



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

31 Bootham
York

Archaeological Watching Brief

August 2009

Report No. 1983

C L I E N T

Ingenta Aspire Ltd.

31 Bootham, York

Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the excavation of service trenches during the construction of a new building at 31 Bootham, York. Layers of made ground were encountered and fragments from the previous buildings on site were revealed, however, no archaeological features or finds were recorded.



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Report Information

Client: Ingenta Aspire Ltd.
Address: Regency House, Westminster Place, York Business Park,
Poppleton, York, YO26 6RW
Report Type: Archaeological watching brief
Location: 31 Bootham
County: City of York
Grid Reference: SE 6006,65235
Period(s) of activity represented: Modern
Report Number: 1983
Project Number: 3330
Site Code: BOY08
Planning Application No.: 07/01160/FULM
Museum Accession No.: -
Date of fieldwork: 12th August 2008, 5th, 12th and 25th February 2009 and 3rd
March 2009
Date of report: April 2009
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Acknowledgements

Archaeological Services WYAS would like to thank K.D. Site Services for commissioning the project and Mr Kevin Lee who provided on site advice and help. The project was managed by Martin Lightfoot and the watching brief was under taken by Mike Vidler and David Williams. The project was monitored by John Oxley the York City Council Principal Archaeologist.

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Ingenta Aspire Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 31 Bootham, York. The watching brief was undertaken during part of the groundworks phase of the redevelopment of the site, and has been carried out to a specification produced by John Oxley, the York City Council Principal Archaeologist (Oxley 2008). The watching brief was undertaken on the 12th August 2008, the 5th, 12th, 25th February and 3rd of March 2009.

Site location and topography

The site is situated at the corner of Bootham and Bootham Row, on the site of the former Charlie Brown Garage, to the immediate north-west of the historic centre of York, centred at SE 6005 5234 (Figs 1 and 2). The site consisted of a late 20th-century garage, set back from Bootham by a tarmac forecourt, with a large shed to the rear and a number of 19th-century buildings which front onto Bootham Row.

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying geology comprises Permian and Triassic Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2001). Bootham itself lies on a ridge of moraine and the natural ground level slopes down to the north. The soils are within an unmapped urban area (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following archaeological and historical background has been taken from the desk-based assessment of the site produced by ASWYAS (Pollington and Grassam 2008).

Prehistoric periods

There is evidence for Prehistoric activity across the Vale of York from the Mesolithic onwards (Whyman and Howard 2005), although evidence for prehistoric settlement within York is limited. Recent excavations close to the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss have produced Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic material (Spall and Toop 2005). A Bronze Age beaker, possibly from a burial was apparently discovered on an unknown site on Bootham in 1840 (Hall 1996), but apart from that there is no other evidence for prehistoric activity within the immediate surrounding area.

Roman period (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

The first Roman fort in York was constructed on the north-eastern side of the River Ouse in about AD 71 (Ottaway 2004) and was centred on the *principia*, or legionary headquarters, which was situated where York Minster now stands, to the east of the site. Part of the wall of the fort was identified directly under the modern pavement in Exhibition Square during a watching brief in 1987, and the western gate of the fort, the *Porta Principalis Dextra*, was

shown to be on the site of the medieval Bootham Bar, just east of the development site, during excavations in the 1970s (YAT 1976). An annexe of the fort may also have existed to the south of the site, in the area of St Mary's Abbey and Exhibition Square, where the remains of a concrete and limestone foundation, and part of Roman street were discovered in the 1920s (RCHME 1962, 45-47).

Two main routes ran through the fort; the *via Praetoria*, aligned south-west to north-east, the route of which is preserved by Stonegate, and the *via Pricipalis* aligned south-east to north-west which ran broadly along the line of Petergate. *The via Pricipalis* led out of the western side of the fortress through the *Porta Pricipalis Dextra* along the line now followed by Bootham. The probable surface of the Roman road has been identified during archaeological watching briefs along Bootham on a number of sites since the 1970s (YAT 1979; YAT 1987; YAT 1991; YAT 1992). It is also reported that in 1893 part of the Roman road surface was revealed in front of Wandesford's Hospital, which was situated to the north-west of the site (RCHME 1962, 3; Raine 1955, 261).

It is likely that some form of civilian settlement developed outside of the fort from an early date (RCHME 1962), and archaeological investigations at sites in Gillygate, which have included large quantities of Roman pottery and evidence of a timber building, suggest that the area around the site was occupied during this period (YAT 1975; YAT 1972; YAT 1992b). Extensive Roman deposits have also been identified during excavations at the rear of 26-28 Marygate, these included the remains of a large linear feature, which was overlain by a later structure, both of 3rd century date (YAT 1992c). Pottery of a 2nd century date has also been discovered at a site on Bootham (YAT 1987).

There is evidence for a number of cemeteries along the line of the Roman road in the Bootham area, containing both inhumations and cremations, and excavations near Marygate identified a number of 4th-century burials, which may have formed a small family cemetery (YAT 1992b). Two burials of probable Roman date were also apparently uncovered in Bootham in 1851, and another group of graves was found during the construction of the railway line to the immediate west of the development site in 1865 (FAS 2006b, 4).

The Post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods

The nature of occupation in York during the immediate post-Roman period is not clear, although it does seem likely that some form of settlement continued into the 5th century. By the 7th century York fell within the kingdom of Deira, which formed the southern part of Northumbria, and emerged as an important centre of ecclesiastical power; its importance is attested by it being the location for the baptism of the Northumbrian king Edwin in AD 627 (Hall 2003). York fell under Viking control in 866, and developed as an important trading and commercial centre, with the settlement concentrated to the south-east of the Roman fortress, between the River Ouse and the River Foss.

There is limited archaeological evidence of post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon period occupation in the immediate area around Bootham. Excavations in Gillygate have produced a sherd of Anglo-Saxon period pottery, and a *sceat* coin dating to about AD 705-15, which may indicate some form of activity here at this time (YAT 1972). A 9th-century coin hoard has also been found close to the line of the fort walls (FAS 2006b, 5). There is no definite structural evidence for this period in the Bootham area, and it has been suggested that by the 9th century the land to the west of the former Roman fort had been cleared (Tweddle *et al.* 1999, 202).

The area of the later St Mary's Abbey may have been the site of an Anglo-Saxon royal residence, and a number of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian finds have been discovered in the area (Andrews 1984). St Olaf's Church, on the western side of the abbey precinct, was built by Earl Siward prior to his death in 1055, but it has been suggested that this may have replaced an earlier chapel which served an adjoining residence for the kings of Northumbria (Hall 1994, 5).

Medieval Period

The name 'Bootham' is first recorded in charters of the mid-12th century as 'Bouthum', although it may derive from the Old Norse *búðum*, meaning 'at the booths' (Mawer and Stenton 1970, 283). It has previously been suggested that this may refer to the booths set up for a fair held by St Mary's Abbey in Bootham from about 1318 (Drake 1736), although the name's Old Norse derivation, suggests that it may refer to an earlier market or some form of trading activity, or possibly simply huts or cattle sheds for holding animals outside the city walls (Raine 1955).

It is likely that the Bootham area began to develop during the later medieval period, and 13th and early 14th-century documents refer to small tenements and gardens in the area by this time. The presence of St Mary's Abbey, which was founded on land to the south of Bootham in 1089, would have restricted development to the north side of the road, and it is likely that the earliest medieval development would have been close to the city walls, at the eastern end of Bootham.

Archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the site was identified during a limited evaluation undertaken in 2006. Medieval deposits and finds were identified in three 2m by 2m trenches, the earliest of which were dated to the late 14th and 15th century, with residual pottery of an 11th to 13th century date (FAS 2006b). A number of other sites in the area have also produced medieval features, deposits and pottery assemblages (YAT 1992c; OSA 2001; YAT 1993; YAT 1972; YAT, 1975; YAT 1992b).

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

By the 16th century the suburb along Bootham appears to have been well established. A map of York, dating to about 1545, appears to show houses along the northern side of Bootham

(Anon. *c.* 1545), and John Speed's map of about 1610 shows houses continuing past Marygate and up to the position of the present Bootham School (Speed *c.* 1610). Although it is likely that many of the properties on Bootham were damaged during the Civil War, Archer's map of 1680 and Jacob Richard's map of 1685 show the buildings on Bootham covering much the same area as Speed depicted them, with the northern side of Bootham and the eastern side of Gillygate containing a continuous row of buildings, but with only a couple of buildings marked on the western side of Gillygate (Archer *c.* 1680; Richard *c.* 1685). A number of existing buildings on Bootham have their origins in the late-17th century or earlier, and 17th-century brickwork has been identified on the site (FAS 2006a).

From the early 18th century Bootham began to develop as a fashionable Georgian suburb and many of the existing houses along the street were constructed, or renovated, at this time. In 1739 the 'Old Maid's Hospital', (or Wandesford Hospital) was constructed to the north-west of the site, and at the end of the 18th century the Exhibition Hotel was constructed to the south-east. Despite the new buildings, the maps of 1722, 1736 and 1750 show occupation restricted largely to the street frontage, with gardens plots to the rear (Pollington and Grassam 2008; Cossins 1722; Drake 1736; Chassereau 1750).

Bootham Row, which runs along the south-eastern side of the site, appears to have been laid out between the late 18th century and 1822, when it is first marked on Edward Baines' plan of York (Baines 1822). This is also the first map to show the layout of the individual buildings on the site in any detail. At this time the eastern side of the site, along Bootham Row, was occupied by a narrow range of buildings, with an alleyway to their west leading from Bootham to a rear yard containing a number of smaller buildings. The south-western part of the site was occupied by another building, which may have been a precursor to The Black Horse Inn (Baines 1822; Ordnance Survey 1852). By the mid-19th century The Black Horse Inn occupied much of the Bootham frontage of the site, with an adjacent smithy on the corner of Bootham and Bootham Row, and a number of buildings fronting onto Bootham Row to the rear of these. The northern and north-western side of the site remained an open yard at this time, perhaps providing facilities for stabling horses, associated with the inn. By the 1890s The Black Horse Inn had been demolished and the area remained open at least into the 1930s, although the building that had been the smithy survived up to this time, and the row of buildings fronting onto Bootham Row are still extant.

3 Aims

The aim of the watching brief was set out in the archaeological scheme of investigation (Oxley 2008), the stated aims were to establish the date and character of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the development area, should they have existed and report on the findings.

4 Methodology

An archaeological presence was maintained during the excavation of the service trenches, lift shaft and the removal of storage tanks associated with the garage. The excavation of the service trenches was undertaken by a 10 tonne 360° tracked machine fitted with a toothless bucket 0.60m wide. The service trenches were excavated down to maximum depth of 1.10m below the concrete ring beam (13.60m AOD), with the main stretches of the service trenches excavated down to a depth of 0.90m (between 13.80m and 14.10m AOD).

Appropriate written, drawn and photographic records were made in accordance with ASWYAS watching brief guidelines and site recording manual (ASWYAS 2003, 2006) and all appropriate professional standards and guidance (English Heritage 1991, IfA 2008). The contents of the primary archive are listed in Appendix 1 and a concordance of contexts is listed in Appendix 2.

5 Results

The service trenches were composed of two parallel trenches running north-east to south-west. The trenches were located both on the north-eastern side and the south-western side of the development area (Fig. 2; Plate 1 and 2). Radiating from the main service trenches were short spurs of pipe which ran from the ground surface down to the depth of the main pipe. In addition to the two main stretches of the service trench was a nexus of pipes in the northern area which tied together all the pipes.

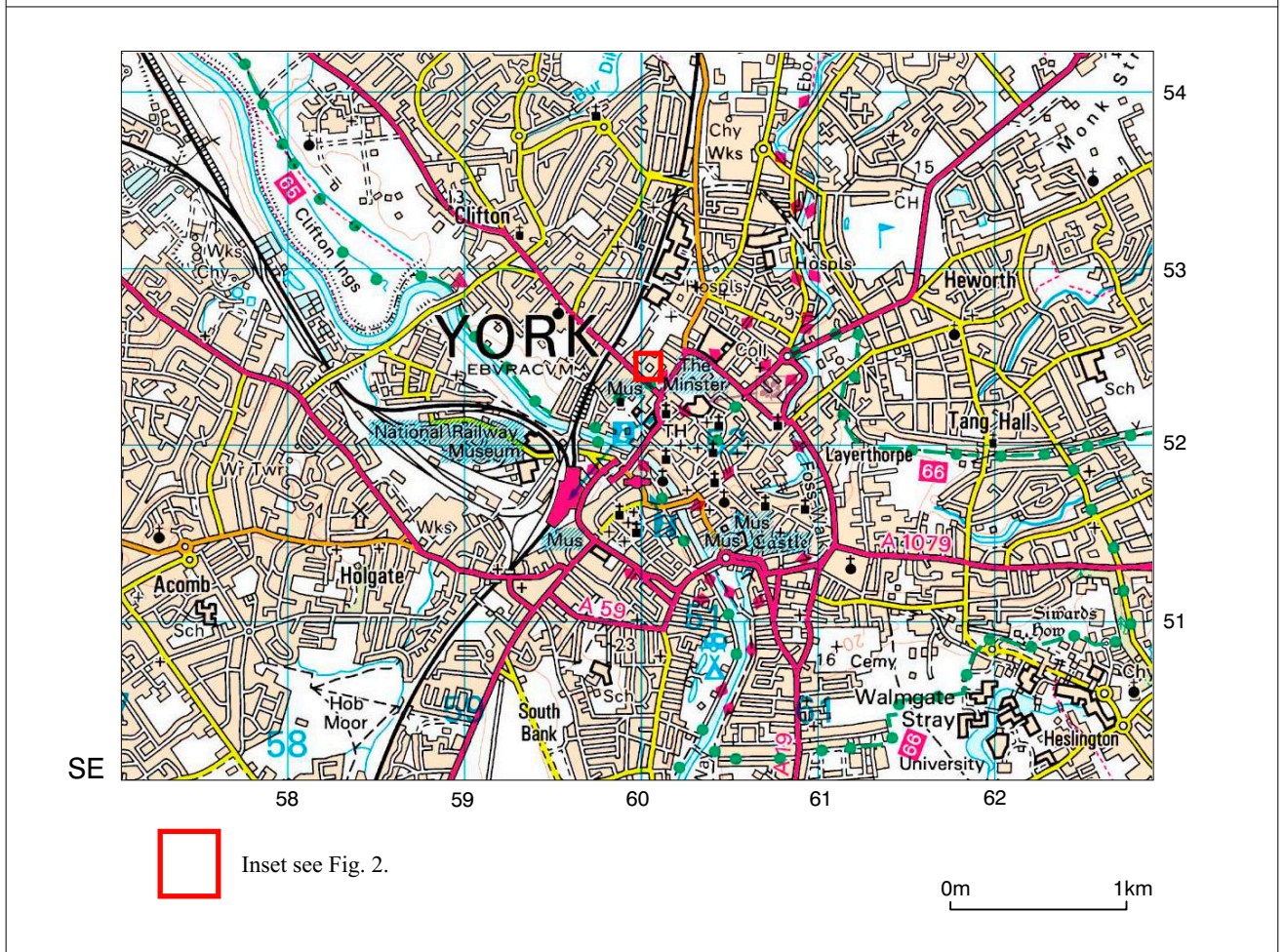
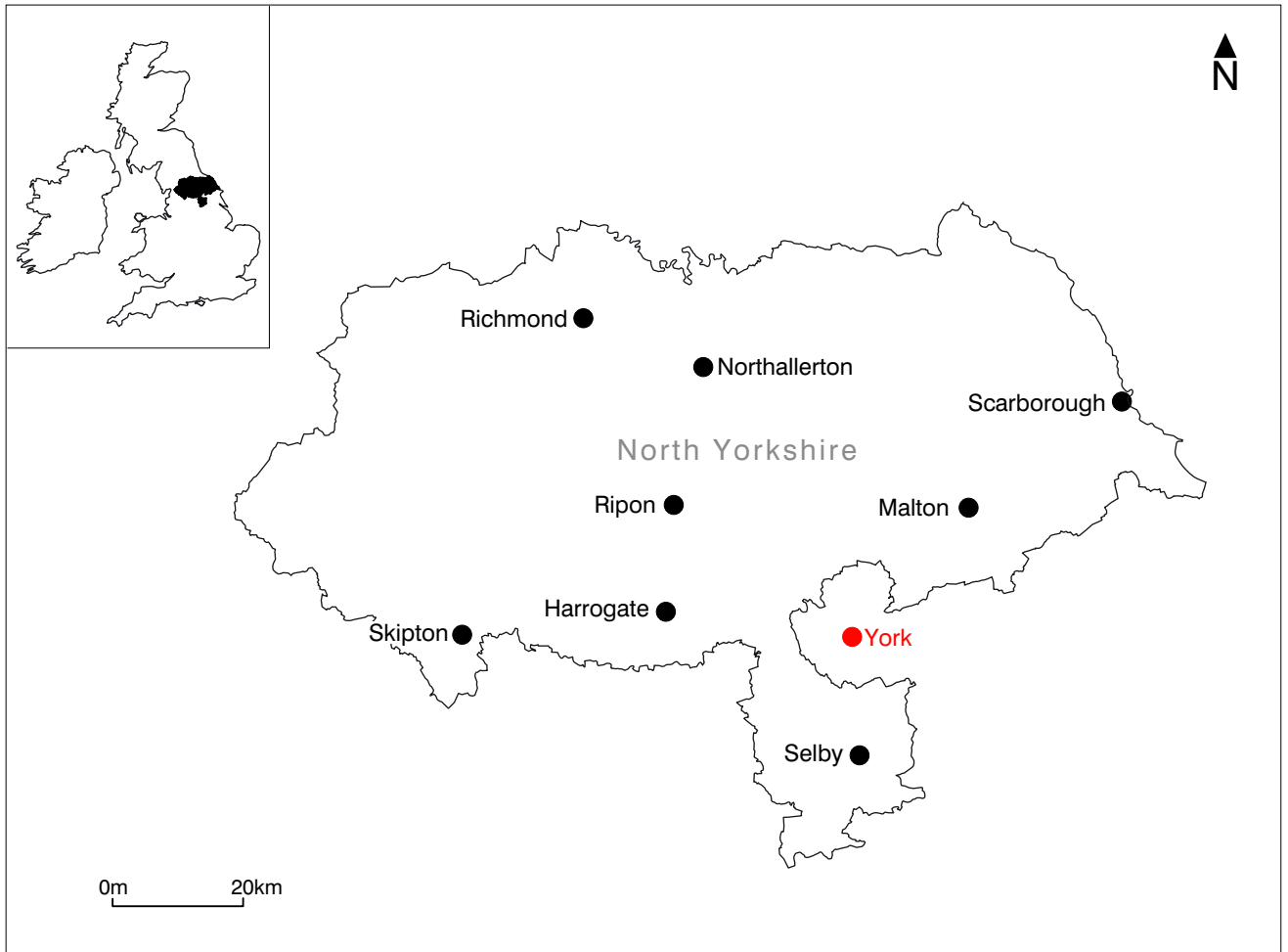
The northern 22.50m of the new build area had been leveled to a height of 14.70m AOD, the same height as the newly inserted ring beam. The remainder of the site had been leveled to 15.00m AOD, with the ring beam also at this height.

Across the site two made ground deposits were consistently encountered. The upper made ground deposit (1003) consisted of a light coloured brick building rubble, a product of the demolition of the previous buildings on site, this was between 0.30- 0.10m in depth. This in turn overlay a black silty clay deposit (1004) which was 0.80 – 0.70m in depth. This lower deposit contained large amounts of brick, modern building materials as well as modern pottery. This deposit would appear to be a made ground deposit into which the previous building had been built upon. The deposit was heavily mixed suggesting that it had been disturbed. Within this deposit large concrete blocks and old service and sewer pipes were visible, again assumed to be part of the previous buildings. No deeper deposit was encountered and, no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

6 Discussion and Conclusions

The monitoring of the service trenches within the development area of 31 Bootham, York did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. Across the site two made ground deposits were consistently encountered. These made ground deposits could have been a product of the construction on site of the Charlie Brown Garage during the late 20th century. The deposits encountered correspond with the reported findings of the FAS evaluation (2006b) and confirm that the archaeological deposits are not located in the upper metre of deposits, but would appear to be confined to a depth in excess of 1m.

The excavation of the service trenches and ring beam slots did not penetrate deep enough to disturb or encounter any archaeological deposits. The late 20th century construction work would appear to have removed and levelled all archaeological deposits.



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Fig. 1. Site location

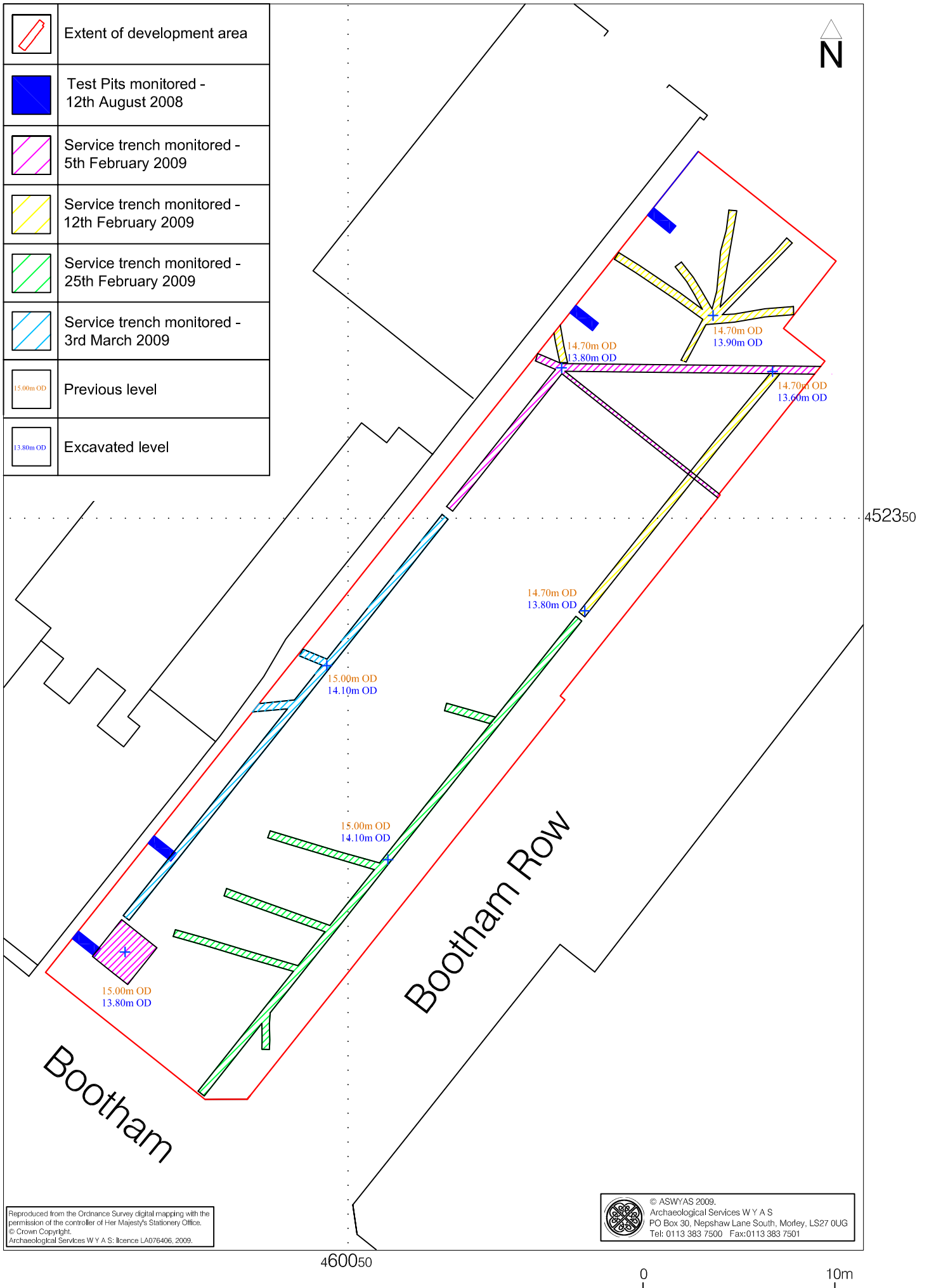


Fig. 2. Locations of monitored areas (1:250 scale)



Plate 1. Excavations of south-eastern service trench running from Bootham to the north-east



Plate 2. Deepest portion of south-eastern service trench, looking south-west

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Watching Brief	1	Context register	1
		Context cards 1000-1004	5
		Drawing register	1
		Drawing sheet number record	1
		Photograph record sheet for black and white film no. 3503	1
		Black and white film no. 3503 and contact sheets	1
		Digital photographic record sheets	3
		Sheets of peratrace	4
		Level sheet	1
		Watching brief daily Monitoring forms	4
		Trench record sheets	2
		Archaeological scheme of investigation	1
		Site plan	1
		Copy of ASWYAS desk based assessment	1

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

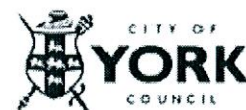
Context	Description
1000	Layer of reinforce concrete, part of floor surface of forecourt 0.10m thick.
1001	Made ground deposits. Dark grey brown clayey sand containing large chunks of brick and mortar fragments, 0.33m thick.
1002	Yellowish white sandy material, dump of material within made ground deposits.
1003	Made ground deposit. Light brownish grey clayey sand with frequent brick fragment inclusions and building rubble, 0.10-0.30m deep.
1004	Made ground deposit. Dark blackish grey silty clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional brick fragments 0.80-0.70m in depth.

Appendix 3: Archaeological Scheme of Investigation: Excavation and Watching Brief

**LAND AT 31 BOOTHAM
ARCHEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

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Planning and Sustainable Development Group
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August 2008 issue 1



1.0 PROGRAMME OF WORK

- 1.1.1 This document sets out the details of the archaeological excavation and watching brief which will be required on this site. There is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance preserved on this site.
- 1.1.2 The site is located at 31 Bootham York, SE60065235. The site is level at approximately 15.2m AOD. The site is occupied by the former Charlie Brown workshop.
- 1.1.3 Consent has been granted for the erection of a four storey mixed use building comprising 12no. apartments, B1 offices and ground floor retail after demolition of existing building (07/01160/FULM). Conditions 23, 24 and 25 require the implementation of a programme of work for an archaeological excavation and an archaeological watching brief and submission of details of foundations and working methods.
- 1.2 This scheme of investigation sets out the requirements for an archaeological excavation and an archaeological watching brief on all groundworks. The applicant must secure the implementation of this scheme of investigation in order to allow the discharge of Conditions 23 and 24.
- 1.3 In general terms this specification follows the guidelines set out by English Heritage in 1991 (English Heritage, 1991, 4-12 (hereafter MAP 2), figure 1). The programme of work is divided into three phases so as to allow accurate costing of the project: phase 1, excavation; phase 2, assessment; phase 3, analysis and publication. It is suggested that at this stage, the Contractor should estimate the costs of phases 1 and 2 only. A provisional sum based on the advice of the successful contractor and City of York Council's Principal Archaeologist should be set aside by the client to cover the costs of phase 3. In addition, the contractor should cost for a watching brief on all other groundworks.
- 1.4 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.
- 1.5 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. Paper forms may be used to gather the data but this must be entered onto computer, and the final record must take the form of a computer database. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York

Council for the recording system which it wishes to use on this site.

- 1.6 The Contractor must submit a full project design and schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to the City of York Council for written approval prior.

2 PHASE ONE: *Excavation*

- 2.1.1 The site has been evaluated by Field Archaeology Specialists (Archaeological Report YCB06 March 2006). They report that

2.1.2 "The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that modern deposits, deriving from 18th to 20th century buildings, covers the whole of the site, to depths of 14.59m AOD towards the front of the property, and 14.15m AOD at the rear. Beneath this, medieval and post-medieval deposits are variable in depth and significance (see Figure 22). Towards the northeast, these deposits are represented primarily by buried soils; evidence for rubbish pits and the potential for structural and occupation activity seems to be restricted to the Bootham frontage, which is likely to be heavily disturbed, and the southwestern part of the site. It should be anticipated that significant medieval deposits may be encountered at approximately 1-1.2m below current ground level in the southwestern third of the site."

- 2.1.3 The site covers approximately 700sq m. It is proposed that an archaeological excavation take place in the south-western half of the site, stretching from the Bootham frontage to half-way down the site. It is suggested by FAS that the Bootham frontage will have been heavily disturbed. The phase 1 excavation work will therefore consist of the archaeological excavation of approximately 200sq m within this south-western half of the development. Archaeological work will consist of the mechanical removal of topsoil and demolition debris followed by the archaeological cleaning of the revealed archaeological deposits and features down to the formation level for lift-pits, pilecaps, groundbeams and service connections. Twentieth century deposits may be removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits or the natural sub-soil, whichever is the higher. Thereafter, all excavation will be by hand. Areas of intensive 20th century disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator.

-
- 2.1.4 Excavation will proceed down to the formation levels for the foundations development. Archaeological costs may be reduced if the applicant is able to commission a foundation system which ensures minimal depth of excavation. Prior agreement for the foundation system must be reached with the City of York Council in order to discharge Condition 25.
- 2.1.5 An archaeological watching brief (see Appendix one) must be kept on all other groundworks and service connections for this project.
- 2.2 Excavation must be carried out to professional standards. 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>
- All appropriate records must be made and kept. Provision should be made to ensure a safe, secure working environment at all times.
- 2.2.1 Excavation in this area should concentrate on recovering the stratigraphic sequence of deposits, artefacts and ecofacts preserved above the proposed formation levels.
- 2.3 Where pumping is required, a silt trap must be inserted to prevent silt entering the drainage system.
- 2.4 The provision of mains drainage, water, and other services must be sorted out between the Client and the successful contractor. The Contractor and the Client must decide how the removal of excavated spoil will be dealt with and how the trenches will be reinstated.

2.5 Finds processing On-Site

- 2.5.1 All bulk finds which are not discarded must be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling must be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. The bulk finds must be appropriately bagged and boxed and recorded on computer. Identification of stone-type and tile must be done on-site and that which is not kept should be discarded.
- 2.5.2 The processes detailed in 2.5.1 must be completed no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 2.5.3 All small finds must be recorded as individual items and the record entered on computer. The small find recording system must be compatible with the Yorkshire Museum Accessioning system. All small finds must be appropriately packaged to ensure the optimum survival of data.
- 2.5.4 The processes detailed in 2.3.3 must be completed within two days of the small find being excavated.

2.6 Sampling and Archaeological Science

- 2.6.1 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 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
- 2.6.2 Where inhumations or cremations are located during the groundworks programme, the archaeologist must obtain a Burial Licence to cover the removal, analysis and deposition of the human remains. The archaeologist must alert the City of York Archaeologist and City of York Environmental Health Department. The archaeologist must identify the full extent of the archaeological deposit and excavate and remove the inhumations or cremations for analysis and retention in the Yorkshire Museum or reburial in a location agreed in writing with

the Ministry of Justice and the Archaeologist, City of York Council.

2.7 Ceramic Spot-Dating on-site

- 2.7.1 There must be a systematic on-site spot-dating programme for the ceramic material which is excavated on this site. Contractors other than the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) must sub-contract the ceramic spot-dating programme either to YAT or to such other agency which can demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise, and access to comparative material equal to that possessed by YAT.

2.8 Conservation

- 2.8.1 Any organic and inorganic materials which are recovered during the excavation must be appropriately treated (including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation) to ensure that they do not undergo preventable deterioration once removed from the ground. All this conservation work must be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Services section of YAT.

2.9 Storage

- 2.9.1 During and after the excavation phase of this project, all objects must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. They must be stored so that there can be rapid access on demand.
- 2.9.2 All storage must have the appropriate security provision. Small finds must be kept in accommodation which has been approved by the Area Museums Service or the Yorkshire Museum. The finds archive must be kept in this secure accommodation.
- 2.9.3 The level 2 archive should be complete by the end of the excavation phase of this project.

2.10 Post-Excavation

- 2.10.1 Once the excavation works have been completed, the main stages of phase one will be

-
- 2.10.1.1 the completion of the site archive;
- 2.10.1.2 the production of a site narrative (level 3 stratigraphic report);
- 2.11 Sections 2.10.1.1 and 2.10.2.1 will consist of the following:
- 2.11.1 The indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, skeleton records (if recovered), photographic records, drawing records, photographs, drawings, level books, site note-books, spot-dating records, and conservation records. For ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the site are packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that no preventable deterioration takes place, and that all their associated records are complete. This constitutes the level 2 archive and should be completed by the end of the excavation
- 2.11.2 The production of inked copies of original site drawings (digitised computer generated copies will be acceptable), matrix or matrices for the stratigraphic sequence, provisional phasing of the stratigraphic sequence, a context listing by phase, phase plans, a narrative account of the stratigraphic and structural history of the site (the level 3 stratigraphic report)
- 2.11.3 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 and those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practise in York and all work will be expected to implement those standards. *It is normal practice that the final archive (paper and finds) produced by an archaeological project in York is deposited as a gift with the Yorkshire Museum or other appropriate institution. The Yorkshire Museum may make a charge for accepting this material. These costs must be agreed with the Yorkshire Museum prior to the project commencing.*
- 2.11.4 The location of all objects must be closely monitored to allow reasonable access to the objects. All materials must be stored in optimum conditions to ensure the survival of data (e.g. controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). And all materials must be stored in buildings with the appropriate level of security.
- 2.11.5 All ferrous objects and other metals where appropriate must be x-rayed where x-ray analysis would be beneficial, and then selections made for conservation. This selection process must

involve the appropriate specialists. All non-conserved material must be stored in stable, controlled conditions.

- 2.11.6 All other classes of material must be treated, conserved and stored as appropriate to their condition and importance.
- 2.11.7 Vulnerable objects must be specially packaged, and textiles, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems.
- 2.11.8 All this conservation work and such other work as is considered appropriate must be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Services section of YAT.
- 2.11.9 All objects must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions. They must be stored so that there can be rapid access on demand, and objects must be made available for display prior to publication if approval is given by the owner.

3.0 PHASE TWO: *Assessment*

- 3.1 Once phase 1 of the project is complete, the assessment phase can begin. The purpose of the assessment is to 'evaluate the potential of the data-collection to contribute to archaeological knowledge and to identify the further study necessary' (MAP 2, 15). This will result in the presentation of an assessment report. Where the assessment report indicates that further research and publication could be undertaken, an itemised, costed programme arranged in priority order must be presented.
- 3.2 The assessment phase should proceed along the lines described in paras 6.1 to 6.23 and Appendices 4 and 5 of MAP 2.

4.0 PHASE THREE: Analysis, report preparation and dissemination

- 4.1 Phase three of the project consists of the implementation of all or part of the research programme identified in the phase two assessment report. The cost of the detailed programme of analysis and publication may exceed the available resources. If this happens, then a meeting between the contractor, the client and the Archaeologist of the City of York Council should be convened so that a programme for phase three can be decided upon.

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- 4.2 The assessment phase should proceed along the lines described in paras 7.1 to 7.10 and 8.1 to 8.3 and Appendices 6 and 7 of MAP 2.

5.0 GENERAL

- 5.1 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York Council. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the 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 specification is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that York City Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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 Council 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 the discharge of the planning condition relating to this scheme of work.**

- 5.4 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site must be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.
- 5.7 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 5.3 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.
- 5.8 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), 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 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 ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

- 6.1 The general public has a strong interest in archaeological issues. Excavations often attract a great deal of public interest. They also represent an opportunity for people to experience at first hand the excitement of archaeological work. This is recognised by the City of York Council which has stated in Policy **A6**, Conservation Policies for York: Archaeology:

YORK CITY COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AS AN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE FOR THE PEOPLE OF YORK

This excavation is in a conspicuous location. It offers not only significant opportunities to explore the educational and cultural potential of archaeology, but also a PR opportunity for the Client.

The archaeological contractor should, therefore, discuss with the Client the level and range of approaches which can be used to present archaeology to the general public. An appropriate level of public involvement should be defined and a sum of money set aside to pay for this element of the project

For this project, the archaeological contractor must produce a project design which also sets out how the following items will be achieved:

informing the York community about the project prior to any work starting on site

communicating with and involving in the project where appropriate students from local schools

organising at least one open day to allow public access to the excavation

informing the local community about the results of the project during the course of fieldwork, after fieldwork finishes, and after the final report has been produced.

**APPENDIX ONE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
WATCHING BRIEF**

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Site Description
3. Archaeological Programme
4. Summary

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME: Watching Brief

- 3.1 It will be necessary for a watching brief to be kept on all ground disturbances for this development. A professional archaeologist or archaeological unit (the archaeologist) which must be approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development) must undertake this watching brief.
- 3.1.1 The watching brief will consist of the archaeologist observing all groundworks across the site as described in 3.1 above. Where it becomes clear during the watching brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the watching brief may be curtailed with the agreement in writing of the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). Where it becomes clear that the extent of surviving archaeology is greater than the archaeologist had allowed for in their costing of the watching brief, the archaeologist must inform their client that this is the case. In this situation the client should consult with the City of York Archaeologist in order to determine what, if any, further archaeological work must be undertaken in order to meet the terms of the planning condition.
- 3.1.2 The watching brief must be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.
- 3.1.3 Where archaeological deposits of national importance are revealed during the watching brief, the archaeological contractor must notify the City of York Council's Archaeologist at once. Consultations can then take place to determine what additional steps, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances relating to the deposits.
- 3.1.4 In addition the archaeologist will undertake the following work in association with the metal detecting survey:
- 3.2 The objective of the watching brief is to establish the following details:
- 3.2.1 the date and character of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the development
- 3.3 During the watching brief the following methodologies must be followed:
- 3.3.1 the archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary; the archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits and make all appropriate written,

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- drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed;
- 3.3.2 all records must be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;
- 3.3.3 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the watching brief must be fully documented and packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;
- 3.3.4 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the watching brief must be assessed, and where appropriate processed analysed drawn and published, by a person or organisation with skills and expertise relating to the artefacts and ecofacts;
- 3.3.5 where inhumations or cremations are located during the groundworks programme, and in the absence of up to date guidance from the Department of Justice on licensed removal of human remains in an archaeological context, the archaeologist must alert the Coroner and the City of York Archaeologist and City of York Environmental Health Department. The archaeologist must identify the full extent of the deposit and excavate and remove the inhumations or cremations for analysis and retention in the Yorkshire Museum or reburial in a location agreed in advance with the Archaeologist, City of York Council.
- 3.4 The details and processes outlined in 3.3.1—3.3.4 will produce the following output as a concise report:
- 3.4.1 plan of site showing position of trench;
- 3.4.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts;
- 3.4.3 an assessment of the artefacts and ecofacts and where produced reports on any further analyses;
- 3.4.4 a full description of and an interpretation of the archaeological sequence, setting the site into the context of the known archaeology of the area;
- 3.4.5 an index to and details of the location of the archive. The long term care of the watching brief 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.

3.4.6 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. **Four printed copies of the report must be deposited with City of York Council. In addition a copy of the report must be supplied in electronic form.** This must be done on a CD-ROM as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about formats 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, City of York Council will place the information on its WWW. 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.

3.4.7 The contractor must produce a written synopsis of the results of the watching brief and submit this to the City of York Council no later than two months after the completion of work on site.

3.4.8 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 Leonard's Place, York, YO1 7ET

3.4.9 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York Council. 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.

4.0 SUMMARY

4.1 This document sets out the background to and outlines a programme for the watching brief which the City of York Council considers is reasonable and necessary on this site.

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