligned stone building, within the largest excavation trench (Area I). The area to the south of this structure was used for burial which, together with the alignment of the building, have been used to interpret it as a chapel or church (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 13).

The surviving walls were constructed from roughly coursed limestone and sandstone, with massive external buttresses, a mortar floor, with postholes indicative of internal timber structures. A room to the east has been seen as a later addition, possibly representing the creation of a church with nave and chancel, before the addition of an extension to the north, possibly a sacristy or chapel (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 13). The evaluation undertaken in 2001 also encountered remains pertaining to this structure, immediately to the east of the Area I excavations (YAT 2001b). Cobbled surfaces were identified outside the church, and to the south, at least ten inhumation burials were identified. The short stay of the Carmelites at the site (c.1250-1295) would have resulted in a small graveyard and only limited structural activity (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 15).

2.4.3 St Mary's Hospital

The site was occupied subsequently by St Mary's hospital, which is documented as being located near or in the Horsefair (Raine 1955, 272). The hospital was founded initially in 1314 as a chantry by Robert Pickering, Dean of York (*Cal Pat Rolls* 1313-1317, 177). The foundation was confirmed by the Archbishop of York, William Melton, and Edward II licensed the foundation in the chapel of St Mary there on 29 January 1315 (*Cal Pat Rolls* 1313-1317, 213). The license records the chapel at Bootham as being at the site 'where the Carmelite prior and friars of York formerly dwelt'.

In 1318, the foundation was enlarged, into a hospital for a master, two assistant chaplains and six aged and infirm chaplains (*Cal Pat* 1317-21, 259-260; Raine 1955, 272). Archbishop Melton's *Ordination of the Hospital* confirms that the hospital was intended for poor priests who, on account of their adverse health, were no longer able to perform divine service (Raine 1894, 241-8).

Few documents relating to the hospital in the 14th and 15th century survive; just one testamentary burial is recorded, being that of John de Broghton, who in 1428 asked to be buried in the chapel before the image of Our Lady of Pity (Raine 1955, 272). The names of the 26 masters who ran the hospital before 1318 and 1556 are also known (Page 1974, 245-6).

Some indication of the physical remains at the site is provided by the Certificate of Chantries in 1546, which mentions: 'the mansyon of the said hospitall, with one close and orchard adjoynng the same.....' (*Cert Chantries* 1546, 42-3). Endowments bestowed upon the foundation are known to include the lands and

parsonage of the church at Stillingfleet, and lands in Heworth and in Fossgate (*Cert Chantries* 1546, 42-3; Donaghey 1989, 7).

Although in 1535, one William Frankelyn, priest, wrote to Cromwell describing his enquiries to discover the true founder and titles of the hospital (*L and P Henry VIII*, no 13. 5, 26 in Donaghey 1989,7), the majority of hospitals were not confiscated for several decades; in 1556 the hospital was leased by the master and brethren to John Dawson of Heworth, comprising:

‘all that theyr mansion howse in bothum with all and all maner of howsing buylded upon the said hospitall, with one close called the pond close, and all orchards and gardens belonging to the mansion of the said hospitall, with all and singular theyr appurtenaunces, the lodgyng chamber of the priests, felowes and brethren of the said hospital, with the chapell of the same onelie excepted’ (Raine 1955, 272)

By the next year, however, the hospital is said to have been empty and ruinous; its revenues were received by a master and chaplains living elsewhere, and that poor priests were forced to live outside (Leach 1898, *xxxiv*). Witnesses who proved the desertion before the archbishop’s vicar general, attested that the site was ruined, but also that Lord Wharton and Sir Thomas Curwen had hired it from time to time for use as a town house (Leach 1898, *xxxiv*). The hospital was therefore dissolved and annexed to the Dean and Chapter of York, who granted it to Thomas Luther, a priest of the hospital, for an annual rent of £4 13s 4d, on condition that he resigned all claim to the institution (Donaghey 1989, 7).

Archaeological evidence for St Mary’s hospital was encountered during the 1972 excavation, and assigned to Periods 3 and 4, representing the 14th to mid-15th century and the mid-15th to 16th century respectively. Period 3 saw the remodelling of the site, reflecting a change in use of the buildings when they were integrated into the hospital. The church structure itself was split into a number of smaller rooms, divided by a screens passage and reflecting a medieval hall layout (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 15). Black charcoal layers and mortar spreads within the building have been interpreted as evidence for kitchen activity, and it appears that the structure was given over to more domestic purposes, possibly retaining one room as a chapel. A subsidiary block, including three latrines, was encountered to the north of the church/hall, and the site was served by a barrel-lined well (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 17). Hearths and postholes provided indications of the internal changes to the layout of the building, and shell middens were encountered outside the building.

Period 4 saw further reorganisation of the site on a new alignment. The existing buildings were remodelled, and a new domestic range constructed to the north; a timber slot in one of the extant walls suggested that at least part of the structure may have had a timber superstructure. A tiled hearth and associated debris have been used to identify part of this structure as a kitchen and a cellared room, and possible barrel run, were encountered to the south of the site. The latter structure, however, soon fell out of use and was backfilled, possibly due to damp (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 17). Evidence for services across the site, and assigned to Period 4, included dry cess pits, with fine ceramic drains. A broad ditch to the west was used for the deposition of rubbish, being backfilled eventually in the 16th century.

At least 30 burials were encountered within the original church building. The high proportion of males, and the occurrence of a pewter chalice with one of the burials, accords with the documented use of the site as a hospital for priests (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 23).

The major structural changes have not been equated with any known historical event, but have been interpreted widely as evidence for the development of the hospital and its subsequent decline (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 24).

2.4.4 Hospital of St Anthony

Also in the Horsefair, but located by Raine some distance to the north, was the hospital of St Anthony. Drake, in 1736, stated that:

‘at the end of this street, next the Horsefair, stood once a small religious house, called the Spital of St Anthony in Gillygate’ (Drake 1736, 256)

The *Calendar of Papal Letters*, of 1401, mentions the chapel of St Anthony, without the walls of York, near the hospital of St Mary in the Horsefair (Raine 1955, 273), indicating that it stood in the vicinity of the Union Terrace site. The chapel itself is not documented into the 15th century, but its dedication is preserved in that of a small hospital, documented in 1420 when Robert Appilton, newly appointed vicar of St Martin’s Coney Street, ordered the occupants of St Anthony’s Hospital in the Horsefair to attend the church, and thereby recognise it as their parish church. Raine (1955, 274) states that the hospital was a small place, situated close to the junction of the Wigginton and Haxby roads. In 1551, the site was sold, and:

‘Robert Manne and Richard Barye, bargeman, twoo of the Common Counseill offred to gyve xls. For the tymbre, tyle and other stuff of Saynt Antonys Chappell in the Horsefayre and to leave a sufficient wall towards the hie street, and to pay xls. By yere fore the howse and other gardyns therunto belongyng’ (YCR, V. 66; Raine 1955, 274)

2.4.5 St Anne’s Chapel

A further chapel has been identified in the Horsefair, about which little is known (Raine 1955, 274-5). In 1508, John Rumpton, sacrist of York Cathedral, left a printed missal to the chapel of St Anne in the Horsefair. Raine records that, at the dissolution of chantries, St Anne’s came into the possession of Robert Hall, and in 1564 was mentioned in his will, as ‘all that my messuage or tenement lately called Sanct Annes Chappell neighe the hospitall of our Ladye, and almouse house of St Anthonys in the Horsefair, besyde the walls of the cytye of Yorke’ (Raine 1955, 275). An 18th century reference to a close at the angle of Haxby and Wigginton road as St Anne’s may represent the site of the chapel (Raine 1955, 275).

2.4.6 Medieval ditches and ponds

Further landscape features in the vicinity are attested in documentary sources, most notably large ditches in the area. Harvey (1976, 13-15) discussed the possible location of a large ditch known as the Kenningdike, documented in a lease of 11th November 1424 to John Holgill:

‘near the Horsefayre in the suburbs of York, lying in width between the ditch of St Mary’s hospital and the high street, and extending in length from the Kenyngdyke on the north, as far as an old thorn tree growing near the great gates of the said hospital facing the City of York, on the south, as built and

enclosed on all sides' (YMB 3, 65; Harvey 1976, 15)

The hospital ditch itself is believed to have run parallel to Clarence Street, at right-angles to the Kenningdike, with a gap for the hospital gate (Donaghey 1989, 8). The Kenningdike itself, therefore would have run on an east-west, or NW-SE alignment. Harvey (1976, 14) placed the Kenningdike to the north, at the junction of the Haxby and Wigginton roads, based apparently on the location of the Horsefair in this location on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, despite the fact that it is likely to have extended further to the south during the medieval period. It has been noted, therefore, that it is equally likely that the Kenningdike existed further to the south in the medieval period (Donaghey 1989, 9, quoting M-A McLaren and S Rees Jones *pers.comm.*) and a reference to the 'King's sewer in the Paynly Crofts' in 1370 may refer to the same feature; the Paynly, or Paynlathes Crofts, are recorded on maps to the east of Gillygate (Raine 1955, 281).

Notably, the authors of the Union Terrace 1972 excavation suggest that, to the north of the site, 'a massive ditch aligned northwest-southeast' was encountered crossing the area, possibly interpreted as the Kenningdyke. Investigations were, however, abandoned, and the ditch is not located securely (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 12).

Raine (1955, 271) also notes the occurrence of several ponds in the Horsefair, referring to one which was always called the 'Great Pond'. Documents record the scouring of the pond in 1607 (*YCA CC.* 1607-8, 193; Raine 1955, 271-2).

2.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.5.1 St Peter's School

After the desertion of the hospital in 1557, the site was occupied by the school of St Peter, which had been situated previously in St Mary's Abbey, before being refounded by Philip and Mary using the hospital buildings, revenues and possessions (*Cal Pat* 1555-7, 459-460; Raine 1926, 65-73; Raine 1955, 273). The school was to house 50 boys, a master and usher, or as many as the revenues allowed (Leach 1898, 50); a depiction of the building occurs on Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 2), labelled as the 'Free Schole'.

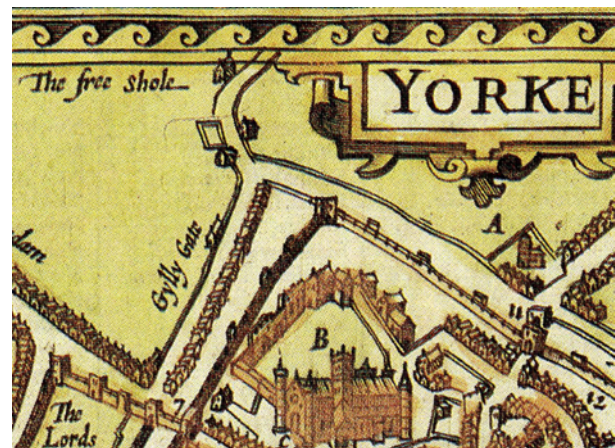


Plate 2 Detail from Speed's map, c.1610

The buildings of the school remained in use into 1644, when they are presumed to have been destroyed during the siege (Donaghey 1989, 8). In 1667, Archbishop Sterne instructed the Dean and Chapter:

'that the school house in the Horse fair demolished in the late warre be re-edified and the fine taken for a lease of the lands belonging to the same be employed towards the building of the same'
(YML M1/7/7; Raine 1955, 273)

The evidence, however, suggests that this was not undertaken; the commission appointed to survey the school building's condition advised against restoration (Donaghey 1989, 8). Despite this, however, evidence suggests that the school may have continued; references to the Horsefair school occur in 1660, when Williwam Landley was appointed master (Leach 1898, 75-6; Donaghey 1989, 8), and in 1679, when he was replaced by William Tomlinson. These references could, however, be referring to the school on a new site; the school is known to have relocated to the Bedern eventually (Raine 1926, 96-98).

In 1730, a description of the area by Gent says that little remained of the old building at that time (Gent 1730, 186), and no further references are available for the site prior to its development in the 19th century.

Archaeological evidence relating to St Peter's School was encountered during the 1972 excavations at Union Terrace. Period 5, assigned to the mid-16th to mid-17th century, saw a final reorganisation of the site, with alternations to the main structure and northern domestic range, including the addition of an oven, and evidence indicating continued use for domestic purposes. The chancel structure was still used occasionally for burial; a multiple interment containing at least eight males produced 17th century material, possibly indicating retention of a chapel at the site.

By the mid-17th century, however, the structures had been 'systematically demolished' and the site sealed by a substantial layer of rubble, dated by coinage and ceramic to the 17th century, and therefore linked historically to the demolition of the site in 1644, during the siege of York (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989). The 2001 evaluation also revealed evidence for robbing of walls across the site.

2.5.2 Plague Lodge

A further possible feature in this area is the wooden plague lodge, known to have been constructed in the Horsefair during the Great Plague of 1604, when 3,000 people are thought to have died in York (Palliser 1973, 59; Donaghey 1989, 9). Drake states that in 1604, 'the infected were sent to Hob Moor and Horsefair, where booths were erected for them of boards' (Drake 1736, 133). The plague lodge was removed in 1605, documented in the Chamberlain's accounts, and some of the dead are recorded to have been buried in St Giles' churchyard (*YCA CC12*, 108-9; Raine 1955, 272).

2.6 MODERN PERIOD

Following the decline of the school in the mid-17th century, the site appears to have remained disused for the some time. Cartographic evidence, however, is unhelpful; the majority of 17th and 18th century sources do not depict the area to the north of the city walls.

By the early 19th century, however, terraced housing had been constructed on the site of Union Terrace, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1852, revealing shared facilities, pumps and gardens (Plate 3). From this period, developments on the site can be traced using the cartographic evidence. By the 1930s (Plate 4), the Picture House had been constructed among the terraced housing, which by 1961 had been renamed as the Grand, but the character of the area remained otherwise unchanged.



Plate 3 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1852



Plate 4 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1931

In 1972, the terraced housing of Union Terrace had been acquired by the local authority, and demolished, in advance of construction of the York Inner Ring Road, plans for which were scrapped eventually (Donaghey 1989, 3). Archaeological investigations across the Union Terrace Car Park (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989; YAT 2001a; 2001b) and at Clarence Street (FAS 1998), revealed that following the demolition of Victorian housing in this area, rubble debris was left *in situ*, levelling upstanding walls, backfilling cellars, and raising the ground level by up to 1.20m, beneath which intact ground surfaces and agricultural soils have been noted.

Following clearance of the terraces, the site was employed as a car park; intended initially to be a temporary measure, the site has retained this use to the present day.

2.7 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The desk-based appraisal suggested that remains of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date survive at the site. More pertinently, the results of the 2001 YAT archaeological evaluation provided an indication of the levels of modern overburden likely to be present at the site and identified over 1.0m of modern rubble and brick debris, deriving from the demolished Victorian structures.

Further from the current proposed development area, evidence from the 1972 investigation, which would appear to have reached slightly greater depths, revealed that modern overburden and 19th century rubble lay directly over the Victorian ground surface, represented by a black turf line across the site (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 12). Beneath this horizon, the truncated remains of medieval, and possibly Roman, activity were encountered.

The sequence of activity encountered in the 1972 excavation at Union Terrace does not appear to have been deeply stratified, and less than 1.0m of 12th to 17th century activity is presented in the published sections. The robber trenches, wall footings and floors encountered during the YAT excavation appear to have been

encountered at *c.*12.60m AOD, while structures such as the latrines and cellared buildings reached depths, of *c.*12.00m AOD and 11.60m AOD respectively. If the site was originally as level as at present, then medieval activity might be expected between 1.0m and 2.0m below ground level (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, figure 8). Although insecurely dated, possible intact Roman layers were noted during investigations at Union Terrace in deeper intrusions, and suggest the potential for Roman deposits, and possibly burial at the site, at slightly greater depth.

3.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

Four evaluation trenches were excavated, each measuring 3.0m x 3.0m (Interventions 1 to 4; Figure 3). The trenches positioned using a Total Station Theodolite and were located over previous evaluation trenches excavated by York Archaeological Trust in 2001 (Trenches 5 to 9). Once positioned the trenches were marked out on the ground and the tarmac surface cut using a floor saw. The interventions were then machine-excavated using a back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a broad toothless ditching bucket under strict archaeological supervision to the first significant archaeological horizon. Excavation below this point was undertaken by hand to a maximum depth of 1.50m, or until an homogenous archaeological horizon was defined. Subsequently, trenches were stepped in, and 1.0m x 1.0m sondages were excavated until subsoil was reached.

Written, drawn and photographic records were made of all archaeological deposits. A local site grid was established, and rectified to the Ordnance Survey prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All coordinates given refer to the Ordnance Survey grid, and all heights are expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

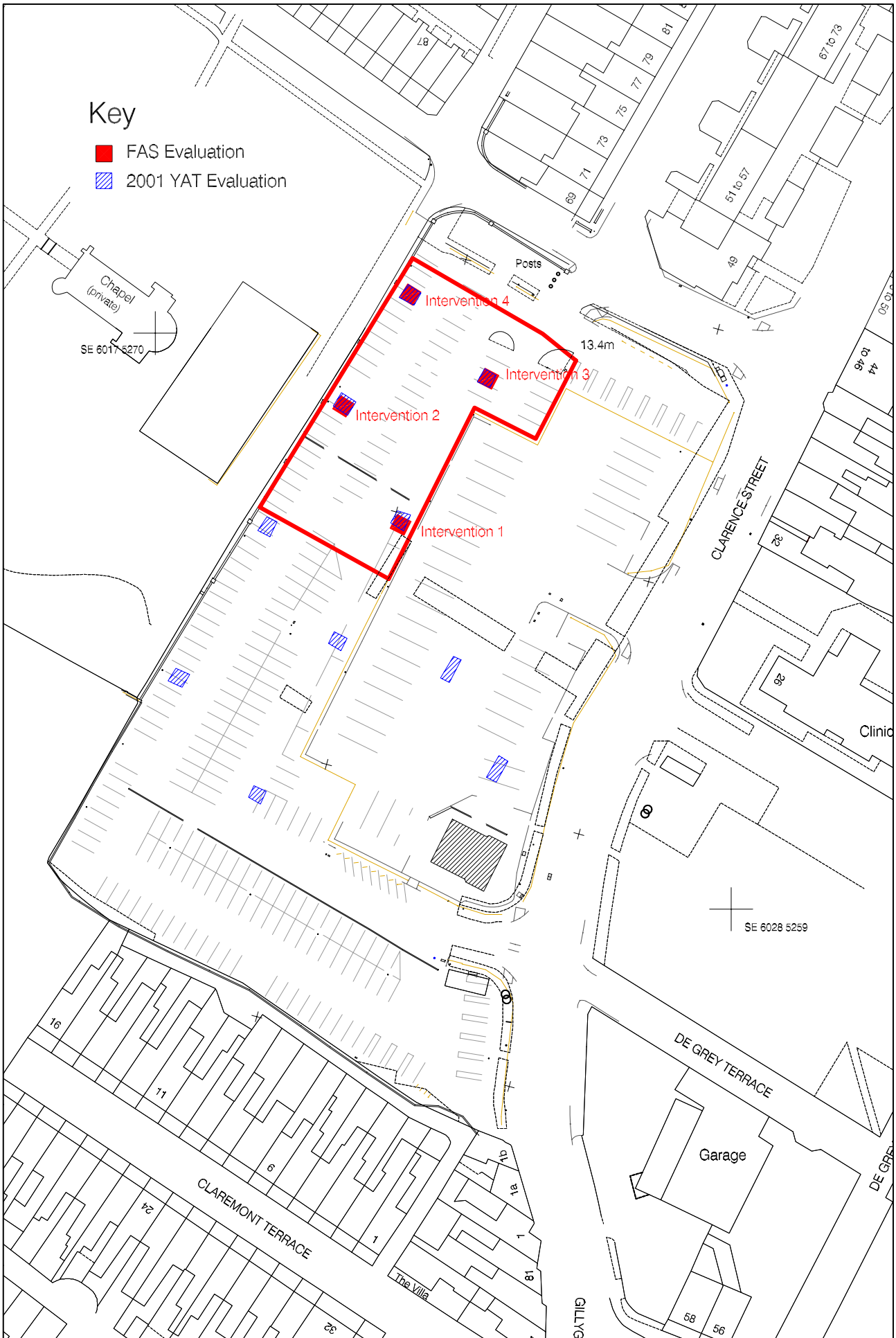
The recording system employed during the evaluation follows Field Research Procedure (Carver 1999), the standard operating system employed by FAS. Indices of features and contexts were maintained, starting with C1000 for contexts, and F1 for features. A checklist of records created during excavation, which form the content of the archive, is given below (Appendix B) and a summary of feature and context records made during fieldwork has been included (Appendix C and D).

4.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The evaluation revealed up to 2.30m of stratigraphy overlying natural subsoil, representing the accumulation of made ground from the Roman to post-medieval period, foundations and cellars of Victorian terraced housing, and rubble representing their demolition. Deposits were dated by pottery (Appendix E), ceramic building material (CBM)(Appendix F), and stratigraphic relationships (Appendix G).

4.1 INTERVENTION 1

Intervention 1 was the southernmost evaluation trench, and was situated centrally within the car park, adjacent to the boundary with the coach parking area. The trench was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.20m, where a black silty clay layer (C1009) was encountered. Due to the presence of a fibre optic cable, the trench was stepped in, and as the standing sections consisted of unstable brick rubble, excavation continued within a 1.0m



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Location of Interventions 1 to 4 Scale 1:1000 Figure 3



x 1.0m sondage, to a full depth of 2.30m (Figure 4 and 5). Deposits within Intervention 1 represented a series of homogenous layers overlying subsoil up to 1.12m in depth, beneath Victorian ground surfaces and also truncated by Victorian cellars (Plate 5).

The earliest deposit encountered in Intervention 1 was allocated C1068, and consisted of a strong brown clay subsoil, veined with blue sandy clay, and tested for 0.15m. This was sealed by a thin, 0.05m layer of yellowish-brown clay, mottled with clayey sand; this deposit produced no finds, and appeared to represent a disturbed subsoil.



Plate 5 Intervention 1

Overlying C1063 was C1062, a well-defined layer of very dark greyish-brown silty clay, up to 0.25m in depth and containing occasional gravel and pebble inclusions. C1062 produced sherds of Dales-type greyware, Eboracum Ware and Samian, indicating a date in the 2nd to 3rd century; CBM of 1st to 4th century date was also recovered, and rare fragments of animal bone were noted in section.

C1062 lay directly beneath C1061, a 0.70m pack of variable sandy clay, dark brown in colour, with occasional gravel and pebble inclusions from which no dateable material was recovered. At the upper interface of C1061, a thin band of orange clayey silt was recorded in the southeast facing section (C1076), and interpreted as a remnant turf, representing a buried ground surface.

C1076 was sealed by a very dark greyish-brown clay layer (C1058), which was flecked with charcoal and gravel, and measured between 0.05 and 0.20m in depth. This layer produced CBM of medieval date, with residual sherds of Roman ceramic and fragments of CBM. The deposit had been cut by brick wall foundation F15, but was probably equivalent to C1009, the black clay layer visible across the rest of the intervention; the relationship between the two had been removed by the cut of modern drain F3.

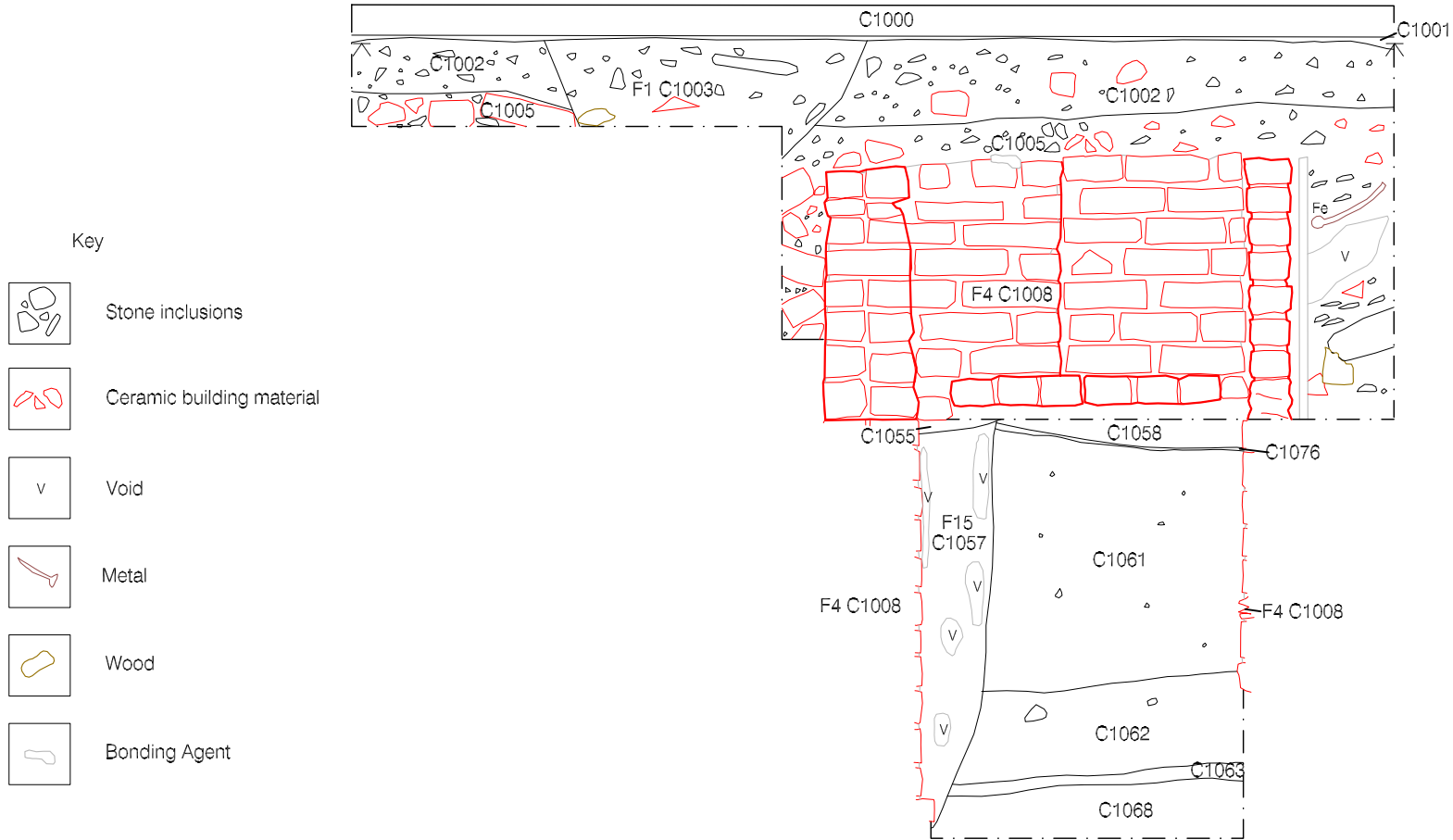
Together, foundation cut F15, brick wall F4 and drain F3, represent the construction of two brick-built cellars. Within the northern part of Intervention 1, a rectilinear arrangement of brick walling (F4) was encountered, representing the external walls of two cellars, and a portion of ground-level walling joining them together (Figure 6; Plate 6). The walls were constructed from brick, bonded with a hard, pale whitish-grey mortar (C1008); evidence for plastering was noted on the internal faces of the cellar walls. The foundation cut for the southwestern wall was encountered and excavated in plan as F15. The cut measured over 0.20m wide and 1.10m deep; the backfills C1055, C1057, were not well-defined against the layers through which the foundation was cut, but could be easily defined by their much looser compaction and large number of voids. No cut was identified for the northeastern section of walling, which



Plate 6 Intervention 1 F4 C1008

SW 460212.96/452662.89 13.35m

NE 460214.26/452665.52 13.35m



Intervention 1 - southeast facing section

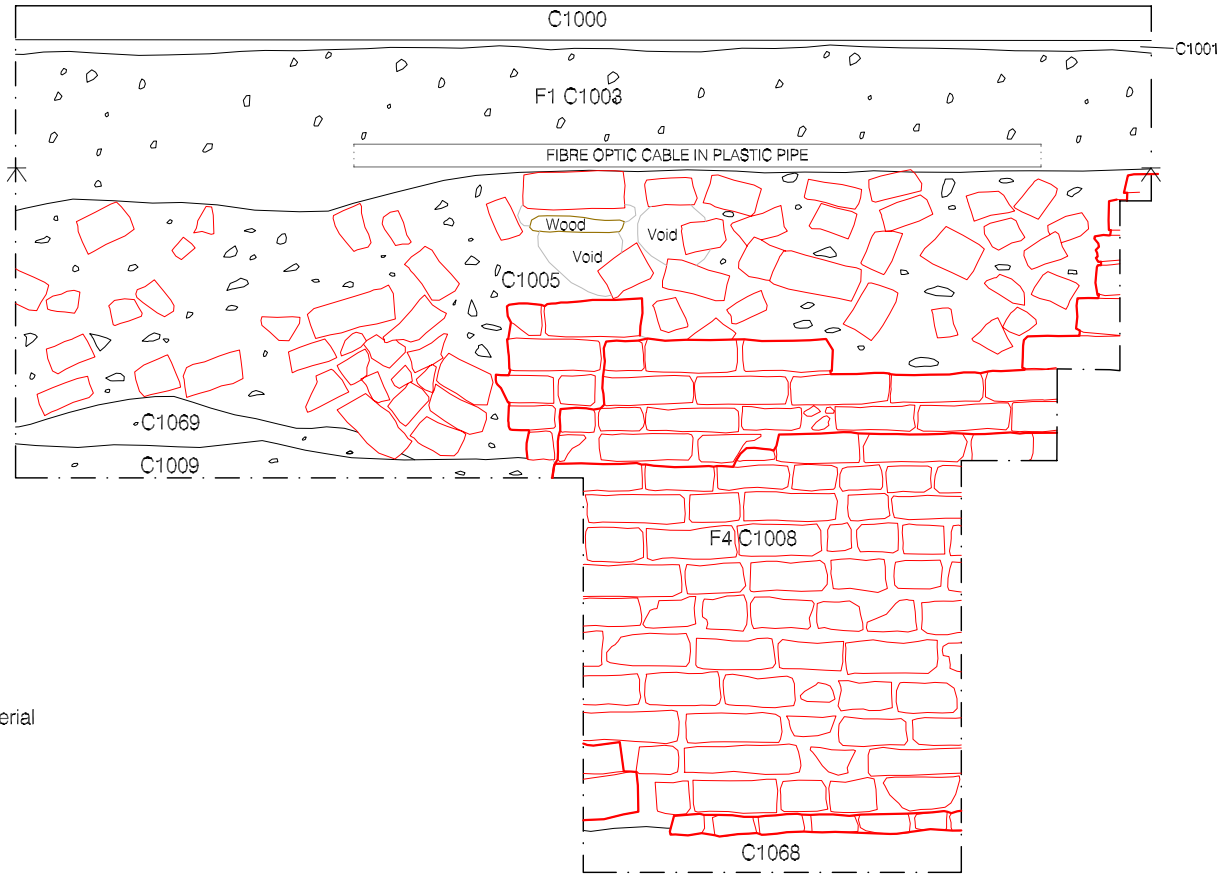
Scale 1:20



Figure 4

SE
460216.07/452662.69
13.02m

NW
460213.49/452663.96
13.02m



Key



Stone inclusions



Ceramic building material

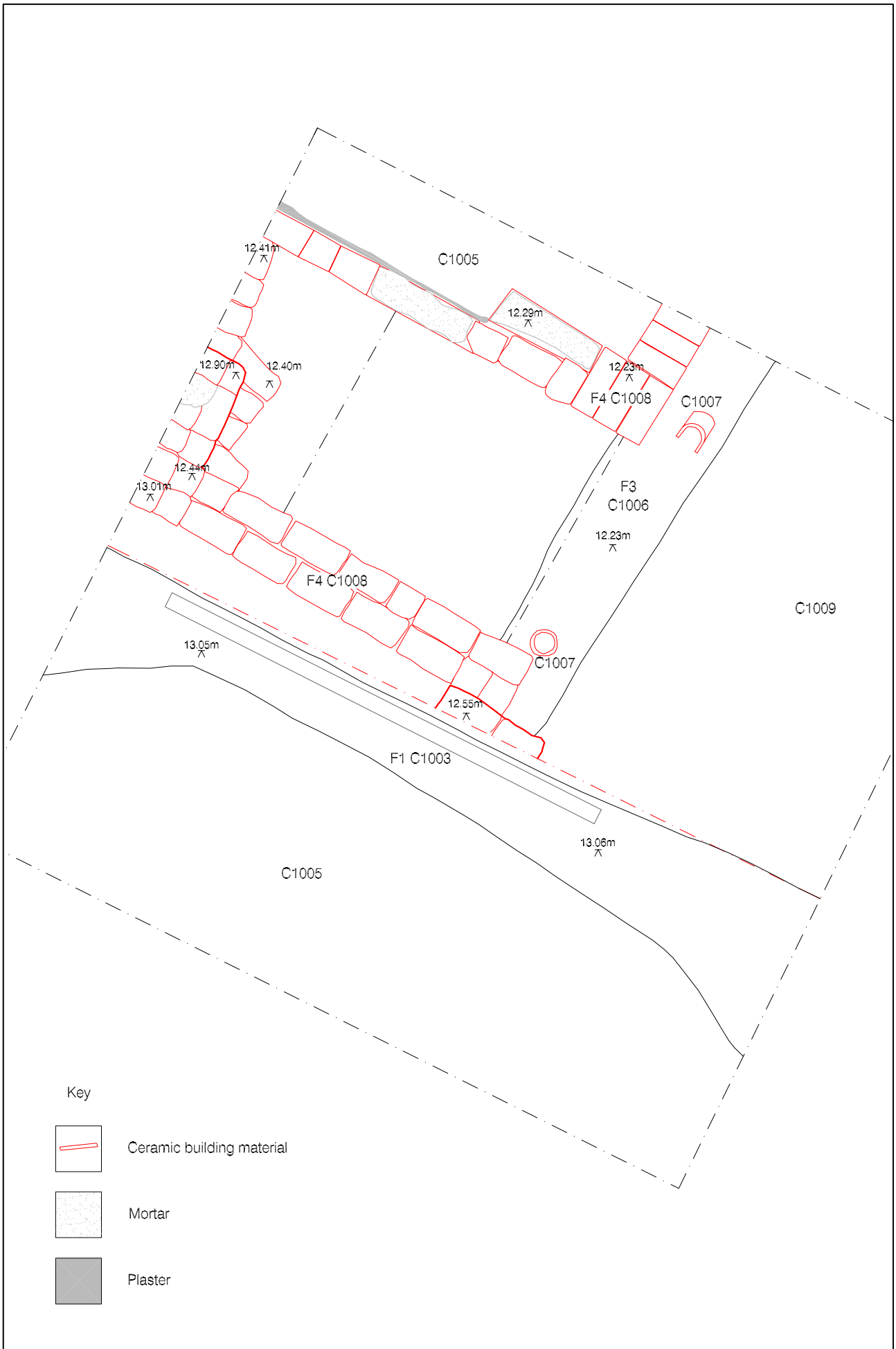


Intervention 1 - northeast facing section

Scale 1:20



Figure 5



Intervention 1- Period 3 features

Scale 1:20



Figure 6



suggested that the structure had been constructed flush against the edges of a vertical cut.

The associated drain, F3, ran across the intervention on a NE-SW alignment, abutting the surviving brick make-up of the walls, and represented by a linear cut, *c.*0.4m wide, containing a salt-glazed pipe (C1007). The pipe ran horizontally across the trench towards a vertical downpipe. In the northeast facing section of the 1.0m x 1.0m sondage, the vertical pipe was seen to run down the corner of the cellar wall, to a depth of at least 2.15m below ground level. The cut had been backfilled with two distinct clay deposits (C1006 and C1056).

A small spread of yellowish-brown clay (C1069) was identified in the northeast facing section of the intervention, directly beneath C1005, an extensive layer of brick rubble that represented the subsequent demolition of the brick housing, and was used to backfill the cellars and seal the remaining walls. C1005 consisted of bricks, fragments of metal piping and structural metalwork, within a loose, very dark grey sandy silt matrix, measuring up to 0.95m in depth.

The brick rubble formed a level horizon, which had subsequently been prepared with 0.10m of limestone hardcore (C1002), before a tarmac surface (C1001) was laid down. C1001 had been cut by the YAT trench, allocated F2, and resurfaced, before the insertion of fibre optic cable F1. The previous evaluation trench was observed during machine-excavation, and was visible in the northwest and southwest facing sections of Intervention 1 as an irregular cut, up to 0.95m in depth, and backfilled with hardcore C1004. The fibre optic trench, F1, was encountered at a depth of 0.35m below ground level (*c.*13.00m AOD), and measured 0.90m wide, crossing the trench on a NE-SW alignment. F1 was sealed by the tarmac surface of the car park, allocated C1000.

4.2 INTERVENTION 2

Intervention 2 was situated to the northwest of Intervention 1, adjacent to the boundary wall of the car park. The trench was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.20m, where an homogenous clay layer (C1016) was partly revealed, and linear feature F7 was defined. Deposits overlying C1016, and a 1.0m length of F7 were hand-excavated, before the trench was stepped in, and a 1.0m x 1.0m sondage excavated to subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of 1.90 below ground level (11.80m AOD)(Figure 7 and 8).

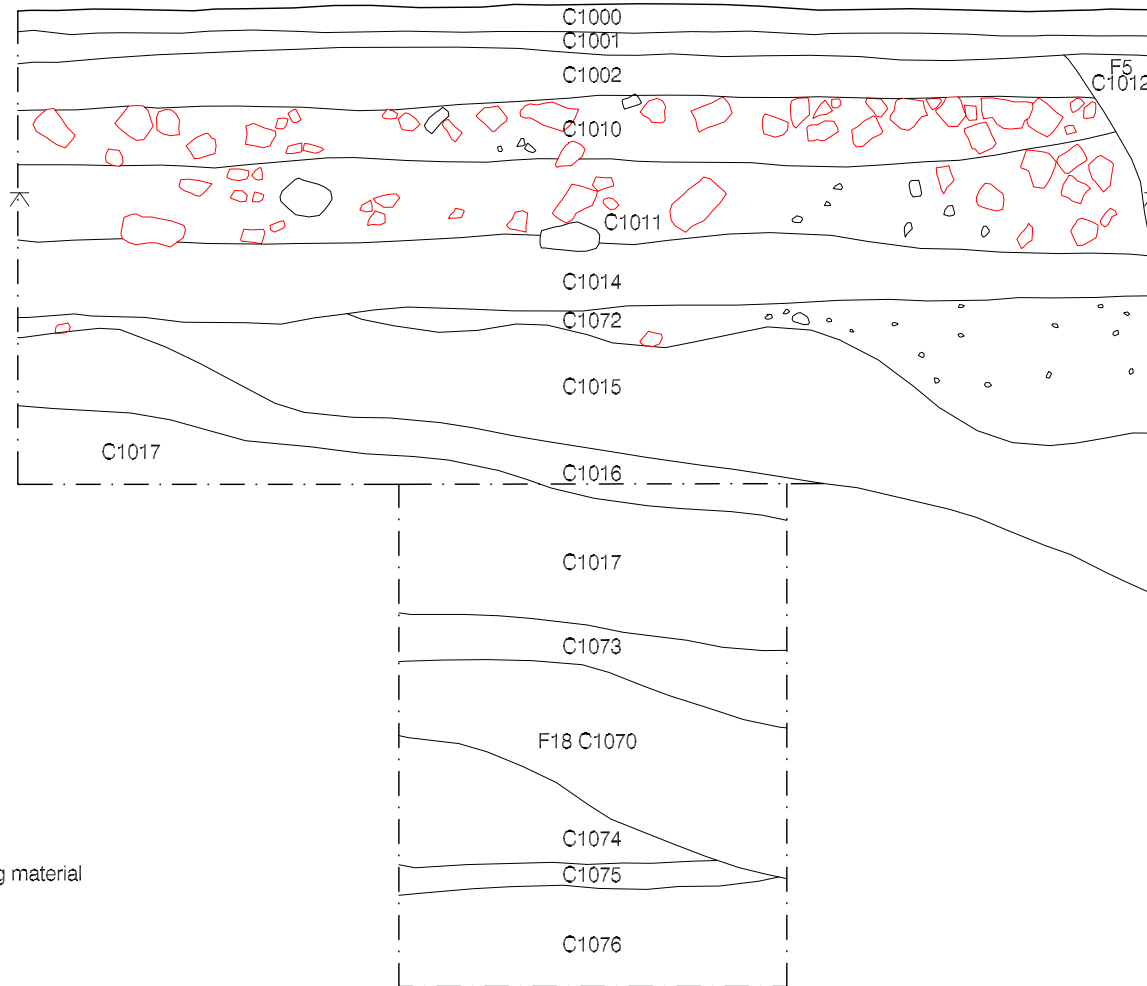
Within Intervention 2, three distinct deposits were identified as natural subsoil, and allocated C1074, C1075, C1076. The earliest of these, C1076, consisted of a strong brown clay, veined with blue sandy clay throughout and containing rare rounded pebbles. This was separated from a similar layer (C1074) by a regular, level band of light olive brown sand, measuring 0.07m in depth (C1075).

In the northeast facing section of Intervention 2, the natural subsoil system appeared to have been truncated to the northwest by a shallow cut, allocated F18. F18 was seen only in the 1.0m x 1.0m sondage, and within such a restricted area could not be characterised clearly; potentially this represented landscaping, a very large linear feature, or possibly a quarry pit for the removal of clay.

Directly overlying the subsoil, and following the gradient of F18, a layer of highly variable clay was encountered, and allocated C1070. The layer, which measured up to 0.40m in depth, consisted of a marbled

SE
460206.05/452683.38
13.02m

NW
460203.66/452684.85
13.02m



Key



Stone inclusions



Ceramic building material

Intervention 2 - northeast facing section

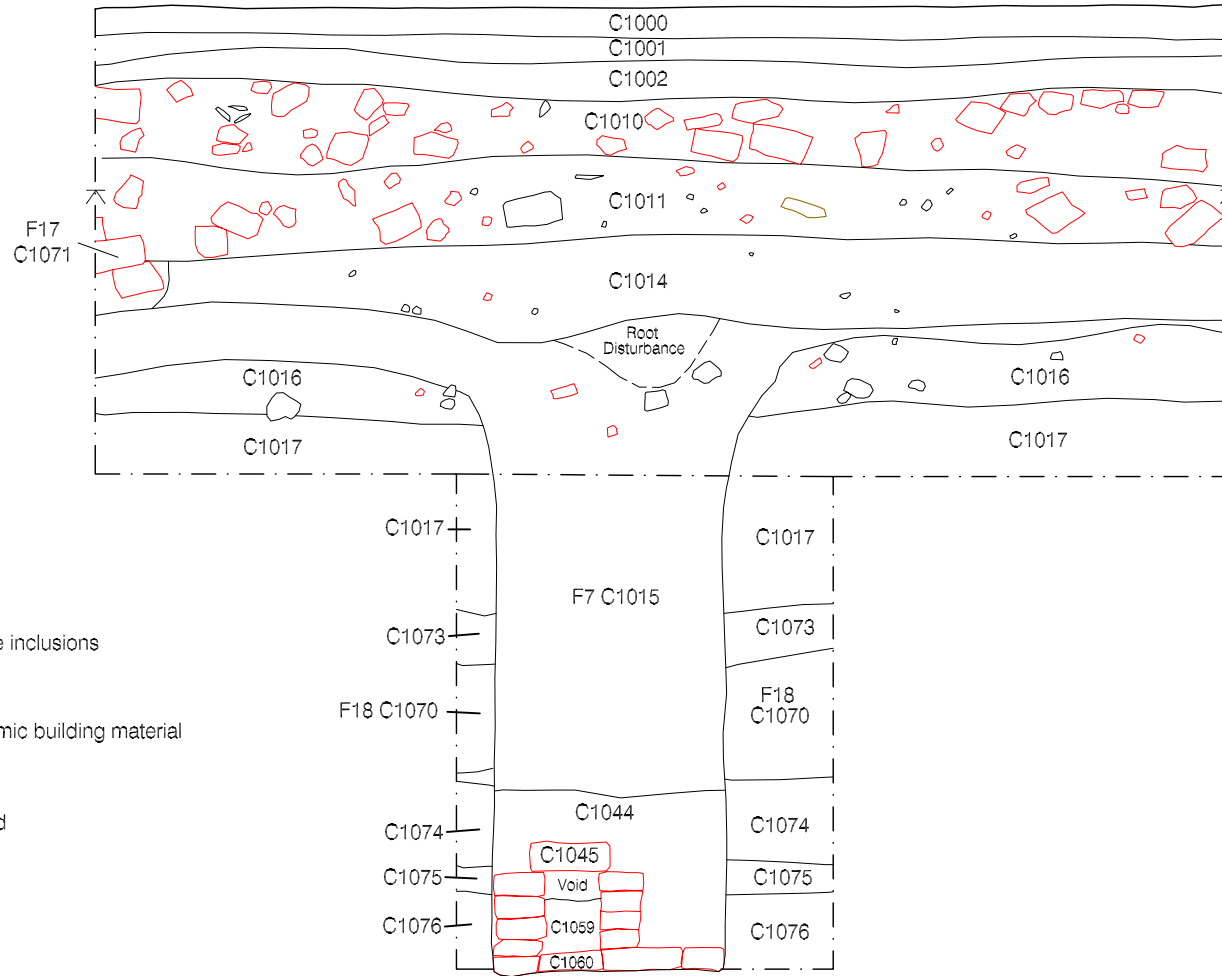
Scale 1:20






Figure 7

NE
460207.50/452685.86
13.02m

SW
460206.05/452683.38
13.02m



- Key
-  Stone inclusions
 -  Ceramic building material
 -  Wood

Intervention 2 - northwest facing section

Scale 1:20



Figure 8

yellow and grey clay and produced a single fragment of Roman amphora.

Overlying C1070, a well-defined layer of dark grey clay (C1073), flecked with brick and mortar fragments, measuring up to 0.16m in depth, was defined. This lay directly beneath C1017, a similarly homogenous pack of reddish-brown clay, measuring *c.*0.50m in depth, which produced fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval CBM and rare mortar flecks. Fragments of clay pipe, including a pipe bowl bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers, indicated a date after the mid-19th century for this layer. C1016 was allocated to a layer of friable, dark brown clayey silt, interpreted as a buried soil. C1016 measured 0.30m in depth, and sloped downwards from southeast to northwest, encountered between 12.46m and 12.16m AOD. Only residual fragments of medieval plain tile and post-medieval slop-moulded brick were recovered from the layer.

C1016 was cut by F7, a linear feature which crossed Intervention 2 on a NW-SE alignment. In plan, the feature measured *c.*0.60m wide, and excavation revealed a vertical-sided cut, *c.*1.55m in depth, with a flat base (Plate 7). F7 contained the *in situ* remains of a brick culvert (Figure 9). The base of the cut had been surfaced with a layer of broken bricks, packed loosely together (C1060). The culvert superstructure (C1045), consisted of two side walls, each four courses high, and a brick cap, which had been constructed flush against the northeastern edge of the cut. The bricks have been identified as slop-moulded bricks of 17th century or later date; their varying character, and the fact that some appeared to have been mortared and lime-washed suggested that they had been salvaged from an earlier building, and that an 18th to 19th century date for construction was more likely.



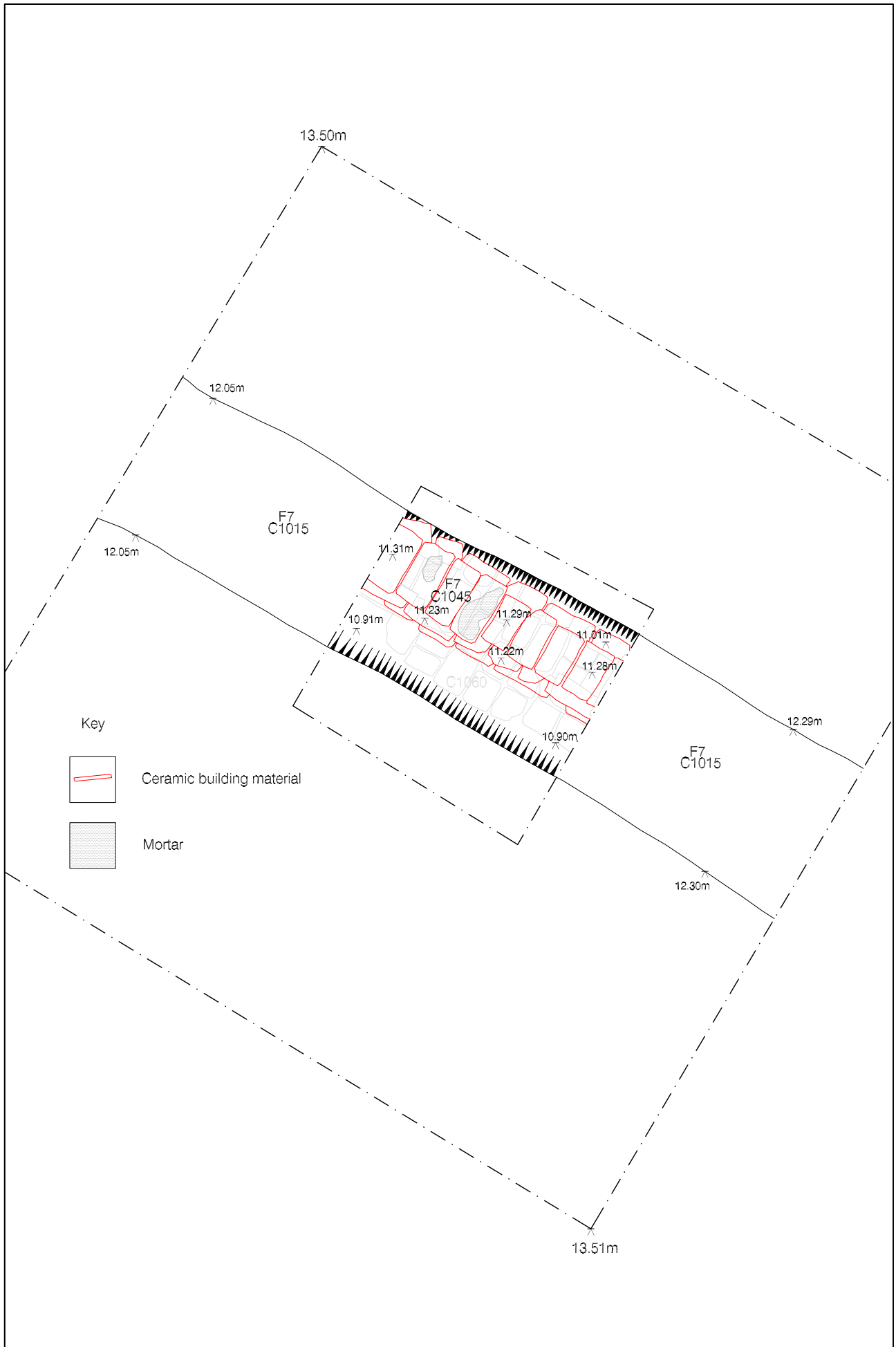
Plate 7 Intervention 2 F7 post-excitation

F7 was backfilled with two distinct deposits: the earlier, C1044, measured 0.40m in depth, and consisted of a reddish-brown silty clay, which appeared to represent redeposited subsoil; the remainder of the feature had been backfilled with C1015, a highly variable layer of mottled, yellowish-brown silty clay, with frequent clods of yellow and reddish-brown clay. This context produced fragments of pottery, including clay pipe, CBM and rare flecks of animal bone. C1015 was not confined to the cut of F7, but had also been used to level the slope caused by layers subsiding into underlying F18 (Plate 8). The deposit sealed C1016 and masked the cut of F7, measuring 0.05m deep at the southeastern end of Intervention 2, and 0.45m deep to the northwest. The slope had been levelled finally by a deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (C1072), flecked with mortar and CBM, identified in the northern corner of the intervention. The undulating profile of C1072 suggested the deposit represented disturbance of C1015, possibly by vegetation; roots observed within C1072 would support this assumption.



Plate 8 Intervention 2 northeast facing section

C1015 was a highly variable deposit, and contained



Intervention 2 - F7 C1045 and F7 C1060

Scale 1:20



Figure 9



residual finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, including twenty fragments of slop-moulded brick of 17th century or later date, and Black Basalt ware of 18th century or later date, although a date in the 19th century is likely for this episode of levelling.

C1072 was overlain by a layer of black silty clay, up to 0.20m thick, and flecked throughout with CBM, mortar and containing occasional rounded pebbles (C1014). Flecks of oyster shell, and sherds of 19th century pottery, were noted in section. Remnants of a brick wall (F17 C1071) were observed cutting C1014 in northwest facing section of Intervention 2, consisting of three courses of single bricks which had been displaced, tipping away to the northwest.

C1014, which has been interpreted as a Victorian buried soil, was then sealed by C1011, the earlier of two distinct layers of brick rubble. C1011 measured up to 0.25m in depth, and comprised a firm, dark grey silty clay, containing bricks (complete and fragmentary), stone blocks and wooden fragments. Overlying C1011 was C1010, a similar rubble layer, distinguished by a more friable, mortary matrix, and slightly higher proportion of bricks.

C1010 formed a level surface for the laying down of hardcore (C1002), and tarmac surface C1001, as seen in Intervention 1. C1001 had been cut by YAT evaluation trench (F6 C1013), visible in the southwest and southeast facing sections of Intervention 2, which had in turn been cut by a more recent service trench, F5, which had been backfilled with a concrete and a loose, gravel backfill before the area was surfaced with C1000.

4.3 INTERVENTION 3

Intervention 3 was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.40m, where an homogenous, black silty clay (C1027) was encountered, cut by Victorian cellar walls (F9)(Plate 9). Excavation continued within a 1.0m x 1.0m sondage, positioned centrally within the 3.0m x 3.0m trench, to a maximum depth of 2.65m below ground level (10.70m AOD).

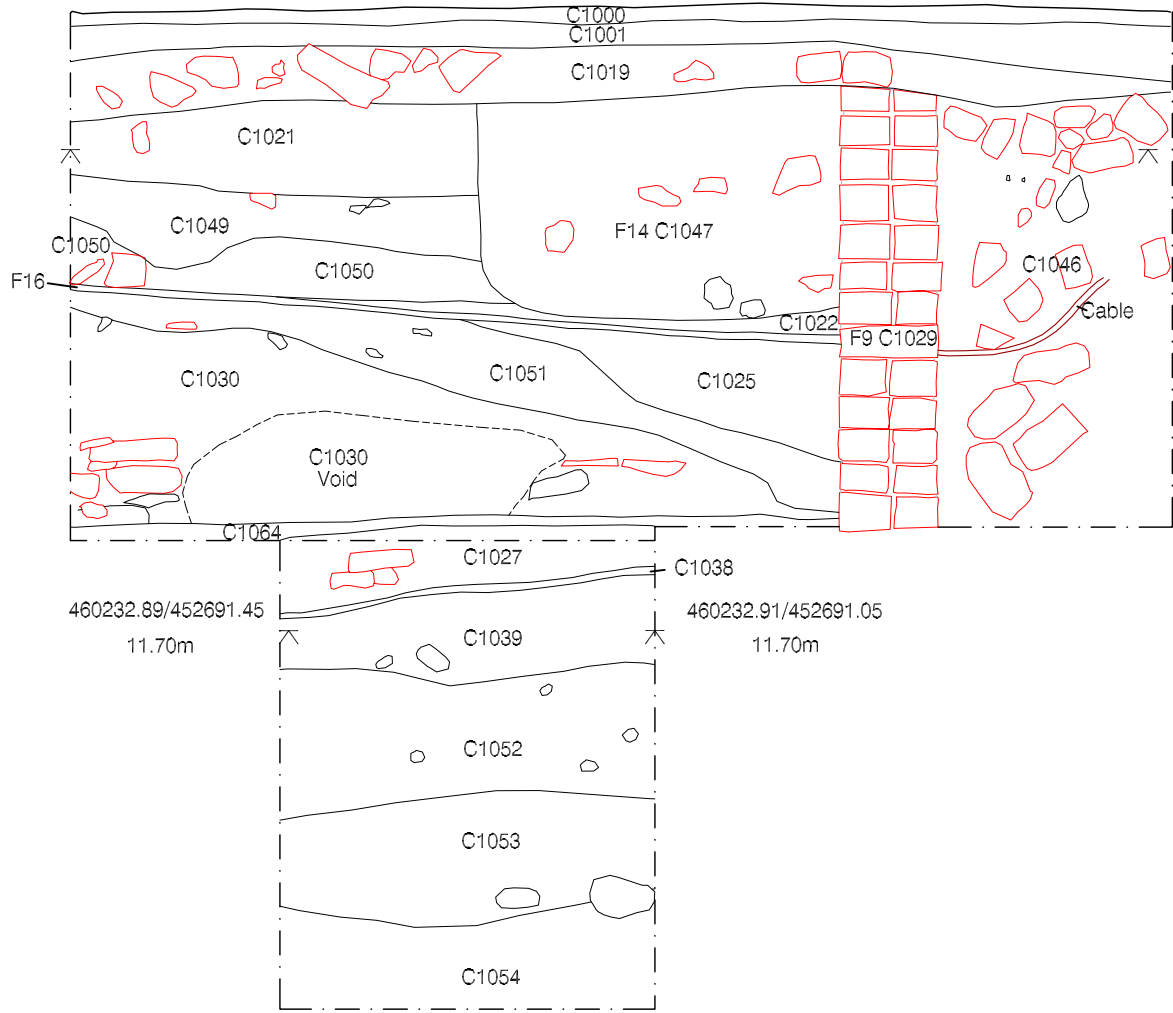


Plate 9 Intervention 3

The earliest deposit encountered within Intervention 3 was allocated C1054, and consisted of a reddish-brown clay, veined with bluish-grey sandy clay, identified as natural subsoil (Figure 10). This was encountered at 10.95m AOD, and tested for a further 0.15m. As in the remainder of the trenches, subsoil was sealed by a series of clay and silty clay layers, forming a deep pack of homogenous material producing only limited finds.

The natural subsoil (C1054) was overlain by an accumulating pack of silty clays, allocated C1053, C1052 and C1039, together measuring 0.90m in depth. C1053 produced sherds of York Glazed Ware, of 12th to 13th century date. C1039 also consisted of a dark grey silty clay and produced sherds of York Glazed ware. CBM from C1039 also suggested a date in the 13th century or later. Together, these deposits appear to represent layers of made ground, deposited after the 12th century. The upper interface of C1039 appeared to represent

SE 460232.97/452689.96 13.00m
 NW 460230.45/452691.24 13.00m



Key



Stone inclusions



Ceramic building material



Intervention 3 - northeast facing section

Scale 1:20



Figure 10

a relict ground surface; a thin orange lens of iron pan and silty clay was interpreted as evidence for a layer of turf (C1038).

Overlying this buried surface was C1027, a black silty clay layer containing gravel, pebbles, CBM, and 19th century pottery, and has been interpreted as a buried soil. The layer measured up to 0.20m in depth, sloping downwards towards the northwest. C1027 represented the ground level from which a brick-built terraced houses were initially constructed; a thin layer of grey clay (C1026) overlying the deposit in the northern part of the trench may represent trample associated with this episode of construction. C1027 produced fragments of residual medieval CBM, including square-peg tile and wall tile.

The cut for a cellar (F19) was defined in plan within Intervention 3, and was seen in section to have cut through C1027 (Figure 11). The foundation cut contained the *in situ* remains of wall F9, which consisted of a double thickness external wall, running on a NE-SW alignment, and a perpendicular, single width internal wall. These walls were seen to survive to at least 1.18m in height, occurring initially at 13.15m AOD, but not excavated further.

Following the construction of the cellar walls, the foundation cut, F19, was backfilled with C1028, a loosely compacted, pale brown silty clay, succeeded by dumps of construction material (C1064, C1030) in the southeastern part of the trench, before the previously sloping ground, and construction cut, were deliberately levelled with a series of clayey deposits. These deposits were visible in the southwest and northeast facing sections, and allocated C1024, C1025, C1048, C1051 (Plate 10).

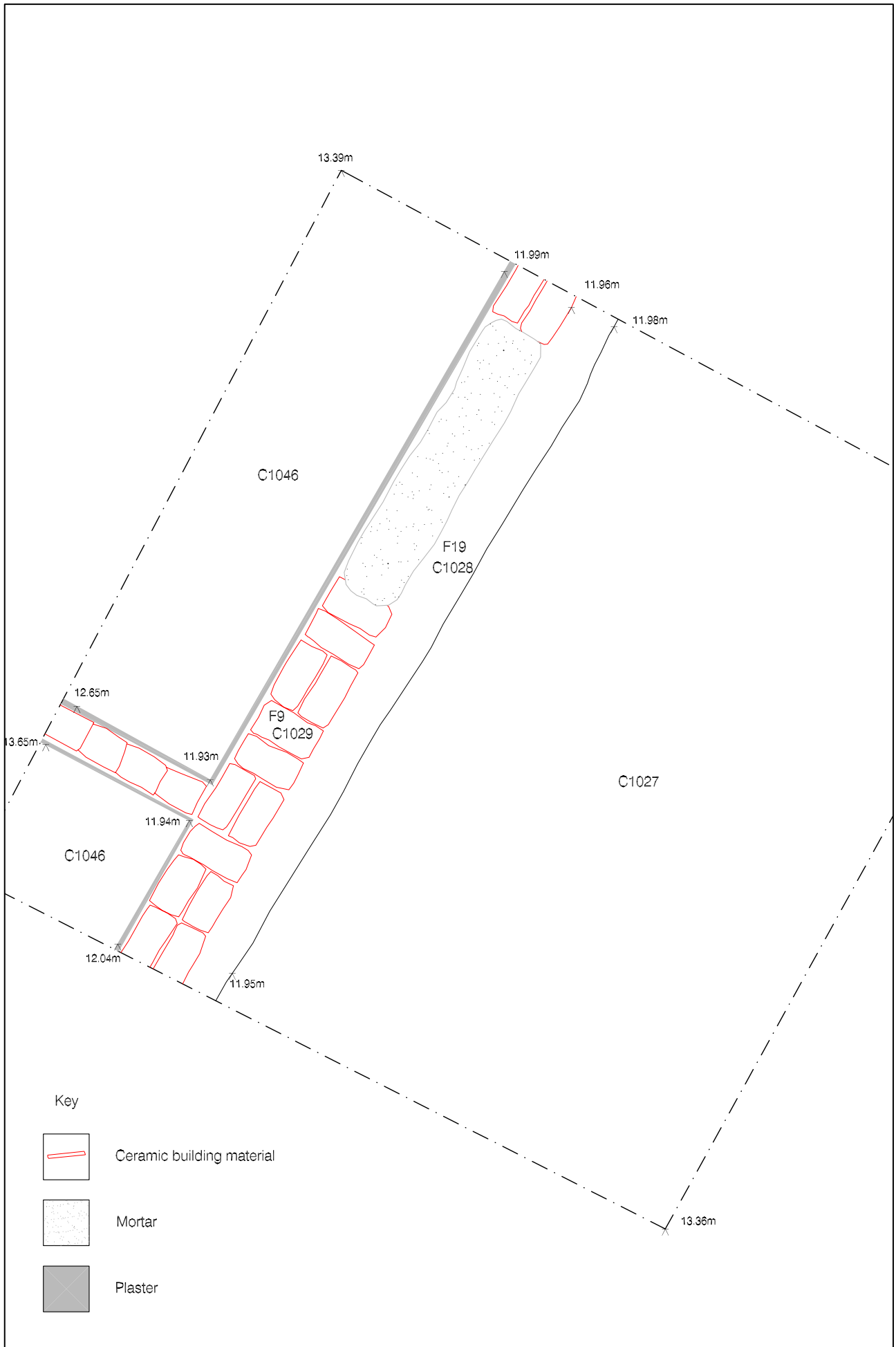


Plate 10 Intervention 3 northeast facing section during excavation

Overlying this pack of material, a thin layer of mortar (F16, C1023) was identified, forming a level surface across the whole of the trench, and interpreted as a floor surface. This would have been external to the building, and may have represented a surface in use during the construction of the building. A thin lens of dark, black silty sand (C1022) overlying F16 appears to represent use of this surface, and fragments of brick would support this hypothesis.

C1022 measured a maximum 0.05m thick, and was sealed by dumps of clean, light olive clay (C1050, C1021), interspersed with dumps of black clay silt containing high proportions of mortar and CBM. Together, this pack of material measured *c.*0.50m in depth. The latest deposit in the sequence, C1021, was seen in section to have been cut by a vertical-sided feature (F14), measuring 0.95m wide and 0.59m in depth, backfilled with a variable black clayey silt, mottled with clods of clay and containing mortar, CBM and lead piping (C1047). The function of this feature was uncertain; potentially this represented a service trench for the terraced housing which had since been disused, or a rubbish pit at the rear of the property.

Sealing F14 was a layer of brick rubble (C1019), measuring 0.15m in depth, containing a large proportion of CBM deriving from demolished structures. This lay directly beneath the limestone hardcore (C1002) and tarmac



(C1001) of the earlier car park surface. As in other interventions, these earlier preparation layers and surfaces were cut by the YAT evaluation trench (F8), visible in the northwest facing section where it reached a depth of 0.96m, before resurfacing with tarmac (C1001).

4.4 INTERVENTION 4

Intervention 4 was positioned in the northernmost corner of the car park, adjacent to the recycling area. The 3.0m x 3.0m trench was machine-excavated to a depth of *c.*1.20m, where an homogenous clay layer (C1034) was encountered. Excavation continued within a 1.0m x 1.0m sondage, which allowed full excavation of a Victorian wall crossing the trench, and revealed a sequence of layers overlying natural subsoil (Figure 12; Plate 11).



Plate 11 Intervention 4

The earliest deposits encountered in Intervention 4 were three distinct layers of natural subsoil, allocated C1067, C1066, and C1065, contacted initially at 1.92m below ground level (11.50m AOD), and tested to a maximum depth of 2.50m below ground level (10.93m AOD). These layers consisted of a strong brown clay, veined with bluish-grey sandy clay (C1067), divided from an overlying, similar deposit (C1065) by a band of orange-brown sand (C1066). This sequence is similar to that observed in Intervention 2.

Natural subsoil lay directly beneath C1043, a mottled clay layer of yellowish-brown clay, flecked with fragments of shell and producing a small assemblage of ceramic and CBM of Roman date, including sherds of Eboracum Ware, greyware and Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware.

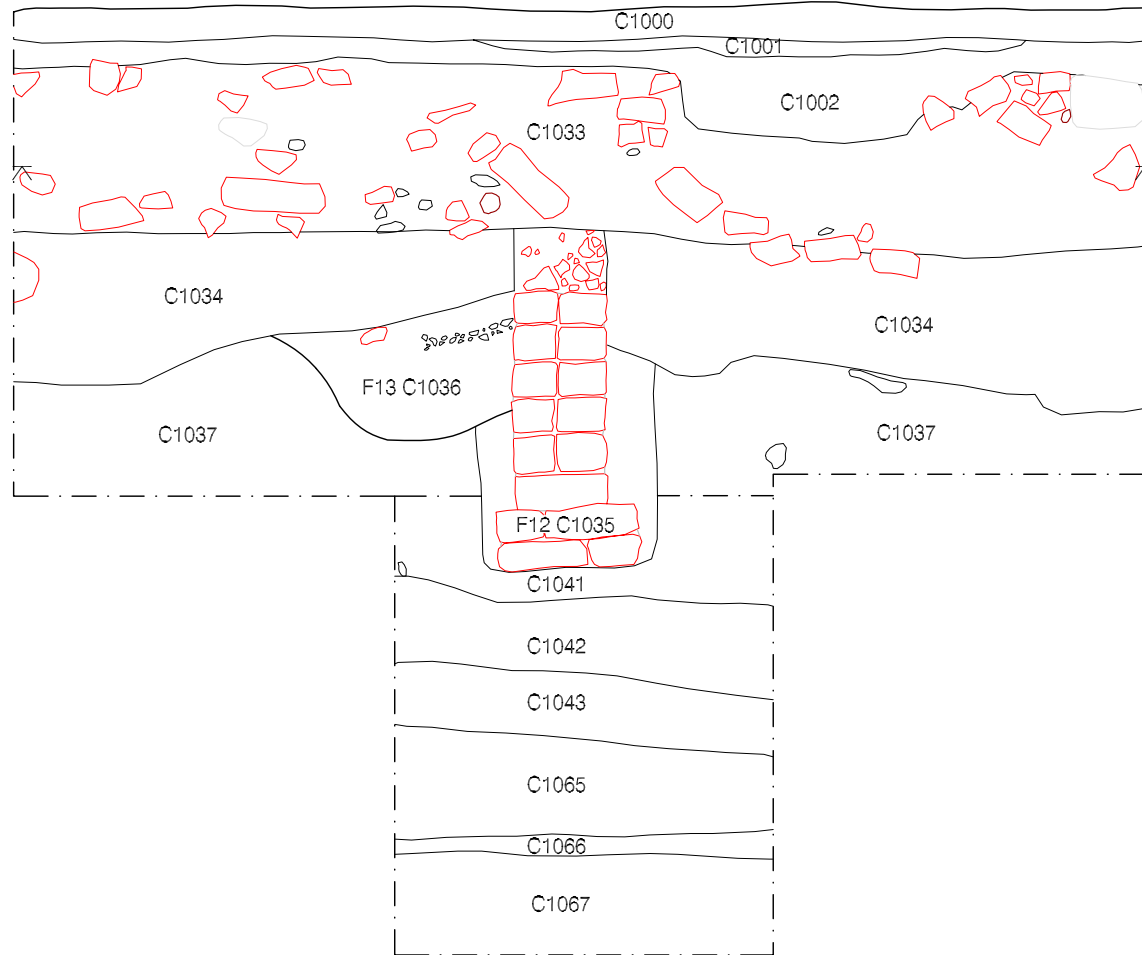
This deposit measured a maximum 0.17m in depth, and had been sealed by C1042, a clean layer of grey clay containing rare inclusions of gravel and pebbles, which produced York Glazed Ware and Yorkshire Gritty Ware, indicating a date in the 12th to 13th century. A similar date was provided for overlying C1041, which measured 0.22m in depth and consisted of a highly mottled clay containing fragments of animal bone, in addition to York Glazed Ware, Yorkshire Gritty Ware and residual Roman CBM.

These medieval layers were overlain by a spread of highly mottled clay, allocated C1040. This deposit was confined in plan to the northwestern part of the intervention, and possibly represented a levelling or trample layer. This deposit produced CBM of 17th century or later date, and fragments of pottery and clay pipe indicating a date after the late 18th to 19th century.





C1041 had been sealed by C1037, a mottled, dark greyish-brown pack of clay, 0.42m in depth, which also produced clay pipe of 19th century date. C1037 had been truncated by the foundation trench of garden wall F12, which ran across the intervention on a NW-SE alignment (Figure 13). The make-up of the wall (C1035) consisted of a two-course shallow foundation, *c.*0.37m wide (1.5 brick lengths), within a poorly-defined cut 0.45m wide. Six courses of bricks overlay the foundation, forming a wall 0.25m wide and 0.55m high; the

SW 460220.46/452707.61 13.01m

NE 460218.92/452705.12 13.01m



Key

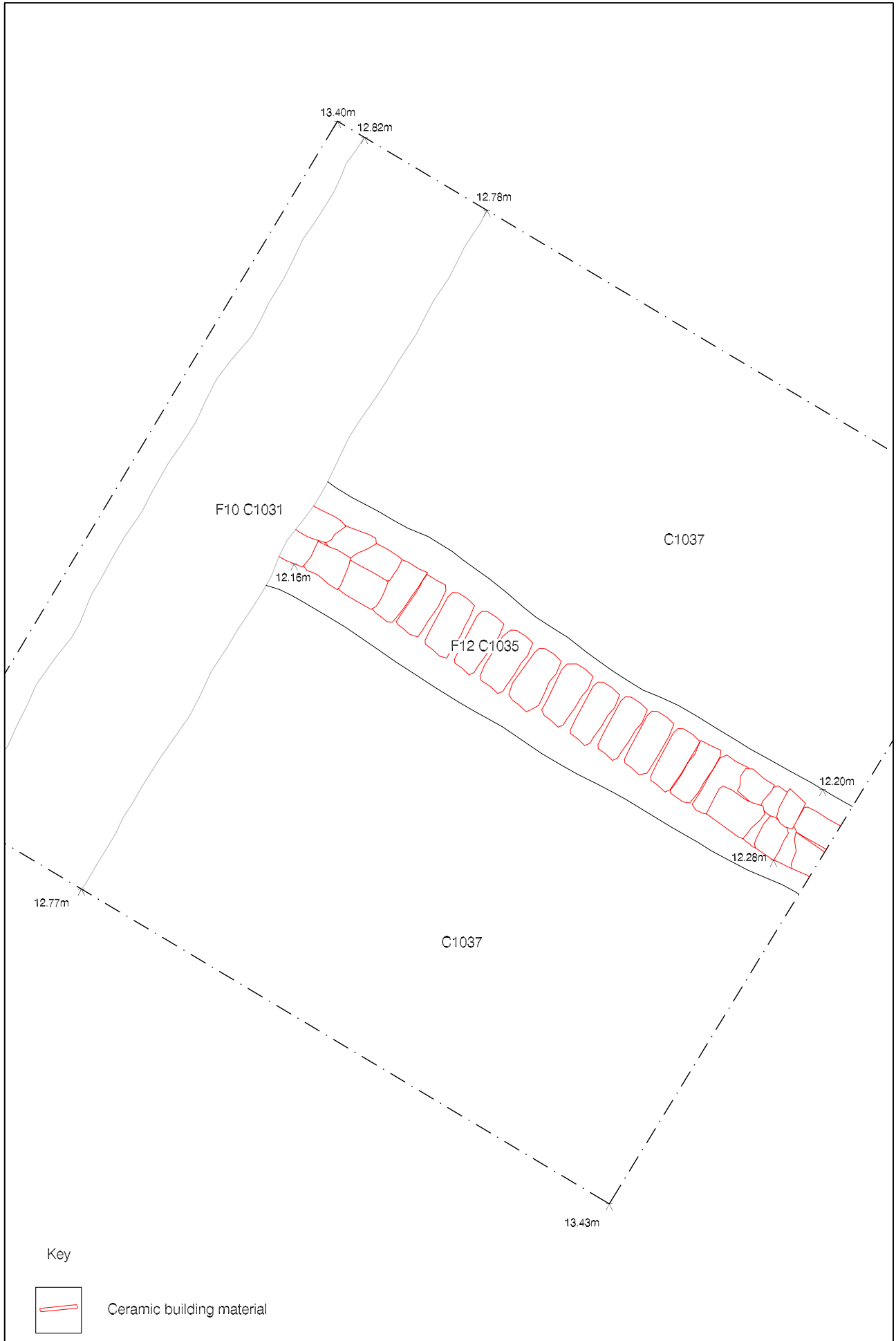
-  Stone inclusions
-  Ceramic building material
-  Concrete
-  Metal

Intervention 4 - northeast facing section

Scale 1:20



Figure 12



Intervention 4 - Period 3 features

Scale 1:20



Figure 13



bricks were bonded with a hard, white mortar. The horizon from which F12 cut could not be identified conclusively; the feature may have been excavated from the upper interface of C1037, or possibly cut through the overlying buried soil C1034, which then continued to accumulate as the terrace gardens were in use.

Adjacent to F12, a steep-sided feature of uncertain function was identified in the southeast facing section (F13). The feature measured 0.63m across and 0.33m in depth, and appeared have cut the foundation trench for F12, abutting the upstanding brick wall. The feature had been backfilled with C1036, an homogenous deposit of greyish-brown clay, containing a small lens of limestone fragments.

F13 had been sealed by C1034, a highly variable layer of black silty clay, representing the gradual accumulation of garden soils to the rear of the Union Terrace properties and measuring between 0.50 and 0.15m in depth. Distinct lenses and dumps were observed within the deposit, which produced a pair of child's shoes, marbles and a slate pencil, in addition to a threepenny bit dated 1942. A fragment of English Stone ware was recovered, bearing the words 'Gillygate Sanitary...' possibly from a toilet bowl or sink.

Overlying C1034, a thick, compact rubble layer measuring 0.60m in maximum depth, was identified (C1033) and represented the demolition of brick houses across the site. An area of disturbance directly over F12 provided evidence for the deliberate dismantling of this wall, presumably part of the same episode of demolition. C1033 lay directly beneath the hardcore (C1002) and tarmac (C1001) of the car park, which had been cut by YAT evaluation trench 8 (F11), visible in the southeast and northeast facing section of Intervention 4 and measuring c.0.85m in depth. The trench was backfilled with C1032, the same gravel deposit filling the other YAT trenches.

F11 was cut by a subsequent modern service trench, allocated F10 and probably representing the same feature as F5 in Intervention 2. The feature ran along the northwestern edge of excavation, measuring at least 0.52m in depth, and reaching over 0.65m below ground level. A concrete cap had been covered with C1031, a loose gravel deposit, before being resurfaced with tarmac (C1000).

5.0 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation revealed deposits dating from the Roman period to the modern day, which have been assigned to four distinct periods based on stratigraphic and artefactual dating (Table 1). The evidence from the evaluation can be tied in with the results of the previous evaluation to provide a comprehensive account of the deposit model for this site, and the depths at which deposits of different date are likely to be encountered.

Table 1 Summary of periods

Period	Date	Activity
0		Natural subsoil system
1	ROMAN - 2nd to 3th century	Landscaping?
2	MEDIEVAL - 12th to 13th century	Landscaping/levelling
3	MODERN - 18th century to 1972	Levelling, drainage and terraced housing
4	MODERN - 1972 to present	Demolition and car park

5.1 NATURAL SUBSOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

Natural subsoil was encountered in all trenches, between 1.90m and 2.40m below ground level (11.53m and 11.00m AOD). Interventions 2 and 4 were very similar, with a sequence of clay and sand observed at virtually identical depths, indicating naturally level ground along the northwestern edge of the site. The natural topography then appears to dip towards the southeast, where subsoil was encountered at greater depths; this trend is then followed by all deposits from the Roman to post-medieval period.

The observed subsoil was characterised by reddish-brown boulder clay, banded with sandier clay, typical of geological deposits in this area.

5.2 PERIOD 1 - ROMAN (2nd to 3rd century)

Overlying natural subsoil in Interventions 1, 2 and 4, layers of Roman date were encountered, excavated as C1043, C1062 and C1070. The ceramic profile of the site was typical of York assemblages, and activity has been dated primarily to the 2nd to 3rd century.

In Intervention 2, the stratigraphic position of possible cut F18 suggests that it is most likely to be of Roman date, relating either to landscaping, or a large feature lying beyond the extent of the excavation. The deposits of Roman date, and their associated assemblages, reveal little of the nature of activity in the vicinity. The heavy clayey layers possibly indicate landscaping or levelling; the mottled nature of the clays is consistent with the dumping or reworking of redeposited subsoil.

Despite known Roman burials in the area, one of which is marked on the RCHM map of 1962 less than 250m from the Union Terrace site, and the possible Roman burial encountered during the 1972 excavations, no evidence for burial was encountered during the evaluation, either as *in situ* remains or residual human bone.

5.3 PERIOD 2 - MEDIEVAL (12th to 13th century)

No evidence for activity of 4th to 11th century date was encountered on the site. Medieval pottery recovered from the site dated from the 11th century to the later medieval period. However, much of the later material occurred residually within later deposits, and contexts securely assigned to the medieval period (C1053, C1039, C1041, C1042) appear to date to the 12th to 13th century.

This activity was contemporary with the YAT Period 2 remains encountered during excavations to the south of the site, also dated to the 12th to 13th century and directly overlying Roman activity. Remains assigned to this period consisted of a large, stone-built structure, divided into three rooms, associated with a burial ground to the southwest (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 13-14). This structural activity has been attributed to the Carmelite Friary, known to have occupied the site from c.1250. The slightly earlier date of the ceramic assemblage is, however, noted, and it has been suggested that some of the activity may have been 'constructed in the late 12th century for use by one of the other ecclesiastical foundations described as being in this area' (Richards, Heighway and Donaghey 1989, 14).

It appears that the onset of activity at the current site is contemporary with the first structural phase to the south of the site. The nature of activity encountered in Interventions 1 to 4, however, was less clear; deposits allocated to Period 2 appeared to represent substantial layers of made ground, possibly due to the importing of large quantities of clay onto the site. If this is the case, this might account for the slightly earlier date of the ceramic assemblage, which would have been residual within imported material. This may relate to open ground surrounding the Carmelite Friary; possibly used for gardens or agricultural purposes.

5.4 PERIOD 3 - MODERN (18th century to 1972)

A small quantity of ceramic of later medieval and post-medieval date was recovered from the site, but all of this material occurred residually in later deposits, and no contexts were securely assigned to a date between the 13th and 18th century. It is possible that turf layers identified in Interventions 1 and 3 date to this period, and that the site remained open ground throughout this period. Notably, no evidence for activity contemporary with St Mary's Hospital or St Peter's School was encountered, indicating that the location of these establishments are likely to be confined to the southern part of the Union Terrace area.

Following this apparent period of inactivity, the site was developed in the late 18th or early 19th century with terraced housing, a trend that was observed throughout much of the city. Construction was preceded by large scale landscaping and drainage works.

5.4.1 Preparation of the site

Prior to the construction of the houses, evidence suggested that the site was levelled, and drainage systems installed. The culvert encountered in Intervention 2 (F7), and the subsequent levelling of the slope with a variable pack of clay (C1015) are likely to pertain to this period of development. Although the bricks employed in the construction of the culvert were of possible 17th century date, they showed signs of reuse, and are likely to have been used at a significantly later date. Given the lack of evidence for activity on the site in the 18th century (other than the construction of Bootham Park to the west), the new drainage system may have been imposed in the early 19th century.

Overlying the culvert and landscaping in Intervention 2, and tentatively equated with deposits in all trenches, was a black soil, identified as the 18th to 19th century ground surface (C1009=C1058, C1014, C1027, C1034). In Interventions 1 and 3, this was the level from which construction took place. Evidence from Intervention 2 and 4, where this layer was more substantial, suggested that the deposit continued to accumulate as a garden soil to the rear of the Union Terrace properties.

5.4.2 Terraced housing and gardens

Evidence for the terraced houses themselves was encountered in Intervention 1, 3 and 4, with the possible garden wall represented by F17 in Intervention 2. The brick-built remains encountered in these trenches can be equated with the results of the previous evaluation by York Archaeological Trust, and with evidence from historical maps (Figure 14).



Location of walls over 1892 OS map Scale 1:250  Figure 14

In Interventions 1 and 3, the remains clearly relate to below-ground cellars, of brick-built construction, and seen in Intervention 1 to truncate earlier deposits to depths of up to 2.2m below ground level (11.27m AOD). The structural remains in Intervention 1 were encountered in YAT Trench 5, and allocated contexts 5005 and 5009 (YAT 2001), seen to cut dark silty clay layers (5010 and 5008), which are presumably the equivalent of C1009=C1058 of the current evaluation. The sequence encountered in Intervention 3 mirrors that encountered in YAT Trench 7, where the brick wall (F9 C1029) was allocated context 7010. A cut identified in the northwest corner, allocated 7018 and backfilled with 7019 can be equated with F19 C1028 of the current investigation, which confirms the previously tentative identification as a foundation cut.

The construction method for the cellars appeared to have involved the excavation of a large pit, and construction of walls against the vertical edges of the resulting cut. The generally irregular shape of any foundation cuts identified in plan may result from the backfilling of irregular or collapsed edges surrounding the walls. Internally, plastering was noted on all faces. In Intervention 2, evidence suggests that the cellar was constructed from the surface represented by C1027, and the surrounding ground level subsequently raised, presumably to level this area with the surrounding area. Overlying the initial cut, and abutting the wall was C1030, a dump of rubble overlain by C1051 and C1025, cleaner silty clays; these can be assigned to YAT context 7014. The mortar surface, assigned F16 C1023 was also recorded in YAT Trench 7 as 7007, and identified as the bedding for a robbed floor.

If these remains are superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey edition of 1892, the cellars can be seen to have been set back from the frontages of the houses by over 2.0m. The cartographic evidence also confirms the identification of brick walls in Intervention 2 as two separate cellars; the structural remains clearly bridge two properties.

The less substantial wall identified in Intervention 4 was identified as a possible garden wall, again confirmed by the cartographic evidence, which identifies it as a party wall to the rear of two properties. Identification of this as a garden area is also demonstrated by the nature of deposits encountered to the southwest of this wall, where the deposits encountered within C1034 appears to represent dumping of domestic waste, and the casual loss of children's property, including shoes, marbles, and a slate pencil. This would have been a space to the rear of the garden, between the outside privy (?), and so a logical place for dumping.

5.5 PERIOD 4 - MODERN (1972 to present day)

Unlike the northern part of Union Terrace, which survives, houses at the current site were demolished, and the archaeological evaluation encountered significant demolition deposits across the site, before the subsequent development of the site as a car park. This final change in the use of the site has been allocated Period 4.

A number of distinct, well-defined chronological horizons were identified archaeologically across the site. The terraces are known to have been demolished in 1972, and the brick rubble overburden encountered in all of the interventions (C1005, C1010, C1011, C1019, C1033) represents the spreading of the resulting debris across the site, presumably to level the site and provide hardcore for surfacing the site.

The site is then known to have been employed as a car park, and the hardcore (C1002) and tarmac (C1001)

represent an preparation and surfacing of this car park, though not likely to date to 1972. In 2001, the YAT evaluation took place, providing an absolute date for the trenches represented by F2, F6, F8 and F11.

In more recent years, updating of the car park facilities saw the insertion of fibre optic cables (F1) and possible electrical services (F5=F10), before resurfacing with the current tarmac surface (C1000).

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The results of the evaluation have demonstrated that, despite the dense archaeological deposits encountered in 1972 in the southern part of Union Terrace Car Park, archaeological remains at this site are represented largely by homogenous layers of clay, apparently representing landscaping and levelling of the site from the Roman to post-medieval periods, overlain by Victorian foundations and demolition deposits. This allows a broad deposit model to be constructed, in an area where subsoil and Roman deposits are rarely encountered during archaeological intervention.

Table 2 details the depths at which deposits were encountered in each of the four interventions, providing an broad deposit model for the site.

Table 2 Deposit depths across the site

Intervention	1	2	3	4
Depth of modern layers and Victorian rubble	0-1.11m BGL (13.44-12.34m AOD)	0-0.63m BGL (13.50-12.90m AOD)	0-1.40m BGL (13.36-11.93m AOD)	0-0.6m BGL (13.42-12.82m AOD)
Depth to Victorian ground level/garden soil	1.16m BGL (12.30m AOD)	0.63m BGL (12.90m AOD)	1.40m BGL (11.93m AOD)	0.6m BGL (12.82mAOD)
Depth to latest post-med/medieval deposits	1.19m BGL (12.27m AOD)	0.83m BGL (12.69m AOD)	1.48m BGL (11.90m AOD)	0.87m BGL (12.56m AOD)
Depth to Roman deposits	1.93m BGL (11.52m AOD)	1.72m BGL (11.79m AOD)	-	1.73m BGL (11.70m AOD)
Depth to subsoil	2.19m BGL (11.27m AOD)	1.93m BGL (11.58m AOD)	2.40m BGL (11.00m AOD)	1.90m BGL (11.53m AOD)

BGL - below current ground level; AOD - above Ordnance Datum

Notably, there is a distinct difference in depths between Interventions 1 and 3 (to the southeast) and Interventions 2 and 4 (to the northwest), where deposits are shallower.

Rubble deposits and modern surfaces, and Victorian made ground (Intervention 2), cover the area to a minimum depth of 0.6m and to the southeast to depths of over 1.1m. These deposits overlie homogenous clayey layers, of likely medieval to post-medieval date, which reach between 0.80m and 1.70m BGL to the northwest, and between 1.20m and 1.90m BGL to the southeast. Roman layers, represented in all but one of the interventions, occur below 1.70m BGL across the site. Subsoil was encountered at 1.90m to the northwest, and between 2.2 and 2.4m to the southeast. As such, any groundworks on the site, unless reaching great depths are unlikely to

contact remains of archaeological significance.

7.0 ARCHIVE

A small assemblage of Roman to modern pottery (59 sherds) was submitted for assessment, and the recommended thin-section and chemical analysis of one sherd of Roman amphora has been undertaken. The assemblage is to be retained. An assemblage of 91 fragments of CBM was subject to assessment and full recording, before a disposal policy was implemented. A small number of 20th century finds were noted during excavation, but not retained. The material and paper archive are held currently by FAS, and will be deposited at the Yorkshire Museum.

An electronic and paper copy of this report will be deposited at York City Council, and archived online *via* the OASIS website. The results of the evaluation are of limited significance; notes on the identification of Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits will be published in *Britannia*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Post-Medieval Archaeology* respectively, but no further publication is recommended.

References

Abbreviations

- Cal Lib* Calendar of Liberate Rolls
Cal Pat Rolls Calendar of Patent Rolls
Cert Chuntries Certificate of Chuntries, Guilds, Hospitals etc. for the county of York (ed. W Page)
 YAT Gaz. York Archaeological Trust Gazetteer Archive

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APPENDIX A ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION: EVALUATION

John Oxley, City of York Council

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out the details of the archaeological evaluation which will be required on this site. There is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance preserved on this site. The information this evaluation will provide is necessary to allow a reasoned decision to be made on the impact this scheme will have on the archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 The results of this archaeological evaluation will be used to determine the nature of any mitigation strategy that might be necessary and the scale of archaeological work that it might include.
- 1.3 The archaeological policy of the local planning authority is to seek to preserve at least 95% of archaeological deposits underneath a new development.
- 1.4 The final report on the results of this evaluation will normally be required before an application for this site is taken to Planning Committee. This follows the archaeology policy adopted by City of York Council and the advice issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16).
- 1.5 Where this document is used for securing competitive estimates, it is expected that appropriate professional procedures will be followed. In this respect, the attention of all parties is drawn to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Practice for those involved in Competitive Tendering.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site lies at NGR SE 60265204. The site is currently a car-park.

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.1 The site lies on the north side of the medieval walled area and outside the Roman legionary fortress in a medieval suburb of the City
- 3.2 Part of this car-park site was excavated in 1972. The excavations revealed continuous occupation from the late 12th to the mid 17th centuries. The pre 12th century deposits were not excavated. The first building, a substantial limestone structure, was used as the 13th century church of the Carmelite Friary and had an associated burial ground. In 1295 the Friars moved to a new site and this site was taken over and became St Mary's Hospital. In the 17th century the site was taken over for use by St Peter's school. These buildings were demolished during the Civil War and the site lay vacant until the early 19th century. In the 19th century, the site was largely open space and was developed for housing only from 1865 onwards. A report on these excavations has been published (AY 11/1).

These excavations were located at the southern end of the car-park. Little work apart from limited trial trenches was undertaken at the northern end of the site. These revealed a massive ditch aligned north-west/south-east running across the area. However, little detailed examination was undertaken and it is difficult to say anything in detail about this feature.

- 3.4 In 2001 the York Archaeological Trust excavated eight small evaluation trenches up to 1.0m deep in the western part of the car park. These did not reveal any structural remains other than those of the demolished parts of the 19th century Union Terrace. Deposits pre-dating these buildings appear to have related primarily to agricultural soils (YORYM: 2001.4434)

4.0 THE DEPOSIT MODEL

- 4.1 Deposits in this area are anticipated to be preserved close to the present surface. A total depth of deposit of up to 2.5m is anticipated. Considerable disturbance can be expected to the former and existing street frontages of the site caused by 19th century cellars.
- 4.2 The approximate levels (metres above OD) are:

Modern	13.5m
Medieval	13m
Roman	

5.0 THE EVALUATION PROGRAMME

- 5.1 The site allows an opportunity to address the following questions:
- 5.1.1 what is the profile of natural deposits across the site?
- 5.1.2 what is the character and profile of Roman and post-Roman deposits across the site? Are there any Roman or later burials preserved on the site?
- 5.2 The following details need to be established:
- 5.2.1 The profile of archaeological;
- 5.2.2 the presence and depth of anoxically preserved deposits, wet deposits, and dry deposits within this zone across the site;
- 5.2.3 and a deposit prediction for the site as a whole, indicating the nature and preservation of Roman, Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval strata.
- 5.3 The on-site evaluation should consist of the following programme of work:
- 5.3.1 excavation of four trenches; each trench being 3mx3m. The trenches must be excavated to a depth of 1500mm below the existing ground surface or to the top of the natural subsoil. If natural is not visible at 1500mm then augured samples must be taken to determine the depth to natural and sondages then excavated to determine the presence/absence of burials in each trench; if possible these trenches should be located over the two northernmost evaluation trenches shown on the attached YAT plan;
- 5.3.2 and an assessment of the documentary evidence and existing archaeological information which relates to this site.
- 5.4 All operations should limit destruction to what is necessary to implement this specification. Where the excavation of trenches is undertaken:

- 5.4.1 All overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological features or layers thereafter all excavation must be by hand. A mechanical breaker can be used to break out tarmac surfaces and concrete surfaces or structures. A toothed bucket may be used to remove this material. All other non-hand-excavated material must be removed with a toothless bucket. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator. All other deposits must be excavated by hand to the specified depth. The approximate location of the trenches is shown on the attached plan. The precise location will be determined on site in consultation with the client and the City of York Council archaeologist. All trenches must be securely fenced with HERAS fencing. All lighting and signage necessary for the location and excavation must be fixed to the fencing.
- 5.4.2 all appropriate archaeological records must be made and kept;
- 5.4.3 all archaeological contexts must be sampled in accordance with a sampling strategy which must be agreed in advance with the Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row York and approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). All sampling must be in accordance with the recommendations contained in the paper *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995)*. In addition, the advice of the Regional Science Advisor must be sought with regard to all other aspects of sampling and archaeological science, including dating, that might arise on this site. His recommendations must be followed and confirmation of the adoption of his recommendations supplied in writing to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), City of York Council, 9 St Leonard's Place, York
- 5.4.4 all records must be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;
- 5.4.5 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the evaluation must be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;
- 5.4.6 in addition to this basic work to complete the records to Level 2, the environmental samples must be processed and assessed;
- 5.4.7 the rest of the material archive must be assessed for its potential to contribute to artefactual research; and the stratigraphic sequence assessed.
- 5.5 The details and processes outlined in 5.1-5.4 will produce the following output as a concise report:
- 5.5.1 plan of site showing position of trenches;
- 5.5.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts; a matrix of all contexts
- 5.5.3 an interpretation of the structural sequence;
- 5.5.4 an interpretation of the archaeological and research potential of the remainder of the site
- 5.5.5 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The**

archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at 9 St Leonard's Place, York YO1 7ET. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/SMR prior to completing the form.

- 5.5.6 The long term care of the archive must be provided for. All the original material and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation. It is assumed that normally all archives relating to archaeological work in the City of York area will be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum. One printed copy of the report must be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum; one printed copy must be deposited with the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor at 37 Tanner Row York. Two printed copies of the report must be deposited with the City of York Council SMR. **In addition a copy of the report in electronic form must be deposited with the City of York SMR.** This must be provided as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about format please contact John Oxley on 01904 551346 or e-mail to john.oxley@york.gov.uk. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, the City of York Council will place the information on its WWW pages. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the Principal Archaeologist. **Failure to deposit the printed report and an electronic copy with the City of York Council will prevent comments being made to Planning Committee and may delay the determination of a planning application.**
- 5.6 The contractor must produce a written synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site. This must be submitted with the report so that this can be distributed to elected Councillors and published in future annual summaries of archaeological work in the City of York.
- 5.7 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CV's that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on complex urban sites and the complex archives which they produce.
- 5.8 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.
- 5.9 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system and report publishing system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. The publishing system should be able to produce text and illustrations in the formats detailed in para 5.5.5 above. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York Council for the recording system which it wishes to use on this site.
- 5.10 The Contractor must submit a full project design and/or a schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to the City of York for written approval prior to work commencing on-site.
- 5.11 The Contractor must give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to *Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), Planning and Sustainable Development, 9 St Leonards Place, York, YO1 7ET*
- 5.12 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project.

Reasonable access must also be given at all times to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow him to monitor the archaeological science elements of this scheme of investigation.

6.0 REINSTATEMENT

- 6.1 Ground reinstatement standards are not specified in this document.
- 6.2 Contractors must ensure that the question of backfilling and surface reinstatement is discussed with the client/landowner prior to any works commencing on-site.

7.0 SUMMARY

- 7.1 This document sets out the background to and outlines a programme for a desk-top study and possible archaeological evaluation on this site. There is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance preserved on this site. The desk-top study and archaeological evaluation will provide information which will allow the planning authority, the City of York Council, to take an informed and reasonable planning decision.
- 7.2 The full report on the results of this evaluation will be required before any planning application affecting this site will be determined.

APPENDIX 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This appendix describes a set of procedures which must be implemented by all contractors.

2.0 PROCEDURES

All work must be undertaken in a professional manner paying attention to the Institute for Field Archaeologist Standards and Guidance:

- Introduction to Standards and Guidance (PDF)
- standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for field evaluation (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for Excavation (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (PDF)
- Appendices to Standards (PDF)

All documents are available from either the City of York Council or from the IFA website at <http://www.archaeologists.net>

- 2.2 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practice in York and all contractors will be expected to base their estimates on the implementation of those standards (see section 3 below).

- 2.3 Finds specialists must be able to document and demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise and access to comparative material.
- 2.4 Where the conservation of archaeological objects is necessary, this work should be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Section of the York Archaeological Trust.
- 3.0 FINDS PROCESSING STANDARD**
- 3.1 The following finds-processing standards must be followed by all contractors
- 3.2 On-site finds processing
- 3.2.1 All bulk material must be washed
- 3.2.2 All bulk material except animal bone marked. Marking and labelling materials indelible and irremovable by abrasion
- 3.2.3 All bulk finds must be appropriately boxed and recorded on computer
- 3.2.4 Identification of stone-type and tile must be undertaken on site
- 3.2.5 All the above to be completed within two months from the end of the excavation
- 3.2.6 All small finds recorded both in the finds register and on computer
- 3.2.7 Small find recording system must be compatible with Yorkshire Museum accessioning system
- 3.2.8 All small finds must be appropriately packaged for optimum survival of data
- 3.2.9 All the above to be completed within two days of the object having been excavated
- 3.3 Off-site Finds Processing
- 3.3.1 All small find and bulk find data must be made available to finds researchers, conservators and curatorial staff
- 3.3.2 Computer system should be used to monitor location of objects to allow rapid access
- 3.3.3 All material stored in optimum conditions to ensure survival of data. Includes
- Controlled environment storage where appropriate
- Correct packaging with inert materials
- Regular checking of the condition of objects
- Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material
- 3.3.4 All material stored in buildings with appropriate security (see storage below)
- 3.4 Conservation

-
- 3.4.1 All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material stored in controlled conditions.
- 3.4.2 All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation
- 3.4.3 Specialist advice must be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research
- 3.4.4 All other classes of material must be treated where appropriate
- 3.4.5 Special packaging undertaken must be provided for all vulnerable objects. All textiles, coins, and painted glass stored in specially-designed systems.
- 3.5 Storage
- 3.5.1 All objects stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions
- 3.5.2 All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand
- 3.5.3 All storage at appropriate security levels, eg: Small finds in storage approved by National Security Adviser or Area Museums Service. Bulk finds in storage with lower security rating but still physically secure and alarmed
- 3.5.4 Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.
- 4.0 All contractors must follow the above guidelines.**

Joint Trenches: Car Park, Clarendon Street, York - Phase 2



Figure 2 Trench Location together with earlier evaluation trenches (1-8) and 1972 excavation trench

APPENDIX B INDEX TO FIELD FILE

CODE		DESCRIPTION	RECORD	FORMAT
Indices				
YO1		Index of notebooks	-	-
YO2		Index of contexts	3	A4
YO3		Index of features	1	A4
YO4		Index of structures	-	-
YO5		Index of drawings	-	-
YO6	0	Index of photographs	7	A4
	0	Index of film processing	1	A4
YO7	0	Index of finds	digital	A4
	0	Index of finds by context	-	-
	0	Index of finds by grid square	-	-
	0	Sample Register	-	-
	0	Artefact Register	-	-
	1	Finds Storage Register	1	-
YO8		Index of geophysical data files	-	-
YO9	0	Index of survey stations	-	-
	0	Index of co-ordinate files	-	-
	0	Index of topographic files	-	-
YO10		Index of interventions	1	A4
Y1				
Notebooks				
Contexts				
Y2	0	Context Record	78	A4
	0	Skeleton Record	-	-
	0	Coffin Record	-	-
	0	Masonry Record	-	-
	0	Timber Record	-	-
Features				
Y3	0	Feature Record	19	A4
	0	Auger Record	-	-
Structures				
Y4		Structure Record	-	-
Site drawing				
Y5	0	Legend	-	-
	0	Plans	7	A4/A1
	0	Maps	-	-
	0	Sections	6	A4/A1
Photographs				
Y6	0	Black and white negatives	108	35mm
	0	Colour negatives	134	35mm
	0	Colour slides	0	35mm
	0	Colour enprints	134	6x4"
	0	Black and white prints	0	A4 contact
Finds				
Y7	0	Finds Location Record	-	-
	0	Artefact Record	-	-

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

Context	Int	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1000	1-4	surface	-	0.1m thick, level tarmac forming the current surface of Union Terrace Car Park	10YR 3/1
1001	1-4	surface	-	layer of black tarmac c.0.05m-0.15m thick with a flat top and an irregular base, representing an earlier surface of the car park	10YR 2/1
1002	1-4	layer	-	layer of fairly loose brownish-yellow limestone hardcore up to 0.1m thick forming preparation levelling deposit for C1001	10YR 6/6
1003	1	backfill	1	yellow angular gravel within a yellowish-brown sand matrix	10YR 5/6
1004	1	backfill	2	deliberate hardcore backfill comprising loose light olive brown limestone hardcore in a sand matrix, 0.95m thick	2.5Y 5/4
1005	1	layer	-	large deposit of demolition rubble comprising brick pieces of varying size within a matrix of dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and pebble inclusions	10YR 3/1
1006	1	backfill	3	firm yellowish-brown clay backfill of Victorian drain, contained inclusions of angular gravel, mortar flecks and small fragments of CBM	10YR 5/4
1007	1	make-up	3	salt-glazed ceramic drain pipe, 0.15m wide, set on a NE-SW alignment	brown
1008	1	make-up	4	brick, mortar and plaster make-up of walls forming F4, individual bricks measured c.0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m, various brick arrangements had been used throughout the wall constructions	various
1009 =1058	1	layer	-	layer of black clay with charcoal flecks and mixed gravel throughout	10YR 2/1
1010	2	layer	-	demolition layer of brick rubble, 0.2m thick, within a matrix of brown clayey sand with frequent mortar flecks throughout	7.5YR 4/2
1011	2	layer	-	layer of brick rubble, c.0.8m thick, in a firm very dark grey silty clay matrix with patches of yellow clay throughout	10YR 3/1
1012 =1031	2	backfill	5	gravel and concrete backfill of service trench, 0.5m thick limestone gravel over a 0.1m thick concrete base	10YR 6/2
1013	2	backfill	6	varied yellowish brown gravel in a clayey sand matrix	7.5YR 5/4
1014	2	layer	-	black layer of friable clayey silt, 0.2m thick, with flacks and small fragments of CBM and mortar throughout, and rare gravel and pebble inclusions	10YR 2/1
1015	2	backfill	7	highly mottled yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent clods of yellow and red clay forming a substantial levelling deposit	2.5Y 5/4
1016	2	buried soil	-	friable gritty brown clayey silt soil layer flecked with CBM and mortar, measuring 0.35m at maximum thickness	10YR 4/1
1017	2	layer	-	firm brown clay, up to 0.5m thick, mixed throughout with small patches of red and yellow clay, and rare inclusions of gravel and mortar flecks	7.5YR 4/2
1018	3	backfill	8	hardcore backfill of F8 (YAT trench 2000-1) 0.96m deep 3.00m wide seen in section	2.5Y7/8
1019	3	layer	-	hardcore/rubble layer underlying original layer of tarmac 0.13m to 0.23m thick	2.5Y 6/4
1020	3	layer	-	very dark greyish brown layer identified in the sw facing section with inclusions of gravel and pebbles and small amounts of red brick fragments	10YR3/2
1021	3	layer	-	light olive brown clay with inclusions of gravel and pebbles with some red brick fragments. It was 0.15m-0.25m	2.5Y 5/3
1022	3	layer	-	black silty sand with inclusions of gravel, pebbles and red brick fragments. Contains a lens of light yellowish-brown sand representing an accumulation of dirt banking up against F9, over surface F16	10YR2/1 10YR6/4
1023	3	make-up	-	mortar layer seen in section of Int. 3, relatively flat probably represents the make-up a floor surface	2.5Y8/1

Context	Int	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1024	3	layer	-	brown clay with patches of sand throughout. No other inclusions	10YR 5/3
1025	3	layer	-	dark grey mixed sand with patches of grey sand and occasional CBM fragments scattered throughout	10YR4/1 10YR6/1
1026	3	layer	-	grey clay with no inclusions, varying in depth	10YR5/1 10YR3/1
1027	3	layer	-	black silty clay with gravel and pebbles throughout and occasional CBM fragments. It measured 0.2m in depth	10YR2/1
1028	3	backfill	-	pale brown silty clay with no inclusions it's full depth was not ascertained	10YR6/3
1029	3	make-up	9	red brick and mortar make-up of cellar walls comprising of two sections one running SW-NE the other NW-SE joining at 1m, from the northeast facing section surviving to 0.30m below the modern ground surface	various
1030	3	dump	-	a dump of modern rubble comprising of red brick, mortar pebbles and cobbles with rare ceramic. It was loose and full of voids	2.5Y 8/1
1031 =1012	4	backfill	10	backfill of linear service trench comprised of a clean brownish-grey loose hardcore of angular limestone pieces and occasional brick fragments	2.5Y 5/3
1032 =1018	4	backfill	11	clean hardcore backfill of YAT trench	various
1033	4	layer	-	very compact reddish-grey layer of brick rubble in a coarse silty sand containing frequent inclusions of cbm, broken glass, scrap iron and degraded wood. It measured 0.6m thick	7.5Y R4/3
1034	4	layer	-	very variable thick layer of black gritty clay comprising a series of lenses with inclusions of occasional small pebbles, brick fragments, leather wood, glass, modern ceramic	various
1035	4	make-up	12	brick and cement mortar make-up of wall F12 seen in plan as a linear wall measuring 0.25m wide partially truncated by YAT trench F11. Seen surviving a each to 8 courses. Basal 2 courses represent foundation layer twice as wide. Bricks each measured 0.25m x 0.11m x 0.07m	various
1036	4	backfill	13	clean greyish brown clay backfill of possible small pit F13 with small lens of limestone rubble near top. Measured 0.30m thick and survived to 0.50m wide where cut by wall F12	10YR3/2
1037	4	layer	-	thick pack of reddish-brown clay with patches of blue and yellow clay throughout and occasional rounded gravel and pebbles. It measured 0.42m thick at maximum	10YR4/2
1038	3	turf layer	-	thin layer of turf 0.02m - 0.05m thick seen section.	10YR4/6
1039	3	layer	-	dark grey silty clay with inclusions of gravel and pebbles. It measured 0.15-0.25m thick	10YR4/1
1040	4	spread	-	very mixed and mottled clay, bright yellow spread of slightly sandy clay with patches of red, blue and brown	10YR4/2 10YR5/6
1041	4	layer	-	thick layer of clean firm brown clay where small patches and flecks of yellow, blue and red clay are seen throughout, contained very rare inclusions of rounded pebble and gravel inclusions	10YR4/2
1042	4	layer	-	clean band of stiff grey clay with rare rounded gravel and pebble inclusions and occasional fragments of medieval pottery. It measures 0.23m thick	various

Context	Int	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1043	4	layer	-	very mottled layer of yellow clay with blue clay marbling throughout with frequent shell flecking. It measured 0.17m thick and produced fragments of Roman pottery	various
1044	2	backfill	7	dark reddish-brown clay, directly over brick make -up C1045, contains patches of blue clay, measuring 0.3m thick	7.5YR4/3
1045	2	make-up	7	brick make-up of the top and sides of culvert F7, comprised of three courses of bricks placed end to end capped by bricks placed edge to edge bridging the two rows to form a top. The bricks were shallow each with a tapering groove down the centre. The bricks showed traces of mortar but were not bonded, possibly reused for culvert	various
1046	3	backfill	-	demolition rubble forming the backfill of the cellar comprised of brick, mortar, plaster, electrical cable and wood	various
1047	3	backfill	14	black clayey silt backfill of pit F14. Firm in compaction with inclusions of olive brown clay lumps, cbm fragments, mortar lumps gravel and pebbles and a section of lead pipe	various
1048	3	layer	-	strong brown clay with patches of gravel textured clay	7.5Y4/6
1049	3	layer	-	black silty clay with inclusions of brown clay lumps, CBM and mortar fragments and gravel and pebbles	various
1050	3	layer	-	light olive brown clay with inclusions of CBM, it measured 0.15m in depth	2.5Y5/3
1051	3	layer	-	olive brown clay with inclusions of mortar fragments and pebbles apparently tipping into the construction cut of F9	2.5Y4/4 2.5Y8/1
1052	3	layer	-	dark greyish-brown silty clay with inclusions of strong brown clay lumps, gravel and pebbles	10YR4/2 7.5YR4/6
1053	3	layer	-	dark grey clay sitting on subsoil. Fairly homogenous apart from rare gravel inclusions and large rounded pebbles	10YR4/1
1054	3	subsoil	-	strong brown clay with vertical bluish-grey gleying bands seen throughout in section and plan excavated to a depth of 0.2m - 0.3m	7.5YR4/6 10BG5/1
1055	1	backfill	15	soft very dark greyish-brown silty clay, 0.05m deep, with fairly frequent inclusions of fine gravel throughout	10YR 3/2
1056	1	backfill	3	firm bluish grey silty clay backfill with inclusions of angular gravel and fragments of CBM	10YR 5/1
1057	1	backfill	15	heavily voided friable dark brown silty clay, c.1.1m thick, appearing to have shrunk away from wall C1008	10YR 3/3
1058 =1009	1	layer	-	dark greyish brown layer with charcoal occasional flecks and gravel throughout, measured 0.05-0.2m thick	10YR 4/2
1059	2	fill	7	fill of culvert F7 comprised of a sticky very dark grey waterborne clayey silt with occasional mortar flecks and rare animal bone fragments. Showed occasional lenses of yellow sandy clay	10YR 3/1
1060	2	make-up	7	brick base of culvert F7. Comprised a single course of bricks (no bonding) either complete or broken in half slightly staggered to avoid aligned joints.	various
1061	1	layer	-	friable dark brown sandy clay, 0.7m thick, with gravel and pebble inclusions throughout	10YR 3/3
1062	1	layer	-	firm very dark greyish-brown silty clay with gravel and pebble inclusions throughout	10YR 3/2

Context	Int	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1063	1	layer	-	firm dark yellowish-brown clay overburden mixed with patches of sticky greyish-brown clayey sand	10Y R 4/4
1064	3	layer	-	black clayey silt with inclusions of fine gravel and a lense of mortar across the top	10Y R2/1 2.5Y 8/1
1065	4	subsoil	-	a band of strong brown firm clay, very sterile with veins of blue sandy clay throughout, occasional gravel and pebble inclusions. Seen to a depth of 0.30m	various
1066	4	subsoil	-	thin layer of bright orangish-brown sterile sand forming one of a series of natural bands within the subsoil. Measured 0.07m thick	various
1067	4	subsoil	-	band off sterile clay comprised an upper layer of strong brown clay within frequent veins of greyish blue sandy clay over a stiffer layer of dark reddish-brown clay with occasional pebble inclusions	various
1068	1	subsoil	-	firm strong brown clay subsoil veined throughout with bluish-grey silty sand, excavated to a depth of 0.15m	7.5Y R4/6
1069	1	layer	-	sterile soft dark yellowish-brown clay	10Y R 4/2
1070	2	layer	-	very mixed band of light olive brown clay with swirls of bluish-grey and black silty clay running through its middle, contained gravel and rare white flecks of shell	2.5Y 5/6
1071	2	make-up	17	brick make-up small collapsed stack of bricks surviving to three intact courses and a fourth suggested by a single brick tipping off the top. The bricks each measured 0.07m x 0.11m x 0.2m and were bonded with a cement mortar	various
1072	2	deposit	-	firm greyish-brown clay with rare flecks of CBM and mortar, and rare gravel and pebble inclusions	10Y R 4/1
1073	2	layer	-	stiff dark grey homogenous band of clay with very rare flecks of mortar and CBM	10Y R 4/1
1074	2	subsoil	-	firm strong brown clay with blue sandy clay veins throughout, increasingly veined beneath the top 0.1 m of the deposit	2.5Y 4/1
1075	2	subsoil	-	thin band of sterile orangey sand measuring 0.07m thick	2.5Y 5/6
1076	2	subsoil	-	stiff strong brown clay with veins of blue sandy clay throughout with rare gravel and pebble inclusions	7.5Y R 4/6
1077	1	layer	-	thin but distinct layer of firm dark orangish-brown silty clay observed in southeast facing section, probably representing an old turf line	10Y R 3/4

APPENDIX D SUMMARY OF FEATURES

Feature	Int	Identity	Contexts	Description	Profile
1	1	service trench	1003	linear trench aligned NW-SE housing a plastic pipe and backfilled with loose yellow gravel	not seen
2	1	evaluation trench	1004	allocated to cut of an archaeological evaluation trench excavated by YAT in 2001 and backfilled with loose limestone hardcore, measured 0.95m deep at maximum	rectangular
3	1	drain	1006, 1007, 1056	linear drain aligned NE-SW backfilled with a salt-glazed ceramic pipe and a mixed clay deposit	not seen
4	1	wall	1008	group of walls and foundation segments in the northern quarter of Intervention 1, appear to form a void or corridor between two cellars with supporting structures in between presumably for above ground brickwork, measured c.1.75m x 1.3m x 1.8m deep	irregular
5=10	2	service trench	1012	modern service trench identified in southeast facing section, measured c.0.5-0.6m in depth and was orientated NE-SW	not seen
6	2	evaluation trench	1013	allocated to cut of an archaeological evaluation trench excavated by YAT in 2001 and backfilled with loose limestone hardcore, measured c.1.0m deep at maximum	u-shaped
7	2	culvert	1015, 1044, 1045, 1059, 1060	identified in plan following machining, fully revealed after partial excavation of C1015 as a regular linear feature orientated NW-SE and measuring c.0.7m wide; upon excavation revealed to be a c.1.3m deep near-vertical sided feature containing the in situ remains of a brick culvert with wide base, and narrow three-coursed brick walls with a brick capping	u-shaped
8	3	evaluation trench	1018	allocated to cut of an archaeological evaluation trench excavated by YAT in 2001 and backfilled with loose limestone hardcore, measured 0.96m deep at maximum	u-shaped
9	3	wall	1028	allocated to remains of cellar walls associated with Victorian terraced houses demolished prior to development of the site as a car park, one wall runs NE-SW across the Intervention, the other abuts this on its northwestern edge and runs from southeast from here	not seen
10=5	4	service trench	1031	1.0m wide service trench orientated SW-NE, comprising a concrete cap with a slightly cambered top in the base covered by a backfill of loose limestone hardcore	u-shaped
11	4	evaluation trench	1032	allocated to cut of an archaeological evaluation trench excavated by YAT in 2001 and backfilled with loose limestone hardcore	u-shaped
12	4	wall	1035	allocated to remains of a brick-built Victorian garden wall orientated NW-SE and surviving in places to 8 courses, with the lower 2 courses forming a wider foundation within a vertical sided foundation cut with a flat base	rectangular
13	4	pit	1036	allocated to a small u-shaped feature identified abutting F12 in the southeast facing section, measured c.0.6m wide and 0.35m deep	u-shaped
14	3	pit	1047	feature identified in northeast facing section as cut with vertical edge and flat base truncated to north by F9	u-shaped
15	1	foundation trench	1055, 1057	foundation trench for wall F4 identified in section, southwest wall measured c.0.2m wide x 1.1m deep	u-shaped
16	3	surface	1023	white mortar surface, 0.02-0.03m thick, identified in northeast and southwest facing sections of Intervention 3, associated with Victorian walls F9	lens

Feature	Int	Identity	Contexts	Description	Profile
17	2	wall	1071	remains of a wall seen in section in the eastern corner of intervention 2 surviving to 3 bonded courses and a fourth tipping off the top, in total 0.35m tall	irregular
18	2	cut	1070	shallow cut evident in the northeast facing section of Int 1	unseen
19	3	foundation cut	1028	allocated to the foundation cut for cellar walls F9, identified in plan in Intervention 3. Not excavated	unseen

APPENDIX E ASSESSMENT OF CERAMIC

Alan Vince and Kate Steane

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A small collection of pottery and clay tobacco pipes from an archaeological evaluation at Union Terrace, York, conducted by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd was submitted for identification and assessment.

The finds include Roman pottery, of 2nd to 3rd century date, medieval pottery, dating between the late 11th/12th century and the 14th/15th centuries, post-medieval pottery and early modern pottery.

2.0 DESCRIPTION**2.1 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES**

Seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recorded. Five of these were undecorated stem fragments with bore diameters typical of 18th/19th-century pipes. One is a spurred pipe with moulded decoration on the body, consisting of floral decoration on the seams and bowls containing the Prince of Wales' feathers on both sides. This is a stock 19th-century pattern dated *c.*1840-60 (e.g. Mann 1977No.227). A second decorated pipe is represented by a stem with moulded foliage on the stem.

2.2 POTTERY**2.2.1 Roman Pottery**

Thirty-four sherds of Roman pottery were recorded (Table 1). Most of the types present are common finds in York and present in Monaghan's corpus (Monaghan 1997). However, one sherd is the base of a large amphora with a raised foot ring. Such footrings are characteristic of Gaulish amphorae (such as Cam 188 aka Pelichet 47 aka Gauloise 4, Peacock and Williams 1986 Class 27). However, visually the fabric does not fit the published descriptions of these types. Thin section and chemical analysis is recommended to try and source this vessel.

No types characteristic of late 1st/early 2nd century date were present, although several of the types present are found in such early contents. The presence of York-made vessels (E1 and G1) indicates activity before the mid-3rd century whilst the presence of a sherd from a Nene valley colour-coated indented beaker with a funnel neck and barbotine scale decoration. This type (Monaghan 1997, Form KF1) occurs in York in the later 3rd century.

Table 1

YAT code	?	AMPH	BEAKER	BOWL	JAR	LID	GRAND TOTAL
AA00		2					2
AP25		2					2
C3			5				5
E1						15	15
G1						4	5
S0	2				3		5
Grand Total	2	4	5	3	19	1	34

2.2.2 Medieval Pottery

No pottery dating between the 4th and the mid 11th century was present.

Thirty-five sherds of medieval pottery were present. These include 23 sherds of York Gritty ware (YG). This ware was in use in York by the 1080s, since it is the main type present in construction levels for the Norman minster (Holdsworth 1995). It is now known to have been produced using Coal Measures white-firing clay in West Yorkshire (Vince 2004; Alan Vince 2004). However, it continued in use into the 13th century and the first definite evidence for activity at Union Terrace is a sherd of splashed ware with a gritty white body similar to YG. This type was current in the early to mid 12th century. The majority of the sherds present are of York Glazed ware (YORK), which was current between the later 12th and the mid 13th century, and there is one sherd of later 13th century to 14th-century date (Scarborough ware, SCAR) and three sherds of later medieval date (Brandsby-type ware - BRAN, Dutch Red Earthenware - DUTR, and Humberware - HUM, all described by Brooks, Holdsworth and Jennings, amongst others (Brooks 1987, 1978, Jennings 1992). The latter may be of York origin (Walmgate ware) or from a source in the Humber wetlands (Hayfield 1992).

Table 2

Cname	BOWL	JAR	JUG	JUG/JAR	PIPKIN	Grand Total
BRAN				1		1
DUTR		1				1
HUM					1	1
MEDLOC				1		1
SCAR				1		1
YG			6			6
YORK			5	17	1	23
YSP				1		1
Grand Total		1	11	21	1	35

2.2.3 Post-medieval Pottery

Only four sherds of possible post-medieval date were present. Of these, one is of blackware, which continued to be produced in Yorkshire throughout the 19th century. The others are of Ryedale ware (RYEDALE), Chinese export porcelain (CHPO) and Tin-glazed ware (TGW). The former was produced on sites around the fringes of the North Yorkshire Moors between the late 15th and the 17th centuries and the latter is a fragment of plate of probable late 17th to mid 18th-century date.

2.2.4 Early Modern Pottery

Eleven sherds of late 18th century or later date were present. All are mass-produced types made in more than one centre. They include black basalt ware (BBAS); Creamware (CREA); English stoneware (ENGS); Buffware (NCBW); Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS); Local red earthenware (LPMLOC) and Transfer-printed ware (TPW). Some of these sherds are of types which were not produced until the 19th century and the English stoneware appears to be from a sink or toilet bowl and is likely to be of late 19th century or later date.

Table 3

Cname	BOWL	FLP	JAR	PLATE	SANITARY WARE	Grand Total
BBAS			1			1
CREA				1		1
ENGS					1	1
NCBW	1					1
NOTS	1					1
LPMLOC		1				1
TPW	2			3		5
Grand Total	5	1	1	4	1	11

3.0 ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTERVENTION 1

Three deposits in Intervention 1 produced finds. Two silty clay layers, C1058 and C1062, contained Roman pottery of later 1st to early 3rd century date. The third consisted of the backfill of the construction trench for brick wall (F15 C1057). The assemblage is mixed but includes two sherds of late 18th century or later date.

3.2 INTERVENTION 2

Five deposits in Intervention 2 produced finds. One of these, a silty clay layer, C1070, produced the unknown amphora base sherd. A layer of buried soil, 1016, is dated to the later 14th century or later by a sherd of Humberware. Clay layer C1017 is dated to *c.*1840 or later by one of the three clay pipe fragments found within it. Two fills of the brick culvert F7, C1015 and C1044, produced finds but only one of these was of late date, a sherd of black basalt ware. This sherd is unglazed and has rouletted decoration. Such vessels were first produced in quantity in the mid 18th century.

3.3 INTERVENTION 3

Three deposits in Intervention 3 produced finds. Two layers of silty clay (C1039 and C1053), produced sherds of York glazed ware (15 in total).

The third deposit was a black soil, C1027. The latest types present were two clay pipe stems, neither closely datable, and three sherds of Transfer-printed ware. This layer could therefore have been deposited at any time after *c.*1770.

3.4 INTERVENTION 4

Six deposits in Intervention 4 produced finds. Of these, five came from clay layers whose finds range in date from the Roman period to the 19th century (contexts C1037, C1040, C1041, C1042, and C1043). The sixth deposit is a black soil layer which produced the fragment of stoneware sanitary ware.

4.0 INTERPRETATION

The finds from the silty clay layers in Interventions 1 and 2 contain only Roman finds and do not contain any types later than the early 3rd century.

The later 3rd-century colour-coated sherds come from a clay deposit in Intervention 4 and are associated only with other Roman sherds.

Silty clay in Intervention 3, however, produced only sherds of York Glazed ware and appears to be securely dated to the late 12th to mid 13th century.

The buried soil, C1016, from Intervention 2, can be dated to the later medieval period or later.

All other medieval and post-medieval pottery finds come from contexts in all four Interventions which also produced late 18th century or later types. They may therefore represent activity on the site in the medieval and post-medieval period for which no stratigraphic evidence survives, or they may have been brought onto the site in the 19th century as part of the construction of terraced housing.

4.0 RETENTION

All of the finds come from stratified deposits and therefore they should be retained for future study.

5.0 FURTHER WORK

Thin section and chemical analysis of the amphora base from Intervention 2 is recommended for further study using thin section and chemical analysis (ICP-AES).

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APPENDIX 1

C No	Find No	Class	Cname	Sub-fabric	Form	Description	Part	No Sh	NoV	Wt	Condition	Use
1015	1	POTTERY	G1		LID		TOP	1	1	46		
1015	1	POTTERY	G1		JAR		BS	1	1	18	ABRA	
1015	1	POTTERY	YORK		JUG		BS	2	2	22		
1015	1	POTTERY	YORK		JAR		BS	1	1	4		
1015	1	POTTERY	RYEDALE		BOWL		BS	1	1	5		
1015	1	POTTERY	SCAR		JUG	VERT STRIPES - GREEN AND BROWN	BS	1	1	7		
1015	1	POTTERY	YG		JAR		BS	1	1	5		
1015	1	POTTERY	YSP	YG	JUG		BS	1	1	3		
1015	1	POTTERY	SO		BOWL		R	1	1	1		
1015	1	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	4	3	27		
1015	1	POTTERY	AP25		AMPH		BS	1	1	8		
1015	1	POTTERY	AP25		AMPH		BS	1	1	3		
1015	1	POTTERY	BBAS		JAR	SHOULDER OF JAR WITH ROULETTING	BS	1	1	15		
1016	2	CBM	RTIL		?		BS	2	2	14	ABRA	
1016	2	POTTERY	DUTR		BOWL	WHITE SLIP TRAILING	BS	1	1	4		
1016	2	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	1	1	2		
1017	3	POTTERY	YG		JAR		B	1	1	17		SOOTED EXT
1017	3	POTTERY	S0		BOWL		R	1	1	1	ABRA	
1017	3	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	18-19 CENTURY BORE	STEMS	2	2	6		
1017	3	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	1840-1860: SIMILAR TO ONE SIDE MANN 227, BOW WITH PRINCE OF WALES'S FEATHERS ON BOTH SIDES; PLANT LEAVES ON BOTH SEAMS, BLOB ON SPUR	BOWL, SPUR, STEM	1	1	11		SOOTED INT
1027	4	POTTERY	NOTS		BOWL	ROULETTING EXT AND STAMPED DEC	BS	1	1	39		
1027	4	POTTERY	CHPO		BOWL		R	1	1	1		
1027	4	POTTERY	TPW		PLATE		R	3	2	27		
1027	4	POTTERY	BRAN		JUG		BS	1	1	4		
1027	4	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	18-19 CENTURY BORE	STEMS	2	2	4		
1034	5	POTTERY	ENGS		SANITARY WARE	'GILLYGATE' 'H.BRA' 'SANITARY..'	BS	1	1	38		
1037	6	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	FOLIAGE ALONG STEM; 19 CENTURY TYPE DECORATION	STEM; PART BOWL; SPUR	1	1	3		
1037	6	POTTERY	YORK		PIPKIN	SQUASHED ROD HANDLE 18 ACROSS	H	1	1	19		
1039	7	POTTERY	YORK		JAR		B; BS	2	1	17		
1039	7	POTTERY	YORK		JUG		BS	6	5	22		

C No	Find No	Class	Cname	Sub-fabric	Form	Description	Part	No Sh	NoV	Wt	Condition	Use
1040	8	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	1	1	39	SOIL DEPOSIT INT	
1040	8	POTTERY	PMLOC		FLP		BS	1	1	7		
1040	8	POTTERY	NCBW		BOWL		R	1	1	5		
1040	8	POTTERY	TPW		BOWL		BS	2	1	2		
1040	8	PIPECLAY	PIPECLAY		CLAYPIPE	18-19 CENTURY BORE	STEM	1	1	2	BURNT	
1041	9	POTTERY	YG		JAR		BS	2	1	11		
1041	9	POTTERY	YORK		JUG		BS	2	1	5		
1042	10	POTTERY	AM00	BLACK SAND	AMPH		BS	1	1	21		
1042	10	POTTERY	YORK		JUG		BS	2	2	5		
1042	10	POTTERY	YG		JAR		BS	1	1	3		SOOTED EXT
1043	11	POTTERY	C3		BEAKER		B; BS	4	1	25		
1043	11	POTTERY	C3		BEAKER	FUNNEL NECKED INDENTED BEAKER WITH INVERTED SCALES	BS	1	1	6		
1043	11	POTTERY	S0		?		BS	1	1	8	VABRA	
1043	11	POTTERY	E1		JAR		B	1	1	39	ABRA	
1043	11	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	1	1	8	ABRA	
1043	11	POTTERY	G1		JAR		BS	2	1	29	ABRA	
1044	12	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	1	1	9	ABRA	
1053	13	POTTERY	YORK		JAR		BS	2	1	35		
1053	13	POTTERY	YORK		JUG		BS	5	3	19		
1057	14	POTTERY	BL		JAR		BS	1	1	20		
1057	14	POTTERY	TGW		PLATE	PALE BLUE GLAZE	BS	1	1	2		
1057	14	POTTERY	HUM		JUG/JAR		BS	1	1	16		
1057	14	POTTERY	CREA		PLATE		R	1	1	5		
1057	14	POTTERY	MEDLOC		JUG		BS	1	1	1		
1057	14	POTTERY	VG		JAR		BS	1	1	3		
1058	15	POTTERY	S0		BOWL		BS	1	1	4		
1062	16	POTTERY	G1		JAR		B	1	1	45		
1062	16	POTTERY	E1		JAR		B	1	1	11		
1062	16	POTTERY	E1		JAR		BS	5	5	8		
1062	16	POTTERY	S0		?	RELIEF DEC	BS	1	1	1		
1070	17	TS: ICPS	AM00	GALLIC BUT NON-MICAC EOUS	AMPH	FOOTRING	B	1	1	38	ABRA	

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APPENDIX F CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Cecily Spall, Field Archaeology Specialists

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage (91 fragments) of ceramic building material (CBM) was submitted for assessment. The assemblage was recovered during a scheme of archaeological evaluation, undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, at Union Terrace Car Park, Clarence Street, York. Material dating to the Roman to post-medieval period was identified. The assemblage was hand-collected and diagnostic samples selected on-site from a brick-built drain.

2.0 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

The assemblage was recorded using a system based on that used by the Museum of London and was undertaken in accordance with the draft Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation and Publication for Ceramic Building Material issued by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

Each assemblage of CBM was scanned for information about form and date, as well as features of note such as stamps, glazes or imprints. Marks from manufacture were recorded such as over- or under-firing or tool marks. The assemblage was small and included no examples of CBM which could be recommended for retention. As a result the assemblage was discarded following full recording.

3.0 ASSESSMENT

A summary of the latest date and form of material within each deposit can be found in Table 1.

3.1 ROMAN MATERIAL

Very few fragments of Roman CBM were identified during recording (16 fragments) and none could be identified more closely than brick fragments. Without exception these fragments were small (>50mm across) and extremely abraded. Three contexts produced only Roman fragments and might be considered Roman in date (C1041, C1043 and C1061); all other fragments were residual in their context. The assemblage is not diagnostic of date and can only be assigned a broad 1st to 4th century date. The overall quantity is not sufficient to indicate Roman building nearby and the material is likely to have arrived at the site by dumping from elsewhere in the Roman city.

3.2 MEDIEVAL MATERIAL

A total of 36 fragments of CBM could be assigned to the medieval period representing *c.*34% of the assemblage. Apart from a single wall tile fragment (C1027) and two definite square-peg tile fragments, the assemblage consisted mainly of small abraded fragments of plain roof tile, most of which is likely to have derived from peg tiles, the typical York form. Peg tile roofs were introduced during the late 12th to early 13th century, but persisted throughout the medieval period. A broad 13th to 16th century date can be assigned to deposits which contained only plain or peg tile and residual Roman material (C1039, C1042 and C1058) and a 14th to 16th century date to C1027 which contained wall tile and peg tile. The wall tile or brick was typically slender (35mm) and was clearly handmade with sanded stretchers, headers and border. The fragment was covered in lime-based mortar and may have been used as infill within a timber-framed building. As a single piece it is not sufficient to indicate medieval structures at the site, which is true of the overall quantity and preservation of the medieval assemblage.

3.3 POST-MEDIEVAL MATERIAL

A total of 39 fragments of post-medieval CBM (c.42%) were identified during assessment and were restricted to fragments of slop-moulded brick. Slop-moulded manufacture involved dipping a wooden mould into water before shaping bricks from a 'walk' or 'clot' of relatively wet clay and drying on straw or grass. The water helped the brick slip from the mould, a process which had generally been effected by sand in earlier manufacturing techniques. The slop-moulding technique of brick manufacture is associated with post-medieval brick manufacture and a 17th century or later date can be assigned to assemblages which contained slop-moulded brick fragments as well as residual Roman and medieval CBM (C1016, C1017, C1040, F7 C1015, C1044, C1045).

Three complete examples were recovered from a brick-built drain (F7 C1045) and were quite different from one another in terms of fabric, preservation and quality of manufacture. One example was very well-made in sorted clean clay and hard-fired, the second was coarse in fabric and poorly-fired being blown and distorted at one end, while the third was very soft-fired and more abraded. Two showed signs of mortar, one of limewash and all showed the typical bow and straw marks. F7 was clearly made using salvaged brick from a number of sources and as such a date towards the 18th to 19th century is likely for the construction of the feature.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The recording strategy will enable the CBM to be integrated in a city-wide study of CBM of the medieval to post-medieval period should any be undertaken.

5.0 ARCHIVE

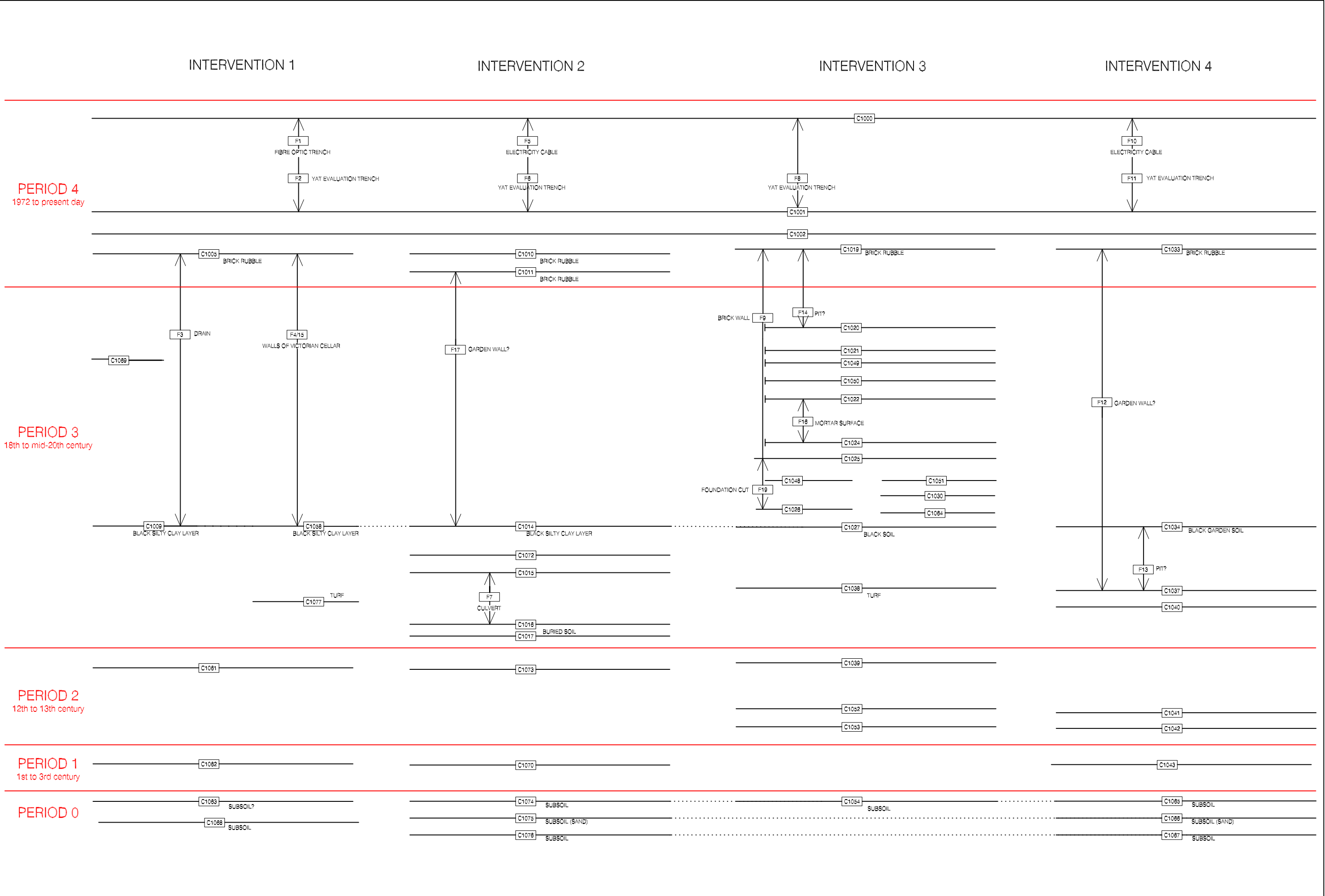
A copy of this report will be deposited with the site archive and a copy will be held by Field Archaeology Specialists.

References

ACBMG. 2002. *Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation and Publication of Ceramic Building Material* (Unpublished draft)

Table 1

Int. No.	F.No	C.No	Description	Broad date
2	-	1016	x 2 plain tile fragments, x 7 slop-moulded brick fragments, one measurable thickness - 110mm	17th+
2	-	1017	x 1 small abraded residual Roman brick fragments, x 5 residual plain tile fragments, x 1 likely slop-moulded brick fragment	17th+
3	-	1027	x 3 plain tile fragments including square-peg example, x 1 wall tile with lime mortar and sanding, measurable width 120mm, measurable thickness 35mm	14th+
3	-	1039	x 3 plain tile fragments	13th+
4	-	1040	x 3 slop-moulded brick fragments	17th+
4	-	1041	x 1 small abraded Roman fragment	1st to 4th
4	-	1042	x 1 plain tile fragment	13th to 16th
4	-	1043	x 5 small abraded Roman brick fragments	1st to 4th
1	-	1058	x 1 residual Roman brick fragment, x 3 plain tile fragments	13th to 16th
1	-	1062	x 4 small abraded Roman brick fragments	1st to 4th
2	7	1015	x 19 plain tile fragments including square-peg example, 20 slop-moulded brick fragments, measurable width 120mm, measurable width 48mm.	17th+
2	7	1044	x 4 slop-moulded brick fragments	17th+
2	7	1045	x 3 complete examples measuring 230x120x56mm, 240x110x70mm, 230x110x57mm. Bow and straw marks noted as well as limewash and lime mortar	17th+



Stratigraphic diagram





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